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A
DESCRIPTIVE ROAD-BOOK
OF
FRANCE;

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

POST ROADS
CROSS ROADS
CITIES & TOWNS
BATHING PLACES
NATURAL CURIOSITIES
RIVERS

CANALS
MODES OF TRAVELLING
RATES OF POSTING
DILIGENCES
COACHES
PACKETS

INNS
EXPENSE OF LIVING
PRICE OF PROVISIONS
COINS
PASSPORTS
WEIGHTS & MEASURES

TOGETHER WITH PARTICULAR DESCRIPTIONS OF

BORDEAUX, THE BATHING PLACES OF THE PYRENEES, TOULOUSE,
MARSEILLE, LYONS, THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHONE, FROM
LYONS TO AVIGNON, AND OTHER PLACES IN

THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

BY M. REICHARD.

NEW EDITION, ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN.

WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS FROM THE NOTES OF
RECENT TOURISTS.

*Illustrated with a Map of France, and Plans of Rouen, Calais, Bordeaux,
Lyons, Nantes, and Marseilles.*

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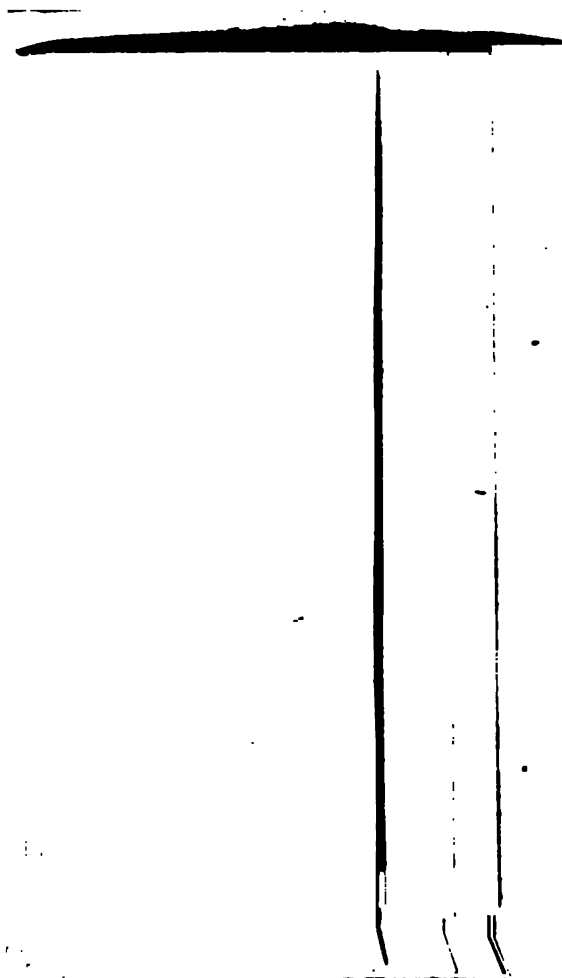
ADVERTISEMENT.

Editor begs to recommend the **TRAVELLING MAP OF FRANCE**, by **BELLEYME, LAPIE, and PICQUET**, which may be obtained of the publishers of this work.

A few of the principal places in the Netherlands have been noticed; but for a more particular description of them, and of the whole of Belgium and Holland, the reader is referred to **BOYCE'S BELGIAN TRAVELLER**.

PASSPORTS.

Since the following pages went to press, the Office of the French Ambassador has been removed to No. 61, Charlotte Street, Portland Place. Other particulars respecting passports will be found at page 8.



THE
DESCRIPTIVE ROAD-BOOK
OF
FRANCE.

DIRECTIONS TO TRAVELLERS PREVIOUS
TO SETTING OUT.

ABBRIDGED FROM PLANTA'S PARIS.

THE traveller should provide himself with sufficient French money to defray his expenses from Calais to the metropolis of France. Ten or twelve pounds sterling will allow enough for any trifling delay occasioned by business, pleasure, or accident.

French gold and silver coin may be purchased of Mr. Lewis, 22, St. James's-street; Mr. Smart, 60, Princes-street, Leicester-square; Mr. Thomas, 102, Cornhill; or Messrs. J. Bult and Co., 86, Cheapside, on whom the tourist may confidently rely for punctuality and integrity.

Should he possess any English money, which, on his arrival at Paris, he may wish to exchange for the currency of that city, Mr. Rollin, in the Palais Royal, will accommodate him on the most liberal terms. There are also several other houses in the Palais Royal who do business in the same manner.

If the traveller should have more English money than he requires when he arrives at Dover, Calais, Brighton, or Dieppe, he will meet with persons at the Inns who will accommodate him with French coin. On Messrs. Levey and Co., 24, Strand-street, Dover, the traveller may safely depend in exchanging money.

The traveller will find English Bank Notes, particularly of large amount, the most profitable money he can take to France. The course of exchange has for several

years been about six per cent. in favour of England. Should he, however, object to carry a large sum with him, he may take *Circular*, or *Transferable Exchange Notes*, the convenience of which will be evident on a perusal of the following statement :

**PLAN OF THE CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES, &c., OF
MESSRS. HERRIES, FARQUHAR, AND CO., BANKERS,
ST. JAMES'S-STREET, LONDON, FOR THE USE OF
BRITISH TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS, IN FOREIGN
PARTS.**

The object of this Plan is to supply *Travellers* on the Continent with money wherever they may require it, without there being any necessity for determining the route beforehand; and to supply *other Individuals*, who may have remittances to make abroad, with *Bills* upon any particular place that they desire. For this purpose a correspondence is established with all the principal places in Europe.

The Circular Exchange Notes,

Which are calculated to answer the same purpose *abroad* as *Bank Post Bills in England*, are made out in even sums from 20*l.* sterling upwards, and are payable, at the option of the possessor, at any one of the various places named in the annexed list. The traveller is furnished for that purpose with a general *Letter of Order*, addressed to the different agents of the house; which letter, whilst it serves to identify, also gives him a claim to any attention or good offices that he may stand in need of.

The value of the notes is reduced into foreign money at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment; subject to no deduction for *commission*, or any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which happens to bear a premium. They are payable to order; and the traveller will naturally, for his own security, not *endorse* them till he receives the money; besides which, *such checks* are so concerted with the agents as to render *a successful forgery* of his name scarcely possible.

TRANSFERABLE EXCHANGE NOTES. 3

As a still further precaution, they are drawn, like bank post bills, at seven days' sight; but, although so drawn, they are always paid on presentation, except when there is room for suspicion of their not being presented by the right owner; in which cases the agents are instructed to avail themselves of the seven days to make the necessary inquiries, and to give time also to the real proprietor to make known his loss. Upon the whole, therefore, these notes, it is presumed, possess the recommendation of combining, in a peculiar manner, *security, convenience, and economy.*

The Transferable Exchange Notes

Are payable at one particular place only, and are calculated chiefly for making remittances of money to persons whose residences are fixed. They are given for any required sum, previously reduced into foreign money at the last-quoted course of exchange from the place where payable; and they are negotiable, or transferable from hand to hand, by simple endorsement, in the same manner as bills of exchange. They are payable, as well as the circular notes, without any deduction whatever.

From the foregoing short explanation, it will be seen that the great advantages of this plan over common *letters of credit*, are—

First,—The option which the traveller has, of receiving his money at so many different places.

And, Secondly,—His being exempted from the payment of any commission, or charge of any kind, the stamp duty only excepted.

The real convenience, however, of these notes having been universally acknowledged by travellers of all descriptions, ever since the plan was first thought of by the late *Sir Robert Herries*, and by his house carried into execution (now nearly fifty years ago), it is the less necessary to enlarge on the subject here; but any further explanation that may be wished for, either with regard to the notes, or to *letters of credit*, which the house also furnishes, whenever required, will be given with pleasure, *either verbally or by letter.*

4 DIRECTIONS TO THE TRAVELLER.

**** All letters of credit in the common form are subject to a commission of one per cent. ; and often, from the necessity of getting them transferred from one place to another, two or three of these commissions are incurred.*

List of Places where the Circular Notes are optionally payable.

Abbeville	Chambery	Lyons	Rochelle
Aix in Provence	Civita Vecchia	Madrid	Rome
Aix la Chapelle	Coblentz	Maestricht	Rotterdam
Aleppo	Colbgne	Magdeburg	Rouen
Alexandria	Constantinople	Malaga	St. Galle
Alicante	Copenhagen	Malta	St. Maloes
Amiens	Corunna	Manheim	St. Omer
Amsterdam	Dantsig	Mantua	St. Petersburg
Ancona	Dieppe	Marseilles	Schaffhausen
Angiers	Dijon	Memel	Seville
Angoulême	Douay	Mentz	Sienna
Anspach	Dresden	Meassina	Smyrna
Antwerp	Dunkirk	Metz	Soissons
Athènes	Dusseldorf	Middleburg	Spa
Avignon	Elsinore	Milan	Stockholm
Augsburg	Ferrara	Modena	Stutgard
Bagnères	Florence	Montpellier	Strasbourg
Barège	Frankfort	Moscow	Tain
Barcelona	Ghent	Munich	Toulon
Basle	Genoa	Munster	Toulouse
Bayonne	Geneva	Nancy	Tournay
Berlin	Gibraltar	Nantes	Tours
Berne	Gottenburg	Naples	Treves
Besançon	Gottingen	Neufchatel	Trieste
Bilboa	The Hague	Nice	Turin
Blois	Hamburg	Nismes	Valencia
Bologna	Hanover	Nuremberg	Valenciennes
Bordeaux	Havre de Grace	Oporto	Venice
Boulogne sur Mer	Hesse Cassel	Orleans	Verdun
Bremen	Inspruck	L'Orient	Verona
Breslaw	Konigsberg	Ostend	Vevay
Brunswick	Lausanne	Palermo	Vienna
Brussels	Leipsick	Paris	Warsaw
Cadiz	Liege	Parma	Weimar
Caen	Lille	Perpignan	Yverdun
Cairo	Lisbon	Prague	Zante
Calais	Leghorn	Ratisbon	Zurich
Cambray	Lubeck	Rheims	
Carthagena	Lucca	Riga	

N. B. Besides these places, there are few or none in Europe where the circular notes are not now so well known as to be negotiable currently, as bills at short date on London.

COINS.

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Notes on a similar plan may also be obtained of Messrs. Ransom and Co., bankers, Pall-Mall, East; and of Messrs. Morland, Auriol, and Co., bankers, 56, Pall-Mall.

COINS.

HAVING arranged his pecuniary affairs, the traveller should make himself familiar with the names of the French coins, the impression which they bear, and their actual and relative value. This may easily be accomplished, as nearly all the coins are marked with their value, from the piece of forty francs, down to that of ten centimes. The currency of France is principally the same as existed during the ascendancy of Buonaparte, with the addition of a few new coins.

The following table will afford him considerable assistance:—

English Coinage.

Value in France.

A guinea is equal to	{ one Old Louis, and a piece of 24 sols, or a shilling; and a New Louis, four francs, and a piece of 24 sols.
A sovereign	one Old Louis, or 24 francs.
A half sovereign	12 francs.
The crown-piece to	the piece of six livres.
— half-crown	to the piece of three livres.
— shilling	24 sols.
— sixpence	12 sols.
— penny	two sols.
— halfpenny	one sol.
— farthing	two liards.

French Coinage.

GOLD.

English Valuation.

The Old Double Louis, containing 48 francs, equal to	£2 0 0
— Double Napoleon, or 40 francs	1 13 4
Louis, a new coin of the same value, and designed to supersede the former	
— Old Louis, 24 francs	1 0 0
— Napoleon, 20 francs	0 16 8
— New Louis, 20 francs	0 16 8

SILVER.

The Ecu, or six livre piece	0 5 0
— piece of five francs, or livres	0 4 2
— sixty sols, or three livres	0 2 6
— two francs	0 1 8
— thirty sols	0 1 3
— twenty-four sols	0 1 0
— one franc	0 0 10
— fifteen sols	0 0 7½
— twelve sols	0 0 6
— a demi-franc	0 0 5
— six sols	0 0 3

TABLE OF FRANCS.

*French Coinage.**Value in France.*

		BELL-METAL.	
—————	six liards	.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		COPPER.	
—————	two sols, the double sou, or ten centime piece	.	0 0 1
—————	one sol, or five centimes	.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
—————	two liards	.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
—————	one liard	.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$

French bank notes of 500 and of 1000 francs are also in circulation. Cash may be obtained for them at the Bank, where three sous are charged for a money-bag; or at the money-changers', for a trifling per centage.

The following table will be found useful to strangers, who are not accustomed to calculate by francs:—

<i>Frans.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Frans.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
1	Un	0 0 10	35	Trente-cinq	1 9 2
2	Deux	0 1 8	36	Trente-six	1 10 0
3	Trois	0 2 6	37	Trente-sept	1 10 10
4	Quatre	0 3 4	38	Trente-huit	1 11 8
5	Cinq	0 4 2	39	Trente-neuf	1 12 6
6	Six	0 5 0	40	Quarante	1 13 4
7	Sept	0 5 10	41	Quarante-et-un	1 14 2
8	Huit	0 6 8	42	Quarante-deux	1 15 0
9	Neuf	0 7 6	43	Quarante-trois	1 15 10
10	Dix	0 8 4	44	Quarante-quatre	1 16 8
11	Onze	0 9 2	45	Quarante-cinq	1 17 6
12	Douze	0 10 0	46	Quarante-six	1 18 4
13	Treize	0 10 10	47	Quarante-sept	1 19 2
14	Quatorze	0 11 8	48	Quarante-huit	2 0 0
15	Quinze	0 12 6	49	Quarante-neuf	2 0 10
16	Seize	0 13 4	50	Cinquante	2 1 8
17	Dix-sept	0 14 2	51	Cinquante-et-un	2 2 6
18	Dix-huit	0 15 0	52	Cinquante-deux	2 3 4
19	Dix-neuf	0 15 10	53	Cinquante-trois	2 4 2
20	Vingt	0 16 8	54	Cinquante-quatre	2 5 0
21	Vingt-et-un	0 17 6	55	Cinquante-cinq	2 5 10
22	Vingt-deux	0 18 4	56	Cinquante-six	2 6 8
23	Vingt-trois	0 19 2	57	Cinquante-sept	2 7 -6
24	Vingt-quatre	1 0 0	58	Cinquante-huit	2 8 4
25	Vingt-cinq	1 0 10	59	Cinquante-neuf	2 9 2
26	Vingt-six	1 1 8	60	Soixante	2 10 0
27	Vingt-sept	1 2 6	61	Soixante-et-un	2 10 10
28	Vingt-huit	1 3 4	62	Soixante-deux	2 11 8
29	Vingt-neuf	1 4 2	63	Soixante-trois	2 12 6
30	Trente	1 5 0	64	Soixante-quatre	2 13 4
31	Trente-et-un	1 5 10	65	Soixante-cinq	2 14 2
32	Trente-deux	1 6 8	66	Soixante-six	2 15 0
33	Trente-trois	1 7 6	67	Soixante-sept	2 15 10
34	Trente-quatre	1 8 4	68	Soixante-huit	2 16 8

TABLE OF FRANCS.

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<i>Franco. French.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Franco. French.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
69 Soixante-neuf . .	2 17 6	101 Cent-un . .	4 4 2
70 Soixante-dix . .	2 18 4	102 Cent-deux . .	4 5 0
71 Soixante-onze . .	2 19 2	103 Cent-trois . .	4 5 10
72 Soixante-douze . .	3 0 0	104 Cent-quatre . .	4 6 8
73 Soixante-treize . .	3 0 10	105 Cent-cinq . .	4 7 6
74 Soixante-quatorze . .	3 1 8	106 Cent-six . .	4 8 4
75 Soixante-quinze . .	3 2 6	107 Cent-sept . .	4 9 2
76 Soixante-seize . .	3 3 4	108 Cent-huit . .	4 10 0
77 Soixante-dix-sept . .	3 4 2	109 Cent-neuf . .	4 10 10
78 Soixante-dix-huit . .	3 5 0	110 Cent-dix . .	4 11 8
79 Soixante-dix-neuf . .	3 5 10	111 Cent-onze . .	4 12 6
80 Quatre-vingt . .	3 6 8	112 Cent-douze . .	4 13 4
81 Quatre-vingt-un . .	3 7 6	113 Cent-treize . .	4 14 2
82 Quatre-vingt-deux . .	3 8 4	114 Cent-quatorze . .	4 15 0
83 Quatre-vingt-trois . .	3 9 2	115 Cent-quinze . .	4 15 10
84 Quatre-vingt-quatre . .	3 10 0	116 Cent-seize . .	4 16 8
85 Quatre-vingt-cinq . .	3 10 10	117 Cent-dix-sept . .	4 17 6
86 Quatre-vingt-six . .	3 11 8	118 Cent-dix-huit . .	4 18 4
87 Quatre-vingt-sept . .	3 12 6	119 Cent-dix-neuf . .	4 19 2
88 Quatre-vingt-huit . .	3 13 4	120 Six-vingts . .	5 0 0
89 Quatre-vingt-neuf . .	3 14 2	121 Cent-vingt-et-un . .	5 0 10
90 Quatre-vingt-dix . .	3 15 0	122 Cent-vingt-deux . .	5 1 8
91 Quatre-vingt-onze . .	3 15 10	123 Cent-vingt-trois . .	5 2 6
92 Quatre-vingt-douze . .	3 16 8	124 Cent-vingt-quatre . .	5 3 4
93 Quatre-vingt-treize . .	3 17 6	125 Cent-vingt-cinq . .	5 4 2
94 Quatre-vingt-quatre . .	3 18 4	126 Cent-vingt-six . .	5 5 0
95 Quatre-vingt-quinze . .	3 19 2	127 Cent-vingt-sept . .	5 5 10
96 Quatre-vingt-seize . .	4 0 0	128 Cent-vingt-huit . .	5 6 8
97 Quatre-vingt-dix-sept . .	4 0 10	129 Cent-vingt-neuf . .	5 7 6
98 Quatre-vingt-dix-huit . .	4 1 8	130 Cent-trente . .	5 8 4
99 Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf . .	4 2 6	200 Deux-cent . .	8 6 8
100 Cent . .	4 3 4	300 Trois-cents . .	12 10 0
		500 Cinq-cents . .	20 16 8
		1000 Mille . .	41 13 4
		2000 Deux Mille . .	83 6 8

FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *livre*, or *pound*, is about 14½ ounces avoirdupois.

The *kilogram* is about 35 ounces avoirdupois.

The *litre*, or *pint*, used in measuring liquids, is about 2 1-8th English pints. It is divided into décalitre, centilitre, millilitre. Ten litres are called décalitre; one hundred, hectolitre; one thousand, kilolitre.

The *litre*, or *pint*, dry measure, is about 1 1-6th English pint.

The *boisseau*, or *bushel*, contains 10 litres.

The *stere*, which is the element of solid measure, is rather more than 35 cubic feet English.

The *foot* is not quite 13 English inches.

The *metre* is about 39 1-3d English inches. It is divided into 10, 100, and 1000 parts, called *décimetre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre*.

8 DIRECTIONS TO THE TRAVELLER.

There are also measures of 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000 metres, which are called *décamètre*, *hectomètre*, *kilomètre*, and *myriamètre*.

The *aune*, or *ell*, is 3 feet 11½ inches English. It varies, however, in different parts of France.

The *toise* is 6½ feet English.

The *post league* is about 2½ miles English.

The *are* is a superficial measure, rather less than 4 English perches. A *decare* consists of 10 ares; a *hectare*, of 100; a *kilare*, of 1000; a *myriare*, of 10,000.

LUGGAGE.

THE traveller must next think of his luggage. Few things are so connected with easy and comfortable travelling as light and portable luggage. Every kind of wearing apparel can be procured cheaper in Paris than in London, and at the shortest notice; but should the Englishman feel desirous of appearing in the precise costume of his native country, he must not depend on the Parisian tailor. No entreaties will prevail on him to make a single habiliment which does not at once proclaim itself of French manufacture.

Should the traveller have more luggage than he wishes to take under his own charge, the Managers of the Packet Offices, in the vicinity of the Custom-house, will convey it to any part of the Continent, on reasonable terms.

PASSPORTS.

BEFORE our tourist proceeds on his route, it is absolutely necessary for him to procure a passport. To obtain this he must apply at the office of the French Ambassador, No. 50, Portland-place, between the hours of twelve and four. He will signify his wish, and leave his name. If he has fixed on the route which he means to pursue on his journey to Paris, it may somewhat facilitate the attainment of his object if he mentions this; but, except under circumstances of much suspicion, this is of little consequence. If he call at the office on the following day, between one and three, he will obtain the passport without expense, signed by the ambassador. He need not make a *personal* application on the first day, but on the second it is absolutely necessary, as he must sign his name to it.

reaches Dover, or Brighton, or Southampton, he may procure one from the French Consul at any of these places, on the first application, but it will then cost him ten shillings.

It is perfectly unnecessary to apply for a passport at the Foreign Office, as was formerly the case; the passport of the French ambassador will be quite sufficient.

Should the traveller wish to go through Belgium or Holland before he goes to Paris, he may procure a passport by addressing a letter to his Excellency the Ambassador of the Netherlands, No. 1, Bryanston-square, signed by a respectable housekeeper to whom he may be known; the passport will then be granted on the following day, free of expense. The office is open from eleven to three.

All foreigners wishing to visit the Netherlands, except the subjects of that kingdom, must produce at the office a passport from the ambassador, or minister, or consul of their respective countries, which passport will be countersigned, and delivered on the following day.

The traveller's passport will be demanded at every fortified town, and examined by the officer on duty. If the traveller wish to stop for some days on his journey, the master of the hotel will put before him a ruled paper, with the following heads, which he must fill up, and sign his name at the bottom, viz., name, place of abode, profession, where going, age, &c. This paper is sent to the office of police.

On arriving at Paris, the passport must be presented at the office of police, where it will be exchanged for another. Much trouble will be saved by commissioning the master of the hotel to arrange this business.

Previous to leaving Paris, the passport must be sent to the British ambassador, to be countersigned, after which it is transmitted to the office of police, Quai des Orfèvres, to be again signed.

The traveller will then be directed to the office of the minister of foreign affairs, Rue Neuve des Capucines, where he will be charged ten francs. Persons, however, have frequently *dispensed* with this form, and have *experienced no inconvenience*. The British ambassador

10 DIRECTIONS TO THE TRAVELLER.

signs passports between eleven and one. The offices of police and foreign affairs are open from nine to four.

ROUTES.

OUR tourist being now completely equipped for his journey, I shall proceed to give a list of the coaches, packets, &c., and afterwards describe the most convenient, pleasant, and economical methods of travelling.

COACHES.

From the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, and Cross Keys,
Wood-street, to the Messageries Royales, Rue Notre
Dame des Victoires, at Paris.

FARES.

<i>℥.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Passage by Sea included.</i>
3	16	0	Inside all the way.
3	12	0	Inside (hind body in France).
3	9	0	Inside in England (outside in France).
3	9	0	Outside in England { cabriolet } in France. { or side }
2	18	0	Outside in England (inside of the hind body in France).
2	14	0	Outside all the way.

Places in the Coupé, 4s. extra.

The coaches leave London every morning at seven, half-past eight, and at ten o'clock, and at six in the evening. The director in London is Mr. Mauduit ; at Calais, Mr. Tarnier, at his Coach-office, No. 14, Rue de la Mer ; and at Boulogne, M. Meurice, Rue de l'Ecu. Safety coaches set out twice a day to Paris, from Calais and from Boulogne.

The coach that leaves Calais at six o'clock in the evening arrives at Paris the next day but one at five o'clock in the morning, through

Ardres, La Récoussé, St. Omer, Aire, Lillers, <i>Pernes</i> , <i>St. Pol</i> ,	Prevent, <i>Breakfast</i> . Doulnes, Talmes, Amiens, <i>Dinner</i> . <i>Hebecourt</i> .	Fiers, Breteuil, Wavigniers, St. Just, Clermont, <i>Supper</i> .	Laigneville, Chantilly, Luzarches, Ecoute, St. Denis, Paris.
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The coach that leaves Calais at nine o'clock in the

morning arrives also at Paris the next day, at five o'clock in the evening, through

Haut-Buisson,	Nampont,	Foix,	Puisseaux,
Marquise,	Nourion,	Granvillière,	Beaumont,
Boulogne,	<i>Dinner.</i>	Marseilles,	Moiselle,
Samer,	Abbeville,	Beauvais,	St. Denis,
Cormont,	<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	Paris.
Montreuil,	Aczance,	Nomilles,	

Considerable saving will be experienced by booking throughout, and the best places secured in the coach. *Steam or Sailing Packet-Boats* are always ready for the conveyance of passengers; but persons wishing to stop on the road are allowed to do so, and resume their journey at pleasure, without any extra expense, provided it is mentioned when the place is taken.

Passengers, leaving London by the morning coaches, sleep at Dover, and cross the water in the middle of the next day; sleep also at Calais, whence coaches go the following morning.

Those who leave London by the evening coaches abridge their journey by not sleeping at Dover, and are equally in time for the packet-boats, the coaches arriving at Dover always three or four hours before the packet sails. These coaches put up at the Paris Hotel, Ship Hotel, Shakspeare Hotel, and Packet Boat Inn, Dover.

Persons sending parcels to the Continent must annex a written declaration of their contents and value; also the name and direction of the person who sent them.

From the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, and from the Cross Keys, Wood-street, coaches set out, every morning and evening, for Dover, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate, and Brighton.

Coaches, likewise, from London to Paris, leave the White Bear, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past seven and eleven o'clock, and every evening at half-past six.

The fares are the same as those of the Golden Cross. The offices connected with these coaches are at Calais, No. 44, Grande Place; at Boulogne, No. 16, Rue de l'Ecu; and at Paris, Hotel de Lyon, Rue de la Jussienne, No. 13.

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Passengers booked throughout, leaving London by the morning coaches, sleep at Dover, and cross the water in the middle of the next day; sleep also at Calais, whence coaches go the following morning, at eight and ten o'clock, and arrive at Paris the day after, at six o'clock in the afternoon.

The coach that leaves Calais at eight o'clock in the morning arrives at Paris the next day at six o'clock in the afternoon, through Boulogne, Abbeville, Amiens, Chantilly, to Paris.

The coach that leaves Calais at ten o'clock in the morning arrives also at Paris the next day at six o'clock in the afternoon, through Boulogne, Abbeville, Beauvais, to Paris.

A coach for Dover leaves the White Bear every morning at eight o'clock. There are coaches also from this office daily to Ramsgate, Margate, and Deal.

From the Spread Eagle office, Webb's Hotel, No. 220, Piccadilly, and the Spread Eagle, and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, coaches set out, every morning at eight and ten o'clock, and evening at half-past seven; in direct correspondence with the improved light coach, the Hiron-delle, running from Calais to Paris in 30 hours.

FARES.

	£. s.
Inside all the way	3 16
Outside all the way	2 14
Inside to Dover, and Rotonde in France	3 12
Inside to Dover, and Outside in France	3 8
Outside to Dover, and Inside in France	3 12
Outside to Dover, and Rotonde in France	2 18

In the Coupé, 4s. extra.

The Sea Passage, by Government Steam-Packets, is included.

Director of the Diligence in London, M. Leuliette; ditto, at Calais, M. Laine, Rue Neuve, No. 22; at Boulogne, M. Boutroy, Hotel de Londres; Coach-office at Paris, Hotel des Fermes, Rue du Bouloy, No. 24, near the Palais Royal.

Coaches likewise proceed from the same inns to Hastings every morning, and to Brighton every morning and

evening. The fare to the former place has been as low as 18s. inside, and 10s. outside; and to the latter place only 16s. inside, and 8s. outside. No dependence, however, is to be placed on any statement of prices, as they are continually changing, according to circumstances, particularly during the summer.

PACKETS.

As the packets, like the coaches, are perpetually changing their arrangements as to charges, time of starting, &c., the traveller should obtain information either at the packet offices in the vicinity of the Custom-house, or at the West end of the town, immediately before he commences his journey.

FOR CALAIS.

London to Calais. Steam Packets go from the Tower Stairs three or four times a week during the summer months, and once or twice during the greater part of the winter. These vessels are neatly fitted up with beds; and in order to save the passengers much inconvenience and expense, the time of leaving London is so regulated as to ensure the vessels getting into Calais harbour. The passage is generally performed within twelve hours, and the company may obtain refreshment on board. Carriages and heavy baggage must be sent before two o'clock on the day previous to starting, but if the traveller has only a portmanteau, he may take it on board with him.

The fares are, chief cabin, 1*l.* 13s.; fore cabin, 1*l.* 2s; 6*d.* Children under ten years of age, half-price. Four-wheel carriages, 4*l.* 4s.; two-wheel carriages, 2*l.* 2s.; horses, 3*l.* 3s.; dogs, 5s. each.

Other particulars may be ascertained by applying at the offices, No. 24, Crutched Friars, and 56, Haymarket. The time of the vessels' starting is advertised on boards, which are placed in various parts of the metropolis.

Sailing vessels also go from London to Calais, but they have been almost entirely superseded, for the conveyance of passengers, by the steam-packets. Particulars respecting them may be obtained at the office near the Custom-house.

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Dover to Calais. Steam-packets set off every day, so as to reach Calais harbour at high water. They perform the voyage in 3 or 3½ hours. The fare for each person is 10s. 6d.; for four-wheel carriages, 3l. 3s.; horses, 1l. 1s. each.

Sailing vessels also start every day for Calais, and if the wind be fair, perform the voyage in about the same time as the steam-packets.

FOR BOULOGNE.

London to Boulogne. Steam-packets during the summer perform the voyage in about 15 hours.

Dover to Boulogne. A steam-packet every day performs the voyage in about four hours. It is, however, sometimes done in less, and the return from Boulogne to Dover is generally performed in three or four hours. The fares are the same as from Dover to Calais.

Rye to Boulogne. A vessel sails every week. Fare, 1l. 1s. Inquire at the George Inn, Rye. The voyage generally occupies five hours.

Hastings to Boulogne. A vessel sails every week. Fare, 15s. The voyage is generally performed in five hours.

FOR OSTEND.

London to Ostend. Steam-packets go twice a week, during the summer, from the Custom-house, and perform the voyage in from fifteen to eighteen hours. Their days and hours of starting are advertised in various parts of the metropolis, and they reach Ostend at high-water, so as to enable the passengers to land at the quay. The fares are, chief cabin, 2l.; fore cabin, or fore deck, 1l. 10s. Four-wheel carriages, 4l. 4s.; two-wheel carriages, 2l. 2s. Horses, 4l. 4s. Dogs, 5s. each. Children under ten years of age, half-price. Refreshments may had on board.

Vessels also sail from the Custom-house every week.

The best cabin is 1l. 11s. 6d. Servants or children, 1l. 1s. each. Particulars may be known at the Custom-house, or Botolph Wharf.

PACKETS.

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Margate to Ostend. The post-office steam-packets go every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Fare, 1*l.* 1*s.*

FOR DIEPPE.

Brighton to Dieppe. A steam-packet goes two or three times a week, during the summer, and generally performs the voyage in ten hours. Fares, 2*l.* Servants, 1*l.* 10*s.* Children under ten years of age, half-price. Four-wheel carriages, 4*l.* 4*s.*; two-wheeled carriages, 2*l.* 2*s.* Horses, 3*l.* 3*s.* Dogs, 5*s.* Refreshments may be had on board. Further particulars may be known at the Steam-packet Office, Brighton; or No. 36, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

Sailing vessels also go occasionally, particulars of which may be ascertained at the packet-offices at Brighton.

FOR HAVRE.

Southampton to Havre. A steam-packet goes twice a week, during the summer months. It calls off Portsmouth, for passengers, and on its arrival at Havre meets the steam-vessel which plies between that place and Rouen. The fares are, in the best cabin, 2*l.* 2*s.*; in the servants' cabin, 1*l.* 1*s.* Children under twelve years of age, half-price. Dogs, 5*s.* each. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the packet in London; or at Portsmouth and Southampton.

A sailing vessel also goes every week from Southampton to Havre.

FOR BORDEAUX.

During the summer a steam-vessel starts from Dublin for Bordeaux, calling at Liverpool in its way. The fare in the principal cabin, including provisions, is 8*l.* 8*s.*; children under ten years of age, half price.

FOR HELVOETSLUYS.

Harwich to Helvoetsluys. A sailing vessel twice a week, during the summer. The passage rarely exceeds twenty hours, and the fare is about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

FOR ROTTERDAM.

London to Rotterdam. Steam-vessels twice a week,

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during the summer, from the Custom-house, perform the voyage in 26 hours. The fare, including provisions, is 4*l.* In the steerage, 2*l.* 15*s.* Coach, 6*l.* 6*s.* Chariot, 5*l.* 5*s.* Gig, 3*l.* 3*s.* Horses, 6*l.* 6*s.* Children under ten years of age, half-price. The vessel is very comfortably fitted up, and is under very good management. Each passenger is allowed 1 cwt. of luggage.

Sailing vessels also go every week to Rotterdam, but are not so much patronized by passengers as the steam-packets.

Every kind of information respecting packets may be procured at the commercial shipping agents, in the Strand; or at the packet-offices, near the Custom-house. At these offices insurances are safely effected, goods and baggage warehoused for all parts, both foreign and coast-ways, until the time of shipping, regularly entered and cleared at the Custom-house, and safely conveyed from any part of the town, on spring caravans or lighters, to the respective vessels.

The usual allowance for luggage by the coaches towards the coast, is 14 lbs. for each passenger; although a trunk weighing 20 or 30 lbs. will frequently be suffered to pass without notice, if it be not too bulky. The extra charge for overweight is 1*d.* per lb.

Travellers who wish to proceed to Switzerland, will gain every necessary information from Mr. Emery, the agent, at Mr. Recordon's, Cockspur-street, Charing-Cross; or at the White Bear, Piccadilly. The journey is performed in sixteen days, allowing two at Paris, and sleeping every night at some town. The proprietors furnish lodging, provision, passage by sea, &c. The carriage is roomy and convenient—the passengers are limited to six. One cwt. of luggage is allowed to each, and the charge is only 20*l.* English.

Dejean, of Geneva, also conveys passengers on similar terms. The time of his departure may be known at No. 33, Haymarket.

DIRECTIONS ON ARRIVING AT DOVER.

THE best inns at Dover are Wright's Hotel, and Ship Inn, near the Custom-house; the York Hotel*; Jell's Union Hotel and Coffee-house; and the London Hotel. Travellers, who are satisfied with plain, but comfortable accommodations, will find every thing that they can desire at the Shakspeare's Head, or the Hotel de Paris. The Dover Castle, though a second-rate inn, affords very excellent accommodation; and the King's Head, kept by Mrs. Podevin, is well entitled to the patronage of travellers.

The traveller will generally find every necessary information respecting the packets at the hotel at which he lodges. The porter of the hotel will safely convey his luggage to the Custom-house, where it must be regularly inspected previous to its being carried on board. The traveller should accompany his luggage to the Custom-house, where, if he is not uncivil himself, he will meet with the greatest civility from the officers in attendance. Every portmanteau and box is opened, but the officers sometimes content themselves with merely lifting the lid; and it is seldom that they do more than gently slide their hands down the sides of the boxes or portmanteau, without disturbing the packages.

On returning, however, from France, the officers at Dover are much more strict, and will frequently take every article out of the trunks, and even unfold the linen to look for French lace, gloves, &c., particularly if they happen to meet with any contraband goods on first opening the boxes.

The traveller will find it of advantage to submit to these necessary forms with a good grace, and readily to produce his keys at the first requisition.

The traveller must enter his name in the book which contains the entry of his luggage, and as soon as this examination is ended, the trunks are again taken up by the porter, and carried on board the vessel in which the traveller has secured his passage. Should the traveller

* This house was honoured with the presence of the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Blucher, &c., in 1814,

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put his luggage on board one vessel, and, by accident or choice, sail by another packet, he may depend on finding his trunks safe at the Custom-house on the opposite shore.

The traveller may walk to the quay as soon as he arrives at Dover, and inquire what packets are ready to start; but it will be prudent not to engage with any of the captains or sailors, by whose importunity he may probably be annoyed. Except he has already been recommended to some particular captain, or has booked his place through from London to Paris, (in which case he must sail by the packet connected with the coach,) let him take all their cards to his landlord, who will, generally, honestly inform him on whom he can place dependence for punctuality in starting, knowledge of the profession, and good accommodation. He should likewise endeavour to arrive at Dover early in the day; he will then generally find packets ready. Their usual hours for starting are between ten and two; and the passage is frequently completed in three hours, but it is sometimes prolonged to five or six. It will, therefore, be advisable to take some slight provisions on board. See PACKETS.

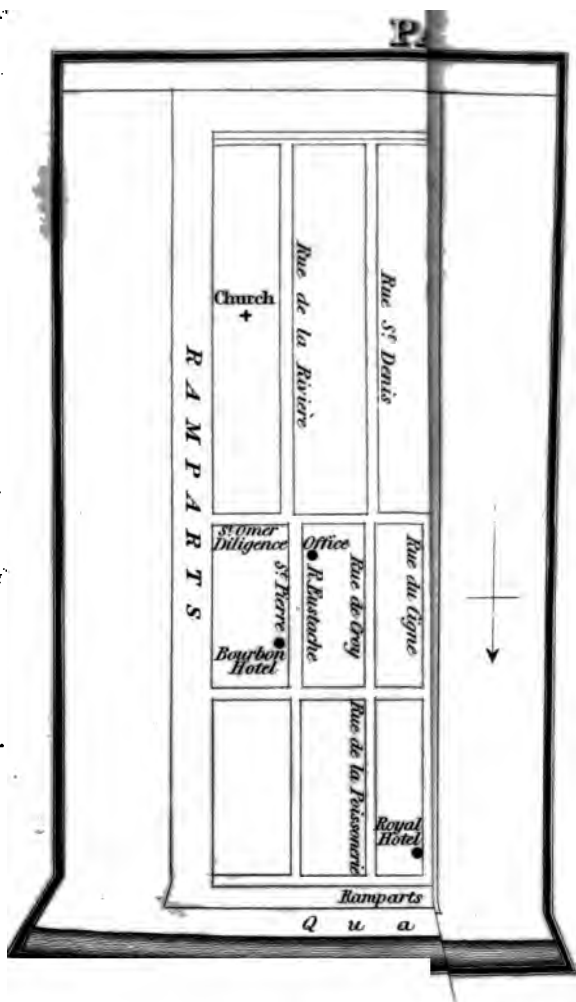
If the traveller go on board at the quay, the men who place the ladder for his descent to the vessel expect 6*d.* for their trouble; or if he embark at the beach, he must give 6*d.* to the men who place a plank for him to get into the boat, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for his conveyance to the vessel.

If, on returning from France, the packet should not be able to get into the harbour, he must pay 4*s.* for being conveyed on shore; or even if it should get into the harbour, but not reach the pier, he will have to pay 1*s.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOVER.

If the traveller has a few hours to dispose of at Dover, he can fully and pleasantly employ them in examining the natural and artificial curiosities of the place. Dover is situated in a pleasant valley, between two steep and lofty cliffs. A little river runs through the place, and empties itself into the harbour. The town consists of two parts, connected by a long narrow street, called Snare-





gate-street, from the romantic and tremendous rocks which hang over it, and seem to threaten the passenger with immediate destruction. About the centre of Snare-gate-street is the Shaft, consisting of a staircase, which is perforated through the rock, and ascends to the front of the barracks, which are situated on the summit of the heights.

On a lofty hill to the north stands the castle, a venerable and majestic building, well worthy of notice. It dates its origin from the Romans, whose labours are yet evident in the octagonal building at the west end of the church, and the ditch which incloses it.

The antiquary will delight in the various and almost perfect remains of Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture, which different parts of the castle present : the military man will admire its impregnable strength ; and all will gaze with transport on the sublime prospect which unfolds itself to the view. To the south, about a mile from Dover, is the lofty cliff which Shakspeare so poetically describes in his tragedy of *King Lear*.

In the cliffs, or heights, are some artificial excavations, which are generally pointed out to the stranger. They are calculated to hold an immense number of soldiers, in case of an attack from an enemy. The new Pier is much crowded as a promenade, and commands a fine view of Dover, as well as of the shipping.

There are excellent reading-rooms and libraries, where the London papers may be seen daily.

ARRIVAL AT CALAIS.

On arriving at the opposite coast, it is usual to give a trifle to the sailors of the packet. They generally expect some gratuity for their attentions while you are on board, particularly if the passage is prolonged by contrary winds. The steward, as well as the mate, usually asks for a donation ; a shilling, or a franc, from each person is sufficient. It is customary for the passengers to give the ladder-men at Calais half-a-franc, if the vessel go to the Pier ; but if they are carried over the sands, the porters *expect a franc or two*. Should the traveller arrive at

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night, the porter at the gate will also expect half a franc.

As soon as the traveller sets foot on the Pier of Calais, he will find himself surrounded by a crowd of men and boys, eagerly importuning to be employed in the conveyance of his luggage, or offering cards of address to the different hotels. It may be prudent to keep the small parcels in his own possession, but the porters have the character of being strictly honest, and in general may be almost implicitly trusted.

The traveller is first taken to a house on the quay, where his person and his smaller parcels are slightly searched, and his passport demanded; this is sent to the office of police, and afterwards to Paris, and on paying three francs a provisional one is given him instead, which answers the same purpose. The original passport will be returned on application at the Prefecture of Police at Paris, or it may remain there till a few days previous to his return.

His trunks are sent to the Custom-house, where they are rather more rigorously examined than they were at Dover. A charge of 18 sous is made for the examination of each trunk. The luggage may be intrusted to the conductor of the diligence, or to the commissioner at the hotel.

In some cases it is necessary for travellers to make personal application at the office of police for their passports, but this is only required when they are in pursuit of suspicious characters; they then wish to see all persons who pass through the town.

At whatever port the traveller embarks on his return, he must obtain a permit for leaving France from the Commissioners of Police. This is procured without any expense, except out of office hours, when a franc is expected.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

EVERY English carriage with four wheels, on being landed in France, pays a duty of 10s. in the 100l. value; but it is not necessary to give in the intrinsic value; they are

generally entered at from 50*l.* to 150*l.* Besides this, the owner will be required to deposit one-third of whatever value he may think proper to put upon it, unless it be too much under the real value, and in that case it would be seized. A memorandum of the deposit will be given him at the Custom-house, and if the carriage leaves France within two years, about three-fourths of the money will be returned to him. At the close, however, of the first year, he must send a notice to the Custom-house, where the deposit was made, that his carriage is still in France, or he will perhaps have some difficulty in obtaining his deposit. If the carriage remain more than two years, the whole sum is forfeited. If the traveller leaves France by a different route, he must get the memorandum signed at the last Custom-house on the frontier, and then send it to the Custom-house where the deposit was made, and order the money to be remitted through his banker. He may, however, recover the deposit at any other port in France where he re-embarks the carriage.

A gig, or any other two-wheeled carriage, pays the same duties.

On leaving England, the duty on a horse is 2*l.* 2*s.*, besides the 10*s.* in the 100*l.* according to its value. On arriving in France, the duty is 15 francs for a horse, and 5 francs for a pony.

Books, plate, linen, and household furniture, pay 10*s.* in the 100*l.* according to the value. When landed in France, they pay 15*s.* in the 100*l.*, according to the value.

Each horse exported from France pays a duty of 15 francs. Formerly the exportation of stallions and mares from France was forbidden, but, in 1821, a new regulation was made, authorising the traveller to take back his own horse, of whatever description it may be.

New harness, carpets, and cutlery wares are prohibited in France, but not in Belgium.

In Belgium there is no duty on carriages or horses.

INNS IN FRANCE.

THE following may be considered fair charges at most of the hotels in Calais ; at Dessin's and Meurice's, however, they would be rather higher.

	<i>Francs. Cents.</i>	
Table d'hôte or Supper - - -	3	0
Ordinary wine, that is, the usual wine of the country - - -	2	0
Champagne or Claret - - -	6	0
Lodging - - -	1	50
Breakfast - - -	1	20
Breakfast, with eggs - - -	1	50

The waiters at inns in France do not expect more than 1 franc per day, the chambermaid 1 franc, and the porter half a franc.

The inns of Calais will give the stranger a specimen of the inns in France. Every thing is showy and gaudy, but there is more splendour than comfort. Large mirrors extend from the ceiling almost to the ground. The paper-hangings are beautiful ; while the floor is not only destitute of carpets, but is frequently composed of cold and chilling bricks, or octagonal tiles ; and the spacious dismal chimney presents not the vestige of a grate. The very acmé of luxury for which the tourist can hope is a narrow piece of carpetting surrounding the bed, and this only in houses of superior accommodation, and in the depth of winter ; and even this he must not expect, should the floor unfortunately be polished.

MODE OF LIVING AT INNS.

ONE of the first concerns with the English traveller, when he arrives at his inn, is to order a substantial and comfortable meal. He will now find himself in a new world, to which he will not immediately be able to accommodate his taste. If he is particular in ordering his breakfast, he may obtain excellent coffee, or tolerable tea, and new-laid eggs ; but Frenchmen usually breakfast on meat, to which they add a liberal potation of ordinary wine.

At dinner our tourist will be convinced that he is in.

deed in France. His roast meat, if he is fortunate enough to find a roast joint on the board, will be totally destitute of the true English flavour. The boiled meat had, many hours before, parted with all its nutritious juices to form the soup. The various diminutive dishes of meat which garnish the table will not a little exercise his ingenuity to divine whether they are composed of beef, mutton, or veal ; and he will only be able to ascertain that they are sufficiently warmed with spices, and somewhat too much flavoured with sorrel and garlic. If misled by the name he should order a " Bistek naturel, or à l'Anglaise," he will find it perfectly destitute of fat, devoid of the natural flavour of the meat, and sadly inferior to the favourite and delicious viand, of which the Englishman is never tired. Whatever vegetables are served up, they are frequently accompanied with sorrel, or disguised by it. It is the favourite sauce of the French. It must, however, be acknowledged, that except our tourist be more fastidious than a traveller should be, he will soon become reconciled to the French mode of cookery. If the French are skilful in disguising every dish, they likewise possess the art of rendering them palatable, and, out of the immense variety which every bill of fare contains, the stranger may select many articles on which he can dine.

With some of the accompaniments of the dinner-table, however, the traveller will not be so easily satisfied. He will frequently miss the cleanliness and attention to comfort, which have habitually endeared to him his own domestic board. In almost every inn he will be presented with a silver fork, but should his dinner consist of a dozen dishes, he will be expected to use the same knife unwiped. Ere he begins his meal, that knife will often appear as if many a week had passed since a solitary attempt had been made to restore its natural polish ; it will likewise usually be of the rudest and meanest manufacture, and form a strange contrast with the silver fork which accompanies it. There is scarcely a good table-knife to be met with at any French inn, unless it be of English manufacture.

During his short abode at Calais, the traveller will acknowledge the accuracy of these remarks ; and as he wd

vances into the interior, and at his arrival in Paris, he will find them literally true. In Calais, however, and for some posts on the road to Paris, the concourse of Englishmen has been so great, that the innkeepers are gradually adopting our mode of cookery, and the habits of our best hotels.

The first question which a traveller is asked, even before he orders his dinner, except at a table d'hôte, is, "what wine he chooses?" I would recommend him, if he be on a frugal plan, to order Beaune or Burgogne, which are very pleasant wines, and in general use. Whatever wine he selects will not be decanted, but brought to him in the black bottle. He will be supplied with a small tumbler and a decanter of water, to which the traveller is not at first easily reconciled. The Frenchman, however, finds it convenient, for the wine and water form his usual table beverage. The dessert is brought before the cloth is removed; and in the true French style, the cheese, the salad, and the dessert, are eaten from the same plate.

The stranger who is invited to a private house in France should not forget that whatever wine is drunk is taken during dinner. On retiring to another room, cups of strong and delicious coffee are served up, after which a small glass of liqueur is generally taken. The coffee and liqueur, however, are often taken at the dinner-table. In some few families a regular tea, or a second supply of coffee, is introduced, but this is by no means general.

The Devon or Herefordshire man, who remembers when cider formed the usual beverage of those counties, will not dislike the thin wine which in France is the substitute for beer, and which is generally included in the regular charge for the *table d'hôte*. The traveller may have tolerable *French* beer; but English porter, which he may have excellent and unadulterated, will cost him nearly two francs per bottle.

TRAVELLING IN FRANCE.

THERE are three modes of travelling in France; in private carriages (*voitures*), a hired carriage (*chaise de poste*), and the public diligence.

They who have families, and possess good strong travelling carriages, will find it infinitely more comfortable, and considerably cheaper, to take them to Calais or Dieppe, than to hire a *chaise de poste* at either of those places. The freight from Dover to Calais, or Brighton to Dieppe, is far from exorbitant.

On landing the carriage at either of those towns, the traveller will be required to deposit an imposit of 35 per cent. on the estimated value. See DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

A carriage capable of containing four or six persons may be hired to go from Calais to Paris, for about 5*l*. 5*s*. The traveller should take care that the agreement renders the proprietor of the carriage answerable for any damage it may experience on the road.

It is, on many accounts, better for the traveller to leave his own horses at home, and proceed through France with post-horses.

As all English carriages have poles, it will be advisable, if the company does not exceed three in number, to have their poles replaced by shafts, by which means one-third of the expense of posting is saved; for, instead of four horses and two postilions, they will only pay for three horses and one postilion. If more than three persons travel in the same cabriolet or limonière, the postmaster charges one franc per post extra for each person beyond that number.

All the arrangements for posting are simple, and usually attended to with the most scrupulous exactness. The whole of it is completely in the hands of government. There is no competition on the road, and they who arrive first are uniformly first accommodated.

A book is published, containing every route through France, &c., alphabetically arranged; the precise distance of every place; and the sum to be paid to the postmaster and the postilion. The principal difficulty which the traveller would otherwise encounter is the demand of a whole, or half, or a quarter of a post, in addition to the regular distance, on entering or leaving some towns. These are all mentioned in the book referred to, which the traveller may consult at any post-house, as the postmaster is compelled to keep a copy. The distances are calculated by posts, each of which consists of two leagues, and is equal to about four English miles, and two-thirds.

D

RATES OF POSTING.

The regular charge by authority is one franc and 50 cents. per post for each horse, and 15 sous to the postilion; but as the expedition of the traveller, and much of his convenience, depend on keeping the driver in good humour, it is usual to give him about 30 sous.

TABLE OF THE PRICE OF POST-HORSES.

Established by Law, May 1, 1839.

	No. of Persons.	No. of Horses.	Price paid for the Horses.		No. of Postilions.
			fr.	cents.	
Cabriolets and Chaises	1 & 2	2	3	—	1
	3	3	4	50	1
Calashes with a Pole	2	2	3	—	1

If there is a third person, 1 franc per post must be paid beyond the price of the horses.

If there are more than three persons, the calash must be considered as a berline, and be paid for accordingly.

Limonnières, Carriages with 4 Wheels, and Calashes with Shafts	1, 2, or 3	3	4	50	1
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If there are more than three persons, 1 franc per post must be paid for each, exceeding that number.

Berlines, Carriages with Poles	1, 2, 3, or 4	4	6	—	2
	If there is a fifth traveller, 1 franc per post extra must be paid.				
	6	6	9	—	2

For every person exceeding the number of six, 1 franc per post extra must be paid.

A child of ten years old, and less, shall not be considered as a passenger; two children of less than ten years shall be considered equal to one passenger.

For every child under ten years of age, beyond the number of two, 50 cents. per post must be paid.

No charge is made for infants under three years of age.

Every carriage may be charged with one portmanteau, whether it be entire, or in two parts, and one trunk.

Small carriages, with four wheels, known by the name of Spanish chariots, are considered as cabriolets, when they contain but two persons. Chariots with more than

LAWs RELATIVE TO POSTING. 27

two persons enter into the class of *limonnières*, when they have shafts, and into that of *berlinas*, when they have a pole.

LAWs RELATIVE TO POSTING.

None but post-masters commissioned by government are permitted to furnish horses.

The post-master shall constantly reside at or near the post-house.

No post-master can hire a postilion without a certificate of good behaviour.

Travellers are entreated to enter every complaint which they may have, against the postilion or master, in a book, which is kept at every post-house, and regularly inspected by the director-general.

The post-master is answerable for any accident which may occur from the carelessness of the postilion, or restiveness of the horses.

Travellers are accommodated in the exact order in which they or the avant-couriers may arrive.

Every traveller hiring a saddle-horse must be accompanied by a postilion, to serve him as a guide.

One postilion may conduct three travellers; but if there is a fourth, two postilions must be hired.

The charge is one franc and 50 centimes per post for every horse, and 75 centimes for each postilion.

Every traveller may oblige the postilion to carry his portmanteau, if it does not exceed 30lbs. in weight.

No postilion shall exact more than the sum fixed by law, or insult the passengers, under pain of such punishment as the director shall inflict.

No carriage shall be compelled to take more than 140lbs. of luggage.

The price of posting shall always be paid in advance.

No carriage shall pass another on the road, unless some accident happen to that which goes before.

Each post shall be run in the space of an hour.

No traveller shall force or mal-treat the horses, under the penalty of making full restitution for the injury which he may do.

All turnpikes, and dues on the road, shall be paid by the traveller.

No. 1.—A Proportionate Calculation of what the Travellers PAY to the Post-Masters.

DISTANCES.	NUMBER OF HORSES, and the PRICES.											
	1 horse.	2 horses.	3 horses.	4 horses.	5 horses.	6 horses.	7 horses.	8 horses.				
$\frac{1}{4}$ post.....	0fr. 38c.	0fr. 75c.	1fr. 13c.	1fr. 50c.	1fr. 88c.	2fr. 25c.	2fr. 63c.	3fr.				
$\frac{1}{2}$ post.....	0 75	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	4 50	5 25	6				
$\frac{3}{4}$ post.....	1 13	2 25	3 38	4 50	5 63	6 75	7 88	9				
1 post.....	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	12				
$1\frac{1}{4}$ post...	1 88	3 75	5 63	7 50	9 38	11 25	13 13	15				
$1\frac{1}{2}$ post...	2 25	4 50	6 75	9 00	11 25	13 50	15 75	18				
$1\frac{3}{4}$ post...	2 63	5 25	7 88	10 50	13 13	15 75	18 38	21				
2 posts...	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24				
$2\frac{1}{4}$ posts...	3 38	6 75	10 13	13 50	16 88	20 25	23 63	27				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ posts...	3 75	7 50	11 25	15 00	18 75	22 50	26 25	30				
$2\frac{3}{4}$ posts...	4 13	8 25	12 38	16 50	20 63	24 75	28 88	33				
3 posts...	4 50	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50	36				
$3\frac{1}{4}$ posts...	4 88	9 75	14 63	19 50	24 38	29 25	34 13	39				
$3\frac{1}{2}$ posts...	5 25	10 50	15 75	21 00	26 25	31 50	36 75	42				
$3\frac{3}{4}$ posts...	5 63	11 25	16 88	22 50	28 13	33 75	39 38	45				
4 posts...	6 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00	48				

Explanation of this Table :—(First line)—for $\frac{1}{4}$ post for 1 horse, 38 centimes ;—For 2 horses, 75 centimes ;—For 3 horses, 1 franc and 13 centimes ;—For 4 horses, 1 franc and 50 centimes ; and „ on in proportion.

No. 2.—*A Proportionate Calculation of what the Travellers PAY to the Post-Boys, as their Guides.*

Distances.	NUMBER OF POSTILIONS AND THEIR PRICES.					
	1 postilion.	2 postilions.	3 postilions.	4 postilions.	5 postilions.	6 postilions.
$\frac{1}{2}$ post	0fr. 19c.	0fr. 38c.	0fr. 57c.	0fr. 76c.	0fr. 95c.	1fr. 14c.
$\frac{1}{4}$ post	0 38	0 76	1 14	1 52	1 90	2 28
$\frac{1}{2}$ post	0 56	1 12	1 68	2 24	2 80	3 36
1 post	0 75	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	4 50
$1\frac{1}{4}$ post	0 94	1 88	2 82	3 76	4 70	5 64
$1\frac{1}{2}$ post	1 13	2 26	3 39	4 52	5 65	6 78
$1\frac{3}{4}$ post	1 31	2 62	3 93	5 24	6 55	7 86
2 posts	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00
$2\frac{1}{4}$ posts	1 69	3 38	5 7	6 76	8 45	10 14
$2\frac{1}{2}$ posts	1 88	3 76	5 64	7 52	9 40	11 28
$2\frac{3}{4}$ posts	2 7	4 14	6 21	8 28	10 35	12 42
3 posts	2 26	4 52	6 78	9 4	11 30	13 56
$3\frac{1}{4}$ posts	2 45	4 90	7 35	9 80	12 25	14 70
$3\frac{1}{2}$ posts	2 64	5 28	7 92	10 56	13 20	15 84
$3\frac{3}{4}$ posts	2 83	5 66	8 49	11 32	14 15	16 98
4 posts	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00

CABRIOLET.

IF the traveller is accompanied by his family, or wishes to pursue his journey perfectly at his ease, or with his own particular party, and has left his carriage on the other side of the water, he will hire a cabriolet, or larger carriage.

The cabriolet is an uncouth but very convenient vehicle, running on two wheels. It is surrounded on the inside with a great number of pockets, and on each side is a comfortable pillow. It will conveniently accommodate two persons. It opens in front, and has a small window on each side, but it will be necessary for the traveller carefully to examine if it be weather-tight before he hires it.

On the arrival of the traveller in Paris, the cabriolet is sent to the Remise, where it stands fifteen days at his command, and he may, within that time, return in it to Calais, without additional expense.

These vehicles may be hired at almost any price, according to their appearance and convenience: but the usual charge for a comfortable cabriolet, from Calais to Paris, is about four guineas. The traveller must not give precisely what is asked him. The English post-chaise is unknown in France.

The hiring of the carriage and the postage of the horses are two different affairs, and in different hands. At any of the principal inns in Calais the traveller may be furnished with a commodious cabriolet, in which he will proceed the whole of his journey.

If the traveller is accompanied by a friend, and does not regard a little extraordinary expense, I would strongly recommend this mode of conveyance. He is fully master of his time; he may stop where he pleases; he is not compelled to travel by night, and he has a full view of the country through which he passes.

If a party of gentlemen are careful in making their bargain beforehand, and will fee the drivers liberally, the strict laws of posting will be often relaxed in their favour,

and four or five of them may occupy a handsome carriage, drawn by three horses ; the expense of which will not very much exceed that of the common diligence.

DILIGENCE.

THE French diligence is a most curious and unique machine ; it is a strange compound of the English stage waggon and coach ; and its singularity possesses all the conveniences of each, without their defects. The inside is divided into two bodies, each containing four or six passengers, according to its size ; in front is what is called the cabriolet of the diligence, with leathern covers, like the body of our one-horse chaises, to defend both the head and legs from the weather. These seats, which hold three persons, are the most pleasant part of the vehicle, and being little elevated above the springs, there is scarcely a possibility of the carriage being overturned. The conductor forms one of the party in the cabriolet ; but if the weather be fine, he will go on the top of the diligence. Some diligences have the cabriolet inclosed ; it is then termed the *coupé*, and is by far the pleasantest part of the vehicle.

The inside passengers are seated completely at their ease, free from the torture to which the unfortunate inmates of many of our stage coaches are frequently doomed ; but the smallness of the windows, and the manner in which the seats are arranged, prevent them from enjoying much view of the country.

The fare from Calais to Paris is forty francs for the inside, and thirty for the cabriolet. The diligence, however, which performs the journey in thirty hours, charges five francs more.

The regulations respecting the taking of places are admirable. The seats are all numbered, and are claimed by the travellers according to the order in which they have booked, so that the person who first took a place has the first choice.

A conductor is attached to each machine ; his proper business is to take care of the luggage, and this duty he performs with the strictest integrity. When the travel-

ler's portmanteau or parcels have once been consigned to him, every fear with regard to their safety may be dismissed. He usually presides at the dinner-table of the passengers, and does full justice to what is provided. He accompanies the diligence through the whole of the journey, and at the close of it expects a gratuity of four or five francs. The drivers likewise expect five sous at every post, but it is usual to leave this to the conductor, and pay him at the end of the journey, when it amounts to four francs, there being sixteen different postillions between Calais and Paris.

Fourteen pounds of luggage are allowed, and twenty-one francs per cwt. is charged for the overplus.

The diligence starts from Calais about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and about the same hour in the evening; and, travelling night and day, reaches Paris in thirty-three or four hours. The usual charges for meals to the passengers in the diligence are, for dinner, 4 francs; for supper, 3½ fr.; for breakfast, 3½ fr.

The manner of yoking and driving the horses will appear singular to the tourist. In travelling post, one horse runs between two heavy shafts, attached to the carriage; on another horse, lashed to his side, with scarcely any harness, and only fastened to the vehicle by some paltry ropes, sits the driver. Five or six horses are generally yoked to the diligence, and it is very common to see the leaders placed three abreast. The postillion sits on the near shaft horse, and governs the leaders more by the sound of his voice, and the long whip which he bears, than by the simple cords which serve him as reins. The leaders seem scarcely to belong to the diligence, and show the passenger that they are under little restraint, by numerous playful but to him terrifying deviations and prancings. Sometimes they have no reins, and even where these appendages to the equipage (which the Englishman has been accustomed to imagine absolutely necessary, and on which he places his principal and sole dependence) are found, the French Jehu scarcely vouchsafes to use them. The tourist, however, *may dismiss every apprehension; the horses understand*

every motion of the driver's whip, and every tone of his voice ; they are under perfect command, and an accident in the Paris diligence is a thing almost unknown.

TRAVELLING BY THE MAIL IN FRANCE.

PERSONS who wish to proceed rapidly may travel by the mails. These light and commodious vehicles are made to carry four persons, and are supplied with horses at the post-houses. Each passenger may carry a *sac de nuit* or portmanteau, weighing 15 kilograms. The price of each place is 1 fr. 50 c. per post, and 75 c. per post to the guard. Places may be booked at the Hotel des Postes, whence the coaches set out every day at half-past six.

There are mails on all the following roads. From Paris to Caen ; Calais ; Lille ; Valenciennes ; Mezières ; Strasbourg, through Metz, and through Nancy ; Belfort ; Besançon ; Lyons, through Chalons, and through Moulins ; Toulouse ; Bordeaux ; Nantes, through Le Mans, and through Vendome and Brest.

Also from Lyons to Strasbourg, and to Marseille ; from Avignon to Toulouse ; from Toulouse to Bayonne ; from Bordeaux to Bayonne and to Toulouse ; from Limoges to Bordeaux ; from Chalons sur Marne to Metz ; from Bonnières to Rouen ; and from Troyes to Mulhausen.

TRAVELLING BY DILIGENCES.

THERE are numerous coach-offices in Paris, but the principal is that of the *Messageries Royales*, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22. This establishment has diligences on all the roads of France. It is customary to pay, on being booked, one half of the fare, and a ticket is given indicating the day and hour of departure.

The diligences set out every day to all the principal towns and every other day to places of minor importance. They usually travel about two leagues an hour.

The average expense of travelling by the diligence, including the *pour boire* of the postilions and conductor, is about 75 centimes per league.

If the passengers of a diligence stop at an inn to sleep, the servant does not expect more than half a franc from each person.

THE DILIGENCE DIRECTORY.

Or Table of the principal Towns in France, Belgium, &c.,
with the Offices in Paris from which Diligences set out.

- ABBEVILLE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 27 and No. 71—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- AIX LA CHAPELLE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- ALENÇON.** Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13—Rue des Fossés St. Germain l'Auxerrois, No. 26—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- AMBOISE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- AMIENS.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- ANGERS.** Rue d'Enfer, No. 10—Rue des Deux Ecus, No. 23—Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- ANGOULEME.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- ANTWERP.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue St. Martin, No. 247.
- ARRAS.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13—Rue St. Martin, No. 256.
- AUXERRE.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12—Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 12.
- AVIGNON.** Rue Git le Cœur, No. 6.
- AVALLON.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- BALE.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- BAR LE DUC.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- BAYONNE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- BEAUMONT SUR OISE.** Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50—Rue Montorgueil, No. 49.
- BEAUVAIS.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue St. Denis, No. 237—Rue d'Enfer, No. 12.
- BEFFORT.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- BESANÇON.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- BLOIS.** Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24—Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5.
- BORDEAUX** by Orleans. Rue du Bouloy, No. 9—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue St. Martin, No. 247.

- BORDEAUX** by Vendome. Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- BOULOGNE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue de la Jussienne, No. 13.
- BOURGES.** Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5.
- BREST.** Rue d'Enfer, No. 10—Rue des Deux Ecus, No. 23.
- BRUSSELS.** Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24—Rue St. Martin, Nos. 247 and 256.
- CAEN.** Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11—Rue de la Jussienne, No. 19—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- CAHORS.** Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- CALAIS.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Notre D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- CAMBRAY.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue St. Martin, No. 256.
- CHALONS SUR MARNE.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- CHALONS SUR SAÔNE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- CHANTILLY.** Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50.
- CHARTRES.** Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13—Rue des Fossés St. Germain l'Auxerrois, No. 26—Rue Notre Dames des Victoires, No. 22.
- CHATEAUXROUX.** Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- CHATEAU THIERRY.** Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50.
- CHATELHERAULT.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- CHAUMONT.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- COBLENTZ.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- CLERMONT.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 19—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- COLMAR.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- COMPIEGNE.** Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50.
- DIEPPE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11—Rue de la Jussienne, No. 19.
- DIJON.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- DOLÉ.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.

- DOUAY. Rue du Bouloy, No. 9—Rue St. Martin, No. 256.
 DREUX. Rue des Deux Ecus, No. 23.
 DUNKIRK. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
 ELBEUF. Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11—Rue de la Jussienne, No. 19.
 EPERNAY. Rue N. Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
 EPINAL. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
 ESSONNE. Rue Dauphine, No. 26.
 ETAMPES. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue d'Enfer, No. 10.
 EVREUX. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue des Fossés St. Germain l'Auxerrois, No. 26.
 FALAISE. Rue du Bouloy, No. 22.
 FERTE SOUS JOUARRE. Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50.
 FONTAINEBLEAU. Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 12—Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5—Rue Dauphine, No. 26.
 GENEVA. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue St. Martin, No. 247.
 GHENT. Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24.
 HAM. Rue St. Martin, No. 256.
 HAVRE. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11—Rue de la Jussienne, No. 19—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue du Bouloy, No. 7.
 HONFLEUR. Rue de la Jussienne, No. 19.
 JOIGNY. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12—Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 12—Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
 LANGRES. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
 LAON. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
 LAVAL. Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
 LIEGE. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
 LILLE, by Amiens. Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
 LILLE, by St. Quentin. Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue St. Martin, No. 256.
 LIMOGES. Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5.
 LISIEUX. Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11.
 LOUVAIN. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
 LUNEVILLE. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
 LYONS. Rue St. Martin, No. 247.

- LYONS, by Auxerre. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- LYONS, by Moulins. Rue du Bouloy, No. 19—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13—Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11.
- MAÇON. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- MAGNY. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11—Rue Bourg l'Abbé, No. 12—Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50.
- MALINES. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue St. Martin, No. 247.
- MANS, LE. Rue d'Enfer, No. 10—Rue des Deux Ecus, No. 23—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- MANTES. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- MARLE. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- MARSEILLE. Rue Git le Cœur, No. 6.
- MAYENNE. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- MEAUX. Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50—Rue Jean Pain Mollet, No. 12.
- MELUN. Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 12—Place St. Jean, No. 14 and 16—Rue St. Paul, No. 28—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- METZ. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12—Rue St. Martin, No. 247—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- MEZIERES. Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- MONS. Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- MONTARGIS. Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5.
- MONTAUBAN. Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- MONTDIDIER. Rue Neuve St. Martin, No. 5.
- MONTPELLIER. Rue Git le Cœur, No. 6.
- MONTREUIL. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- MORTAGNE. Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- MOULINS. Rue du Bouloy, No. 19—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- MULHAUSEN. Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- NANCY. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.

- NANTES.** Rue d'Enfer, No. 10—Rue des Deux Ecus, No. 23—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22—Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- NEMOURS.** Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 12—Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue du Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5—Rue Dauphine, No. 26.
- NIORT.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- NISMES.** Rue Git le Cœur, No. 6.
- NOGENT LE ROTROU.** Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue d'Enfer, No. 10.
- NOYON.** Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50.
- ORLEANS.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9 and 24—Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5.
- PERONNE.** Rue Neuve St. Martin, No. 5.
- PLOMBIERES.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- POITIERS.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- PONTOISE.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Meslée, No. 50.
- PROVINS.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- REIMS.** Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue du Jour, No. 17—Rue du Bouloy, No. 9—Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- RENNES.** Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- RIOM.** Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue du Bouloy, No. 19.
- ROCHEFORT.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- ROCHELLE, LA.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9—Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- ROUEN.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue Coq-Heron, No. 11—Rue de la Jussienne, No. 19—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 7 and 9.
- ROYE.** Rue Neuve St. Martin, No. 5.
- ST. DENIS.** Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 13.
- ST. DIZIER.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE.** Rue Rohan, No. 2.
- ST. MENEHULT.** Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- ST. MAIKENT.** Rue du Bouloy, No. 9.
- ST. QUENTIN.** Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24—Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- SAUMUR.** Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24.
- SEDAN.** Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue du Bouloy, No. 9—Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.

- SENLIS. Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50.
- SENS. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12—Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 12—Rue St. Paul, No. 28—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13—Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- SOISSONS. Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24—Rue St. Martin, No. 256—Rue du Jour, No. 17—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- STRASBOURG. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12—Rue St. Martin, No. 247—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- TONNERRE. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- TOULOUSE. Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.
- TOURS. Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 24—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- TROYES. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- UZERCHE. Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22.
- VALENCIENNES. Rue du Bouloy, No. 9—Rue N. D. des Victoires, No. 22—Rue St. Martin, No. 256.
- VENDOME. Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- VERDUN. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- VERSAILLES. Rue St. Nicaise, No. 1.
- VERVINS. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- VESOUL. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.
- VIERZON. Rue Contrescarpe Dauphine, No. 5—Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- VILLEFRANCHE. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24.
- VILLERS COTERETS. Rue du Bouloy, No. 24—Rue du Jour, No. 17—Rue des Vieux Augustins, No. 13.
- VIRE. Rue du Bouloy, No. 22.
- VITRY SUR MARNE. Rue du Petit Musc, No. 12.

DILIGENCE DIRECTORY FOR THE DEPARTMENTS.

Containing a List of the Principal Towns and the
Diligences which run between them.

- ABBEVILLE. Diligences every day to Amiens, Douzens,
and Dieppe.
- AGEN. *Diligences to Toulouse, Bordeaux, Perigeux, and
Auch.*

- AIX.** To Gap and Marseille.
- ALBY.** To Toulouse three times a-week ; to Montpellier.
- AMIENS.** Every day to Lille, Rouen, Abbeville, and Aumale. Every other day to Beauvais. Also to Douzens, St. Pol, Aire, Peronne, and St. Quentin.
- ANGERS.** Every day for Nantes, Le Mans, Tours, and Laval. Every other day for Ingrande, Ancenis, and St. Georges sur Loire.
- ANGOULEME.** Every day for Rochefort and Limoges ; for Saintes, through Jarnac and Cognac.
- ANNONAY.** Every day for Lyons, through Vienne.
- ARCIS SUR AUBE.** Every other day to Troyes, Chalons sur Marne, and Reims.
- ARRAS.** Every other day to Cambrai.
- AUCH.** D. from Toulon to Bayonne passes through.
- AUMALE.** Every day for Rouen and Amiens.
- AURILLAC.** Every other day to Clermont.
- AUXERRE.** To Troyes three times a-week.
- AUXONNE.** To Dijon twice a-day.
- AVESNES.** Every other day to Mons, through Maubeuge. Every Saturday to Valenciennes, alternately through Maubeuge and Bavay, and through Landrecies and Le Quesnoy.
- AVIGNON.** Every day for Nismes, Montpellier, Carcassonne, Toulouse, Marseille, and Lyons. Coches d'Eau twice a-week from Lyons.
- BAGNERES DE BIGORRE.** Voiture to Barèges, Pau, and Bordeaux.
- BAR LE DUC.** To Ligny, St. Mihiel, Verdun, and St. Dizier.
- BAR SUR AUBE.** To Troyes.
- BAREGES.** To Pau, Bordeaux, and Bagnères de Bigorre.
- BAYEUX.** D. from Caen to Cherbourg passes through.
- BAYONNE.** Every day to Bordeaux and Toulouse.
- BAZAS.** D. from Bordeaux to Toulouse, and from Bordeaux to Bayonne pass through it. Steam Boats every day to Bordeaux.
- BEAUGAIRE.** Every day for Lyons, Marseille, and Nismes. Coches d'Eau every day on the Rhone. Coches d'Eau on the Canal during the fair in July.
- BEAUNE.** D. from Dijon to Lyons passes through.

- BEAUVAIS.** Every day for Clermont and Amiens. Every other day for Gisors. D. from Paris to Calais and Lille pass through every day.
- BELFORT.** Every day to Bala. D. from Lyons to Strasbourg passes through every other day.
- BESANÇON.** Every day for Strasbourg, Lyons, Pontarlier, Vesoul, Gray, Baume, Salins, Nancy, Montbéliard, Colmar, Dole, and Dijon.
- BETHUNE.** Every day for Arras, Lille, St. Omer, and Douay.
- BLOIS.** Every day to Tours, Orleans, Nantes.
- BORDEAUX.** Every day for Auch, Toulouse, Bayonne, and Limoges. Twice a week to Pau, Bagnères, and Barèges. Steam Boats every day to Pauliac, taking passengers to Macau, Laroque, and Blaye. Steam Boats also to Langon and to Nantes.
- BOULOGNE.** Every day to Calais, Montreuil, Abbeville, and St. Omer. Steam Boats to Dover.
- BOURBONNE LES BAINS.** To Chaumont and Langres.
- BOURBON-VEHDEE.** Every day to Nantes, Bordeaux, Montaigu, Luçon, Marans, La Rochelle, Saintes, Fontenay le Comte, Niort, St. Jean d'Angely, Mortagne, Vihiers, and les Sables d'Olonne.
- BOURG.** To Lyons, Lons le Saulnier, Besançon, Strasbourg, Trévoux, Maçon, and Salins.
- BOURGES.** To Vierson, Issoudun, Chateauroux, Limoges, St. Amant, and Nevers.
- BREST.** To Nantes and Lorient.
- CAEN.** To Rouen, St. Malo, Rennes, Alençon, Honfleur, Cherbourg, and Granville.
- CALAIS.** Every day to Dunkirk, St. Omer, Lille, Brussels, Boulogne, and Arras. Steam Vessels to Dover and London.
- CAMBRAÏ.** Every day to Douay, Lille, Valenciennes, St. Quentin, Reims, and Arras.
- CARCASSONNE.** Every day to Montpellier, Nîmes, Toulouse, Narbonne, Beziers, and Pezenas. Boat every day to Castelnaudary, and on the Canal to Toulouse.
- CASTRES.** Three times a week to Toulouse.
- CAUDEBEC.** Every day to Rouen.

- CHALONS SUR MARNE.** Every day to Nancy, Metz, Strasbourg, Troyes, Vitry, and Epernay.
- CHALONS SUR SAONE.** Every day for Dijon, and Lyons.
Coches d'Eau every day to Maçon and Lyons.
- CHARITE, LA.** Every day for Bourges.
- CHARLEVILLE.** To Sedan.
- CHARTRES.** To Versailles, Vendome, Chateaudun, and Nogent le Rotrou.
- CHATELHERAULT.** Every day to Poitiers and Angouleme.
- CHAUMONT.** Every day to Langres, Joinville, and Dijon.
- CHERBOURG.** To Caen.
- CLERMONT.** To Lyons, Le Puy, Limoges, Bordeaux, Mende, and St. Etienne. During the season to Mont d'Or.
- COLMAR.** To Schelestadt, Cernay, Belfort, Besançon, Poligny, Lons le Saulnier, and Bourg.
- COMMERCY.** To Toul, St. Mihiel, Nancy, and Bar le Duc.
- COUTANCES.** D. from Caen to Granville passes through.
- DIGNE.** To Auxerre, Moulins, and Lyons.
- DIJON.** Every day to Troyes, Auxerre, Tonnerre, Lyons, Chalons sur Saone, Besançon, Geneva, Langres, Nancy, Dole, Vesoul, Belfort, Autun, Auxonne, Beaune, and Nuits.
- DINANT.** Passage Boat every day to St. Malo.
- DOUAY.** To Valenciennes, Lille, Cambray, Arras, Bethune, Tournay, and Lille.
- DRAGUIGNAN.** Every day to Aix, Grasse, Toulon, Brignolles ; twice a-week to Marseille.
- DUNKIRK.** To Lille and Calais.
- ELBEUF.** To Rouen. Boats also to Rouen.
- EPERNAY.** Twice a-day to Reims. Every other day to Sézanne. Every day to Chalons, Chateau Thierry, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Metz.
- EPINAL.** To Nancy, Charmes, Vesoul, and Neufchateau.
- EVREUX.** To Rouen through Louviers, to Bernay, Verneuil, Dreux, and Vernon.
- FALAISE.** To Caen and Vire.
- FOIX.** To Toulouse.
- GAP.** To Grenoble, Lyons, Sisteron, Aix, and Marseille.
- GRANVILLE.** To Caen.

- GRAY.** To Besançon, Dijon, Langres, Vesoul, Dole, and Lyon.
- GRENOBLE.** Every day to Lyons, Aix during the bathing season, Valence, and Gap.
- HAVRE.** Every day to Rouen, Fécamp, and Dieppe. Packet Boat every day to Honfleur. Steam Vessel to Rouen in about 12 or 14 hours.
- HONFLEUR.** Every day to Magny. Packet Boats to Havre.
- ISSOUDUN.** To Chateauroux and Bourges.
- JOIGNY.** To Charny, la Ferté, Aillant, and Lavallée.
- LANGON.** D. from Bordeaux to Toulouse passes through.
- LANGRES.** To Nantes, Dijon, and Bourbonne.
- LAON.** To Marle, Vervins, la Fère, Reims, and Soissons.
- LESPARRE.** Steam Boats every morning with the tide to Bordeaux, calling at Blaye.
- LIBOURNE.** To Bordeaux.
- LILLE.** Every day to Amiens, Beauvais, St. Quentin, Ghent, Brussels, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aix la Chapelle, Calais, Arras, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and St. Omer. Also to Tourcoing and Roubaix. A boat for Douay.
- LIMOGES.** Every day to Chateauroux, Orleans, Uzerche, Montauban, Cahors, Toulouse, Angoulême, Bordeaux, and Périgueux.
- LONS LE SAULNIER.** Every day to Lyons, Strasburg, Besançon, Dole, Dijon, and Geneva.
- LOUVIERS.** Every day to Rouen and Evreux.
- LUÇON.** D. from Nantes to Bordeaux, passes through.
- LUNEVILLE.** To Nancy and St. Diey.
- LYONS.** Every day to Sens, Auxerre, Autun, Châlons, Maçon, Roanne, Moulins, Nevers, Briare, Fontainebleau, Avignon, Aix, Marseille, Toulon, Nîmes, Montpellier, Perpignan, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Chambery, Turin, Milan, Le Puy, Strasbourg, Frankfort, and Grenoble. Coches d'Eau to Châlons sur Saône and Avignon.
- MAÇON.** Every day to Moulins, Bourg en Bresse, and Lyons. Coches d'Eau to Lyons and Châlons sur Saône.
- MANS, LE.** Every day to Alençon, Angers, Tours, La Flèche, Nantes, Laval, Saumur, Mamers, and

Mortagne. There are also diligences during the week to more than fifty places in the vicinity.

MARSEILLE. Every day to Lyons, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambéry, Geneva, Gap, Sisteron, Aix, and Arles. Packet-boat or steam vessel to Leghorn. Coches d'Eau on the Saone and the Rhone.

MAYENNE. To Rennes, Laval, Ernée, and Fougères.

MENDE. To Nismes, St. Jean du Gard, Anduze, and St. Flour.

METZ. Every day to Nancy, Thionville, Luxemburg, Treves, Coblenz, Cologne, Sarrebruck, Mayence, Frankfurt, Strasbourg, Colmar, Toul, Commercy, and Bar le Duc.

MONTAUBAN. Diligence from Bourdeaux to Toulouse passes through every day.

MONT DE MARSAN. D. from Bourdeaux to Mont de Marsan passes through every day.

MONTEREAU. To Melun and Fontainebleau.

MONTLUÇON. Every day to Moulins.

MONTPELLIER. Every day to Pezenas, Beziers, Narbonne, Perpignan, Carcassonne, Castelnaudary, Toulouse, Lunel, Nismes, and Lyons.

MOULINS. To Roanne, Montluçon, Lyons, and Clermont.

MULHAUSEN. To Bale and St. Louis.

NANCY. Every day to Strasbourg, Colmar, Metz, Besançon, Epinal, Lyons, Dijon, Toul, Pont à Mousson, Dieuze, Mirecourt, Rambervillers, Charmes, and in summer Plombières.

NANTES. Every day to Le Mans, Bordeaux, Bourbon Vendée, Luçon, Marans, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Saintes, Blaye, Rennes, Lorient, Brest, Quimper, Landerneau, les Sables d'Olonne, Ancenis, and Angers. Steam-boat to Paimbeuf.

NARBONNE. To Toulouse, Perpignan, and Avignon.

NEMOURS. To Fontainebleau, Moulins, and Clermont Ferrand.

NEVERS. Every day to Clermont and Lyons. Also to Clamecy, Prémercy, Varzy, Chateau-Ninon, and Decize. Boat once a week to Decize.

NISMES. Every day to Marseille, Avignon, Lyons, Pont

St. Esprit, Montpellier, Anduse, St. Jean du Gard, Uzès, St. Hippolyte, Narbonne, Carcassonne, and Toulouse.

NIORT. Every day to Saumur, St. Maixent, Parthenay, Melle, Fontenoy, Luçon, Saintes, St. Jean d'Angely.

ORLEANS. Every day to Bordeaux, Angoulême, Toulouse, La Rochelle, Niort, Poitiers, Nantes, Angers, Tours, Chateauroux, and Limoges.

PAU. To Bayonne, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Roquefort, Barrèges, Bagnères de Bigorre, and Oléron.

PERIGUEUX. To Limoges and Agen.

PERONNE. To Bapaume and Amiens.

PERPIGNAN. Every day to Narbonne, Montpellier, Toulouse, and Prades.

POITIERS. Every day to La Rochelle, Tours, Angoulême, Saumur, Angers, Nantes, and Limoges.

POLIGNY. To Strasbourg, Geneva, Salins, and Lons le Saulnier.

PONT A MOUSSON. To Nancy, Metz, and St. Mihiel.

PONTARLIER. To Besançon.

PRIVAS. To Lyons, Auxerre, and Moulins.

PUY, LE. To St. Etienne, Clermont, and Mende.

QUIMPER. To Rennes, Nantes, and Brest.

REIMS. To Sedan, Epernay, St. Quentin, Laon, and La Fère.

RENNES. To Brest, Vannes, Lorient, Quimper, Nantes, Caen, and St. Malo.

ROANNE. To Moulins.

ROCHEFORT. Every day to Bordeaux, Nantes, Angoulême, Limoges, Poitiers, La Rochelle. A steamboat for Saintes every tide.

ROCHELLE, LA. Every day to Rochefort, Bordeaux, Nantes, Tours, Poitiers, Niort, Cognac, Angoulême, Limoges, and Perigueux.

RODEZ. To Montpellier, Montauban, Toulouse, Clermont, St. Flour.

ROUEN. Every day to Alençon, Amiens, Beauvais, Bernay, Caen, Caudebec, Dieppe, Elbeuf, Fécamp, Evreux, Havre, Lisieux, Neufchatel, Magny, Gisors, Lillebonne, Bolbec, St. Romain, and Harfleur. Coches d'Eau to La Bouille. Steam boat to Havre.

ST. ETIENNE. To Le Puy and Clermont.

ST. MALO. To Rennes. Steam Boat to Jersey and Guernsey.

ST. MIHIEL. To Verdun, Nancy, Bar le Duc, and Metz.

ST. QUENTIN. To Cambrai and Laon.

SAINTES. Every day to Nantes, Bordeaux, Niort, and Angoulême.

SALINS. Every day to Besançon and Lons le Saulnier. Three times a-week to Poligny.

SARREBOURG. Every day to Strasbourg and Nancy.

SAVERNE. Every day to Strasbourg.

SENS. To Lyons, Auxerre, Dole, Dijon, Joigny, Montargis, Orleans, Villeneuve le Roi, and Troyes.

SOISSONS. To Reims and Laon.

STENAY. To St. Etienne, Sedan, and Verdun.

STRASBOURG. Every day for Metz, Chateau Salins, Moyenvic, Nancy, Chalons, Lyons, Colmar, and Besançon.

TARBES. D. from Toulouse to Bayonne, passes through every other day.

TOULON. Every day for Marseille.

TOULOUSE. Every day for Lyons, Marseille, Avignon, Perpignan, Bordeaux, Nîmes, Bayonne, Auch, Tarbes, Pau, and Alby. Also to St. Martory, St. Gaudens, and Foix. A packet-boat on the Canal to Bordeaux and to Beziers.

TOURS. Every day to Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Poitiers, Nantes, Le Mans, Chartres, Chinon, Orleans, Laval, and Mayenne.

TROYES. Every day to Bale. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to Chalons sur Marne; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to Reims; Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday to Brienne.

VALENCE. Every day to Lyons, Avignon, Marseille, and Grenoble.

VALENCIENNES. Every day to Lille, Douay, Le Quesnoy, and St. Amand. Twice a day to Condé. Three times a week to Bavay and Maubeuge. Twice a week to Avesnes. Every other day to Verdun.

VALOGNES. Every day in summer, and every other day in winter. D. from Caen to Cherbourg passes through it.

VANNES. Every other day D. from Nantes to Brest passes through.

VERDUN. Every day to Metz, Sedan, Stenay, Bar le Duc, St. Mihiel, and Nancy. Three times a week to Montmedy, and Longwy.

VESOUL. Three times a week to Epinal, Luxeuil, Plombières, and Remiremont. Every day to Besançon and Gray.

TRAVELLING BY COCHES D'EAU.

On several of the rivers in France, such as the Loire, the Rhone, the Seine, the Garonne, &c., passage-boats, called *Coches d'Eau*, are established. These the traveller will find convenient when he is descending the river, but he would find them tedious in ascending. The average expense of these conveyances is about 15 centimes per league.

TRAVELLING ON HORSEBACK.

Persons who wish to travel in this manner put themselves under the direction of a guide, who is called *Messager en Chef*, and who arranges the whole journey. He sets out early every morning, taking the travellers' luggage with him in a covered waggon, but first informing them where they are to dine and sleep. They, of course, set out at a later period of the day, and find their dinners, suppers, and beds prepared for them, as previously arranged. This is a cheap mode of travelling, as it does not exceed, including every expense, a franc and a half per league. It is, however, slow, as the party seldom goes more than seven leagues in a day.

TRAVELLING BY VOITURIER.

This mode is pleasant for persons who are travelling with a family, and who have leisure. The *voiturier* is a man who keeps carriages and horses, with which he undertakes to convey travellers to any place in a certain time, defraying all their expenses on the road for a fixed sum. The expense is generally about 26 francs a day, and as much for the *voiturier* to return ; so that if the journey

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lasts six days, the expense will be about 312 francs. Different bargains may, however, be made in different parts of France. From Calais or Dieppe to Paris the expense would be more.

The *voiturier* travels about forty or fifty miles a day. The principal inconvenience of this mode of travelling is that the traveller must rise very early, and stop in the middle of the day for at least two hours, to refresh the horses.

EXPENSE OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

THE vicinity of Paris is, of course, dearer than other parts of France, but families in good circumstances, who wish to be near the metropolis, should fix themselves at Versailles or St. Germain's.

Persons who wish to economise must resort to the banks of the Loire and Lower Normandy, where living is about a third cheaper than at Paris. Tours on the Loire, and Caen in Normandy, are both much frequented by the English, who may here enjoy the comforts of life at a third less than in one of the provincial towns of their own country. A still greater reduction of expense will be found in the retired parts of Brittany, or in the town of Saumur and Avranches, where living is one-fourth cheaper than at Caen or Tours. These situations are, however, inconvenient, as there are neither good schools nor genteel society.

Rouen, Dieppe, and Boulogne, are but little cheaper than Paris.

From the following statement, the reader may form some idea of the expenses likely to be incurred by a family, residing in any of the towns in the central or northern parts of France:—

Rent. An unfurnished house of eight or ten rooms with a garden, may be had from 30*l.* to 50*l.* a year.

Taxes payable by the tenant about 5*l.* a year.

Fuel. Three fires in winter, and a fire in the kitchen throughout the year, will cost from 25*l.* to 30*l.* a year. The usual fuel is wood, but coals may be had in some districts.

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Meat. Beef, mutton, and veal, from 4*d.* to 6*d.*; pork, 8*d.* per pound.

Poultry. Fowls, 2*s.* to 4*s.* the couple; a goose or turkey, from 2*s.* to 4*s.*

Eggs. About 5*d.* a dozen.

Butter. Fresh, in summer from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*

Milk. From 2*d.* to 3*d.* a quart.

Bread, generally very good, about 1½*d.* the pound.

Fish, near the coast, is plentiful and cheap.

Grocery is much the same price as in England. Tea is rather cheaper, and sugar rather dearer.

Wages. A man-servant, 10*l.* or 12*l.* a year; a woman of rank from 8*l.* to 12*l.*; a house-maid from 6*l.* to 8*l.* A mechanic from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day; a labourer from 1*s.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Clothes. Linens and silks cheaper; cottons dearer than in England; woollen articles dearer.

Education. Boarding-schools from 25*l.* to 35*l.* a year, including extras. Board in a family, with private tuition, boys 50*l.* per year; girls from 35*l.* to 40*l.* Private lessons by the hour, in French, 2*s.* to 4*s.*; in music, 2*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.*

In the south of France wine is much cheaper, but other provisions are charged much the same as in the north and central parts. The prices charged for lodgings and various articles at Bordeaux, Toulouse, Nice, Lyons, &c., will be found in the descriptions of those places in the following pages.

The Climate of France, along the coast, partakes of the character of that of England, being humid and changeable, but without unpleasant extremes of heat or cold. In the interior and the south it is less variable, and the winter shorter; but the summer is so much hotter, as to prevent exercise being taken in the middle of the day.

ROUTES FROM PARIS.

The asterisk (*) denotes that the place has been described before.

No. 1.—FROM PARIS TO ABBEVILLE, THROUGH CHANTILLY AND AMIENS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Denis	2	Breteil	3
Ecouen	2½	Flers	3
Lazarches	2½	Hébecourt	2
Chantilly	2½	Amiens	2
Lingueville	3		—
Clermont (Oise)	2½		31
	15	Pecquigny	3
Saint Just	4	Flixecourt	2
Wavigny	2	Ailly le Haut Clocher	2½
		Abbeville	3

Total—20½ posts, 41½ leagues.

The traveller leaves Paris by the Porte St. Denis, and passing by *La Chapelle*, a market town, carrying on a large trade in wine, brandy, &c., crosses the canal from Paris to St. Denis, which was opened in 1821.

ST. DENIS, in dep. of Seine, derives its name from the Cathedral so called. A noble Christian lady, named Catulla, caused a chapel to be built near the spot on which the present church stands, wherein she deposited the remains of the martyred St. Denis and his companions, which she had purchased from the executioner. The chapel was successively enriched by Clotaire, Chilperic, Dagobert, and numerous ancient monarchs, until it arrived at the acmé of its greatness. This once beautiful Cathedral was, during the Revolution, reduced

almost to a heap of ruins. The tombs of Guesclin and Turenne, the oriflamb of Clovis, the sceptre and sword of Charlemagne, the portrait and sword of the Maid of Orleans, the bronze chair of Dagobert, and an immense number of reliques and curiosities disappeared. The royal dead were torn from their repositories of departed greatness, the bones of heroes were made the playthings of children, and the dust of monarchs was scattered to the wind.

Towards the close of the reign of the Napoleon this venerable structure was repaired. The royal vaults were cleared and improved. The subterranean chapels were re-established, and fitted up with exquisite taste; and the Church of St. Denis has now resumed a considerable portion of its ancient majesty. The grand altar is remarkably splendid, but can only be seen during the time of service, which commences every day at ten o'clock. It was erected for the marriage of Buonaparte and Maria Louisa, when it was placed in the gallery of the Louvre. Buonaparte afterwards presented it to the Church of St. Denis. Behind the altar is a shrine, containing the relics of St. Denis, which was given by Louis XVIII.

Two expiatory altars have been erected on the right; one for the race of Merovingian monarchs, the other for the descendants of Charlemagne. On the left is an altar consecrated to the kings of the third dynasty, whose names are inscribed on a beautiful column. In the vaults may be seen the massive bronze gates which were intended by Buonaparte for the entrance of his tomb. The remains of Louis XVI. and his queen were transferred to these vaults in 1816; and here also the Duke de Berry, two of his children, the Prince de Condé, and Louis XVIII. were buried.

Pop. 5000. Fairs. Three are held here in the year; Feb. 24, continuing 18 days; that of Lundi, June 11, principally for sheep, lasts 15 days; and Oct. 9, which continues nine days.

ECOUEN, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is a neat market town, situated on the declivity of a small woody hill, on the western side of which is the Chateau. In one of the galleries built by the connetable Anne de Montmorency,

were the windows painted by Raphael, representing the history of Psyche. The chapel and sacristy had likewise subjects from this artist. The park of the Chateau, as well as the gardens of the postmaster, are worthy of observation.

Inn. Hotel de Lille, the proprietor of which has permission to show the gardens of the Chateau.

LUZARCHES, in dep. of Seine et Oise. This small town was built and inhabited by the kings of the second race. Two castles in ruins, which formerly belonged to them, may still be seen, one on the right, the other on the left of the road. It has a cotton-mill, oil-mills, and lace manufactories.

Pop. 1,800. *Fairs.* Continuing three days, the sixth Thursday in Lent; Sept. 28; Nov. 28.

CHANTILLY, in dep. of Oise, is a market-town, situated on the Nonette. It is indebted for its prosperity to the illustrious family of Condé. The houses are neat, and roofed with slate. A handsome street was built by the last Prince de Condé, as well as a richly-endowed hospital. At the entrance of the park is the Theatre, where Molière, Racine, and Boileau contributed to amuse the leisure hours of the great Condé. The Palace, so much admired for its magnificence, and the beauty of its gardens, was the residence of the Montmorencies and the Condés, and was destroyed during the Revolution. The only vestiges which remain of one of the most magnificent habitations in Europe, are the small Castle, the Palace d'Enghien, the dog-kennels, and the stables. A canal, which ornaments the park, was one of the embellishments it received from Condé. The Church, which is a modern building, contains the remains of Admiral Coligny, formerly deposited in the chapel of the Chateau. Chantilly has manufactories of porcelain, earthenware, snuff-boxes, linen, pasteboard, and lace. It has likewise a cotton-mill, and a manufactory of printed calicoes. The forest of Chantilly, comprising 7600 acres, is well adapted to hunting. In one part of it, called the Place de la Table, twelve different walks diverge.

Pop. 2000. *Inns.* Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel de Bourbon. Two leagues and a quarter beyond Chantilly is Creil, a

small town on the Oise, remarkable for the remains of the Chateau in which Charles VI. was confined. It has a china manufactory. *Pop.* 1500.

CLERMONT, in dep. of Oise, is situated on the Oise. It is remarkable for its terrace, which surrounds the Castle, and forms a beautiful promenade, overlooking the environs of Clermont for more than eight leagues around. The Castle is now a House of Correction. This town was taken and burnt in 1369 by the English. It has a manufactory of printed calicoes, and cotton-mills, and trades in corn, hemp, linen, grain, eggs, and fowls. Philippe le Bel, and Cassini the geographer, were natives of Clermont.

Pop. 2000. *Fairs.* Feb. 2; Aug. 10; and Nov. 30.

Inns. Le Point du Jour; l'Epée; le Gant; la Grosse Tête.

Half a league beyond Clermont is *Fitz-James*, where may be seen the ruins of the Chateau in which Marshal Berwick, the natural son of James II., resided.

BRETEUIL, in dep. of Oise, trades in corn. It has also two tanneries and manufactories of serges, linen, stuffs, worsted stockings, and shoes. *Pop.* 2,300.

Inn. Hotel de S. Nicolas.

AMIENS, the chief place of the dep. of Somme, and formerly of Picardy, is situated on the Somme. It has a Royal Court, a Bishop's See, a Board of Trade, an Academy, a College, and a Theatre.

Its manufactures are plushes, Utrecht velvet, camblets, satin serges, dimity, druggets, linsey-wolsey stuff, cotton velvets of every kind, calicoes, coarse and table linen, millinery, linseed oil, and green soap. It has paper-mills, bleaching-yards, and establishments for spinning hemp, cotton, and worsted.

Amiens is celebrated by gourmands for its pies, and by historians for the treaty of peace which was concluded there in 1802, between the French and English; the apartment in which it was signed is still shown to strangers. The principal promenades are l'Autois and Prés Porus.

The Cathedral, built by the English during the regency of the Duke of Bedford, is the most perfect specimen of

Gothic architecture in France. The interior is adorned by 126 beautiful pillars, 44 of which are detached. Those placed round the choir and against the walls, which separate the chapels from that part of the Church, when struck, sound like a bell: they are called *colonnes sonantes*. That called the *pilier sonore* astonishes by the strength of its sound produced by the least knock. The stalls of the choir are much admired. The pulpit is supported by three statues, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity; and behind the choir is a marble tomb, ornamented with the statue of a child weeping. There is also a mausoleum in memory of Gresset the poet. The Chapel of St. John contains the head of the saint, which is exhibited on certain occasions. It is said to have been brought from Constantinople in 1206. The church is 366 feet in length, 50 in breadth, exclusive of the sides, and 132 in height. In the tower is shown a small room, from which Henry IV. viewed the force besieging the town. The curious construction of the spire, and the great variety of its ornaments, are also pointed out to visitors.

The Hotel de Ville, built by Henry IV., and in which the peace of 1802 was signed, the Corn Hall, the Lyceum now a College, the Public Library, the Botanic Garden the Office of the Prefect, and the remains of the Palace once inhabited by Henry IV., are worthy of observation.

The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built of brick and stone. The Citadel is deserted, and the ramparts have been converted into promenades. Every body is acquainted with the stratagem made use of by Ferdinand Telles, in order to surprise Amiens in 1597. He drew off the attention of the guards, by causing a cart loaded with nuts to break down at the gates.

This town gave birth to Gresset, the founder of the Academy; Marechal d'Estrées, and his beautiful sister Gabrielle; Voiture, Pierre l'Hermite, Gaspard Bauhin the learned Ducange, Rohault, and Boulanger d'Rivery.

Pop. 40,000. *Fairs.* May 9; St. John's day; Jun 25; St. Martin's day; and Nov. 11.

Hotels. La Poste Royale, and Hotel de la Cointre ; le Roi de Prusse ; l'Abreuvoir ; l'Hotel de France ; les Ambassadeurs ; l'Europe ; and le Lion d'Or.

PECQUIGNY, in dep. of Somme, is celebrated for the interview of Louis XI., King of France, with Edward, King of England, and for the death of William of Normandy, called *Long Sword*, who was assassinated there. No remains of its Chateau exist, except the terraces on the south-west side of the town. Half a league from this place is a camp, supposed to have been made by Cæsar.

ABBEVILLE, in dep. of Somme, is a large and strong town on the Somme. Some of the streets are broad, and the houses are built of brick, excepting a few hotels of stone, and some decayed houses of wood. The Hospital for Foundlings is worthy of observation, as well as the portal of the principal Church, ornamented with colossal statues, and with three towers, two of them Gothic, and the third in the form of a column. This town is celebrated for its *sattierie*, a name given to all woollen stuffs, such as serges, plushes, &c., and for its damasks and mockadoes. It has manufactories of ticking, millinery, ropes, twine, and glass. The tide ebbs and flows in the Somme six feet. The royal manufactory of mockadoes belonging to P. Hecquet d'Orval, and which has been the property of the same family since its establishment in 1667 ; and the royal manufactory of cloths belonging to Alexandre Grandin Lemaire and Co., which was founded in 1665 by Van Robais, are worthy of notice.

This town has a small Theatre, a College, Baths, a Promenade, called Pâtis, and a Mineral Spring. It was the birth-place of three celebrated geographers, Nicolas Sanson, Pierre de Val, and Philippe Briet, and of Hecquet, a physician.

Pop. 18,000. *Fairs.* Fifteen Days Virgin Mary's Day ; and 22d July.

Hotels. L'Hotel d'Angleterre ; la Tête du Bœuf ; l'Hotel de l'Europe ; la Poste aux Chevaux ; la Petit St. Jacques ; le Lion Noir.

SAINT VALLERY, a little port on the Somme, about five leagues from Abbeville, may be called "*Dieppe in miniature*," having the same sort of commerce, and the

inhabitants being equally industrious. William the Conqueror embarked from this place with 1100 vessels and 100,000 men for the conquest of England. It carries on a considerable trade in brandy, oil, soap, and fruit, from the northern departments; and it has manufactories of sail and packing cloth; cordage and glass. In its vicinity are the fields of *Crecy*, celebrated for the battle in which the English first made use of cannons. *Pop.* 3200.

**No. 2.—FROM PARIS TO ABBEVILLE, THROUGH
BEAUVAIS AND AMIENS.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Denis°	2	Noiremont	4
Moiselles	3	Breteuil°	3
Beaumont sur Oise	3		
Puiseux	2½		24
Noailles	3	Abbeville° as at No. 1	17½
(a) Beauvais	3½		
	17		20½ p. 41½ l.

(a) Beauvais to Clermont° (*Oise*) 6 leagues.

BEAUMONT, in dep. of Seine et Oise, on the left bank of the Oise, trades in corn and flour, and has a glasshouse. The street which crosses the market, the Clock Tower, and the Promenade, looking over the rich valley of the Oise, are the principal objects which demand attention. *Pop.* 2,000. *Fairs.* The Thursdays after Jan. 15, and Lent, before Ascension, and after St. Peter and St. André.

Inns. Le Paon, and le Grand Cerf.

PUISEUX, in dep. of Oise, manufactures fan handles.

NOAILLES, in dep. of Oise, has manufactories of ribands and garters.

BEAUVAIS, chief town of the dep. of Oise, on the Thérain, was besieged by the duke of Burgundy in 1472 with an army of 80,000 men, when the bravery of the women, under the direction of Jeanne Hachette, compelled him to raise the siege. This city is distinguished by its numerous manufactories of stuffs, printed calicoes, woollen *cloths, serges, flannels*, copperas, and sulphate of iron; it has also one for tapestry, established in 1664, which is

qual to that of the Gobelins. It is celebrated for , and bleaching-yards ; there are likewise springs and mineral waters. Although built of wood, there are good houses, and the streets are broad.

Grande Place, and the *Hotel de Ville*, a modern building, are worthy of notice, as well as the choir of the cathedral, the height and size of which render it a magnificent temple. This church is not yet finished, having no nave nor steeple : in the interior may be seen the tomb of cardinal Forbin, by Coustou, and three tapestries made in this town ; one of which, representing the curing of the paralytic, is considered a fine work. The church of Saint Etienne merits attention on account of its painted windows, the picture of the carrying of the dead, and the tomb in relief on the exterior of the north transept supposed to have been a Roman monument.

Beauvais possesses a College, a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, and a Theatre. The ramparts are planted with trees, and the environs are very picturesque. The Boulevard forms a good promenade.

Beauvais has never been taken ; from which circumstance it is called *la Pucelle*. Before the siege above mentioned it sustained one against the English, when it was saved by the courage of Jean Lignière. In commemoration of the brave action of Jeanne Hachette, a religious procession takes place every year on the 10th of July, in which the women take precedence. This town has produced a great number of illustrious men ; amongst them are abbé Dubos, Lenglet Dufresnoy, Restaut, the Marquis de Vaillant, the two Villiers de l'Île Adam, and the learned dominican Vincent de Beauvais, the preceptor of Louis's children. Several councils have been held at Beauvais, the most celebrated was that of 1114, for the excommunication of the emperor Henry V. Pop. 13,000.

The first Saturday in each month.

Les Trois Fleurs de Lis ; le Cygne ; le Lion ; l'Ecu ; le Fer à cheval ; les Trois Piliers ; and d'Angleterre, from which the diligences set out for

**No. 3.—FROM PARIS TO ABBEVILLE, THROU
BEAUVAIS AND POIX.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leag</i>
Beauvais,* as at No. 2 . . .	17	Airaines	
Marseille	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abbeville*	
Grandvilliers	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Poix	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 37
Campe	8		

MARSEILLE. This town is on the Little Thérainna. L'Epée Royale and Le Grand Cerf.

GRANDVILLIERS, in dep. of Oise, is a neat town with broad streets, and a tolerably handsome square. has manufactories of serges and hosiery.

Inn. L'Hotel d'Angleterre.

POIX, in dep. of Oise, has a Post House and an Inn

AIRAINES is a tolerably well-built market-town, three small rivers, in dep. of Somme. It trades in linens, oil, flax, beech-mast, camomile, hempseed, and nuts. has 25 oil mills, and several manufactories of packing and sail cloth.

Inn. The Post House is a good Inn, le Lion d'Or.

**No. 4.—FROM PARIS TO AGEN, THROUGH ORLEANS
CHATEAUXROUX, AND LIMOGES.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leag</i>
Berny	8	Vierzon	
Longjumeau	9		
Montlbery	—		
(a) Arpajon	3	Massy	
Etrechy	3	Vatan	
(b) Etampes	2	L'Epine Fauveau	
Mondésir	2	Châteauroux	
Angerville	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Toury	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Artenay	3	Lottier	
Chevilly	2	Argenton	
Orleans	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Le Fay	
	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ville au Brun	
La Ferté St. Aubin	5	Mortierol	
La Motte Beuvron	4	Chanteloube	
Nouan le Fuzelier	2	La Maison Rouge	
Salbris	4	Limoges	
La Loge	3		

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Pierre Buillère	6	La Madelaine	6
Magnac	3	Caussade	4
Masqueré	2½	Montauban	5½
Uzerche	4½		
	113½	Le Sauls	168½
St. Pardoux	4	Moissac	4
Donzenac	3	Malauze	3½
Brives	3	Valence d'Agen	—
Cressensac	5	La Magisterie	3
Souillac	4	Croquelardit	3
Peyrac	5	Agen	3
Pont de Rodes	5½		
Pélacoq	5½		
Cahors	4½		
	153		94½ p. 188½ l.

(a) Arpajon to Dourdan* 3 p. 6l.

(b) Etampes to Dourdan* 2 p. 4l.

LONJUMEAU, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is situated in a plain watered by the Yvette. It has tanyards, and a manufactory of merino wool. *Pop.* 2,000.

Inn. Hotel de France. Near Lonjumeau is *Chilly*, where there is a chateau of the Mazarine family, with a gallery painted by Vouet.

MONTLHERY, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is celebrated in the *Lutrin* of Boileau. It is situated on an isolated hill, and its tower is in ruins. *Pop.* 2000.

ARPAJON, or *La Châtre*, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is a small town at the confluence of the Orge and the Remarde. It is surrounded by a boulevard, and has considerable markets for grain and vegetables, and good inns. There are also manufactories in imitation of those of England, where muslins, dimities, and other cottons are made; and flattening mills for copper. *Bouchet*, where there is a foundry for cannon and gun-barrels, is in its environs.

Pop. 2500. *Inn* at the Post-house.

ETAMPES, in dep. of Seine et Oise, on the left bank of the Juine, has a very picturesque appearance. It trades in grain, meal, wool and honey; and has manufactories of cotton counterpanes, worsted stockings, Hungary leathers, parchments, and papers. In the environs of this town are caught numbers of crawfish, which are much admired. A great number of fossils have been discovered here.

Etampes has a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre and Promenades. Guettard and Geoffroi S. Hilaire were natives of this town. Simoneau, the mayor, distinguished himself in 1792, and the National Assembly decreed him a monument. *Pop.* 8000. *Fairs.* Sep. 29, Nov. 15.

Inn. Les Trois Rois.

In the arrondissement of Etampes, is the small town of *Milly*, noted for the sieges it sustained under Charles VII. against the English. It has a Castle of great antiquity, and a collegiate Church. At the gate of *Chauffour* near Etampes, are some curious petrifications, and at *Noisement* is a cotton factory.

ANGERVILLE, a village in dep. of Seine et Oise, contains a curious clock, constructed by a blacksmith.

Pop. 1500.

TOURY, in dep. of Eure et Loire, manufactures stockings, caps, socks, and gloves.

ORLEANS, the chief town of the dep. of Loiret, is an ancient, and large city, situated on the right bank of the Loire. It is celebrated for the siege which it sustained in 450, against Attila; and by that of 1428, against the English; which last was raised by the famous Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. Robert was born at Orleans, in 971, and Francis II. died there in 1560. It has an Exchange, a College, a Botanic Garden, a Museum, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Royal Society of Science, Belles Lettres and the Arts, an Agricultural and a Medical Society.

The principal objects which require attention are, the Cathedral, with its two lofty and magnificent towers, the Rue du faubourg de Paris, which is of great length; the Rue Royale, which leads in a straight line from the Place du Martroy, to the Bridge over the Loire; the Bridge over the Loire forming a communication between the faubourg d'Olivet and the city; the Monument of Jeanne d'Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, in the Place Royale du Martroy, executed by Gois; the Belfry Tower; the Hotel de Ville, in which is a portrait of the Maid of Orleans; the Library, the Promenade of the Mall, the Ramparts, and the Theatre. This town gave birth to *P. Petau*, a learned Jesuit, *Amelot de la Houssaye*, abbé *Gedoin*, *Petit*, the physician, and *Pothier* and *Jousse*, lawyers.

The distant view of the environs is very picturesque. Orleans appears to be half surrounded with green walls; the mall, and several other places, being planted with trees. This city occupies an advantageous position for commerce, being situated almost in the centre of France, at the junction of several great roads, and on a river which affords great facility to the conveyance of goods. Its chief manufactures are blankets, printed calicoes, handkerchiefs, vinegar, sugar, wax, leather, brandy, wines, china and beer.

The Canal of Orleans commences at *Port Morand*, about a league and a half above this city, and joins that of Briare at nine leagues' distance: its whole length is eighteen leagues: there are no less than thirty locks on this canal.

The principal places in the environs are the Hill of Loiret, and the Chateaux of La Source and La Porte. In the Church of *Clery*, a town four leagues S. W. of Orleans, is a Mausoleum in honour of Louis XI., which has recently been restored. The celebrated wines of Orleans are grown in the sandy soil of this town; the most esteemed are those of *St. Denis en Val*, between the Loire and the Loiret. The vast forest of Orleans commences about a league N. of the town. On the banks of the Loire are several villas. The *Maison du Coutil*, and the *Maison Rouge* are both celebrated; the former having been the residence of Henry IV., and the latter that of Louis XIV.

The *Loiret* is a small river which has its rise in the gardens of the Chateau of La Source, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league south-east of Orleans. It issues from two springs about 140 yards from each other, and after flowing for about two leagues falls into the Loire, a little below the ancient Abbey of St. Mesmin. The waters of this stream never freeze, however severe the weather may be. The Loiret abounds with fish.

Pop. 43,000. *Fairs.* June 1st, the Thursday of Corpus Christi, and Nov. 18. *Inns.* La Boule d'Or, l'Hotel de France, and les Trois Empereurs.

Olivet, a suburb of Orleans, was formerly noted for an Abbey, founded by Clovis in 510. At the head of the bridge over the Loiret, the Duke de Guise, surnamed

Belafre, was assassinated by Poltrot, when he was preparing to lay siege to Orleans.

Passage Boats descend the Loire from Orleans to Nantes, the fare in which is about 15 or 16 francs. The passengers sleep on shore every evening. The banks of the river present prospects of great beauty, and render this a delightful aquatic excursion.

SALBRIS, on the Soudre, in dep. of Loire et Cher, manufactures white serges. Six leagues from Salbris is *Romorantin*, on the river Soudre, into which falls a rivulet called the Morantin, whence the town derives its name. It has a Promenade, a large Prison, and an Agricultural Society; as well as extensive manufactories of cloths and druggets, and tanyards. Romorantin was besieged by the Black Prince in 1356, and it was here that the Chancellor l'Hôpital saved France from the horrors of the Inquisition by the edict known under the name of Romorantin. *Pop.* 7000.

VIERZON, in dep. of Cher, on the right bank of the Cher, near its confluence with the Yèvre, carries on a considerable trade in wood and iron. It also manufactures china, cloths, serges, and papers, and has celebrated iron works. *Pop.* 5800.

Inn. La Croix Blanche.

VATAN, in dep. of Indre, trades extensively in wool. It has a very ancient tower. *Pop.* 2440.

Five leagues north of this town is *Valençay*, noted for the Chateau belonging to the family of Etampes, in which Ferdinand VII. was confined, from 1808 to 1814, by Napoleon. The park and gardens are beautiful. Valençay manufactures stockings, cotton, and cutlery. *Pop.* 2500.

EPINE FAUVEAU. Four leagues distant is the ancient town of *Levroux*, with the ruins of a tower.

CHATEAUROUX, chief town of the Indre, on the left bank of the river of the same name, is situated on an extensive plain, where a vast number of cattle are fed. It derives its name from a Chateau on a hill at one extremity of the town, constructed in 950. It has a Library, a Society for the promotion of Agriculture, the Arts and Commerce, a College, and a Theatre. The chief manu-

factures are cloths like those of Elbeuf and Sedan, and a considerable trade is carried on in wines, leather, parchment, tiles, pottery, and fine wools. In the environs are iron mines supplying several forges. Those at *Clavières*, a league distant, employ 500 men. Oxen, (sheep, and pigs, in large numbers, are sent from Chateauroux to Paris.

Pop. 9000. *Fairs.* The first Sat. in Lent ; May 18 ; every Sat. from June 1 to July 1 for wool ; Sept. 7 and Oct. 9, for cattle and haberdashery.

Inns. Ste. Catherine, le Dauphin, and St. Jean.

ARGENTON, in dep. of Indre, is a small town on the Creuse, which divides it into two equal parts, the Upper and the Lower. This place was formerly occupied by the Romans. A circus recently discovered, and the ruins of a Chateau, built or re-built by Pepin, in 762, show the rank which it formerly held. The bleaching grounds here are noted. Philippe de Comines resided there. *Pop.* 4000.

Nine leagues from Argenton is *Le Blanc*, which appears to have been frequented by the Romans. It trades in wood, iron, and wool. *Pop.* 5000.

LE FAY, in dep. of Indre. Five leagues to the east is *Aigurande*, a town, advantageously situated on the borders of the dep. of Creuse. Its fairs are much frequented.

Near Aigurande is *Chatre*, eight leagues south-east of Chateauroux. This is a pleasant town on the brow of a hill, watered by the Indre. It has a well-planted promenade, and the remains of a tower, which formed part of its ancient walls. It trades in cattle, wool, and leather. It has a good inn. *Pop.* 4000.

LIMOGES, the chief town of the Haute-Vienne on the right bank of the Vienne, is situated partly in a valley and partly on a hill. The Bishop's Palace is one of the finest buildings in the town. The Fountain of Aigoulène, the Place d'Orsay, on the site of a Roman amphitheatre, and that of Montmaillé, are worthy of observation. The Promenade of Fourny is very much admired. The Church of St. Martial is venerable for its antiquity ; it has a lofty spire, and a curious clock : the figure of Death is worthy of notice. The Cathedral of

St. Stephen is a Gothic edifice : the screen is curiously ornamented ; and there is a well executed tomb in honour of the founder.

Limoges possesses three Libraries, a College, a Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Science, a Theatre, a Nursery Ground, and an Exchange. D'Aguesseau, Honoré de Ste. Marie, and Marmontel were born here.

This town has manufactories for stuffs, cottons, damasks, druggets, flannels, serges, china, files, bayonets, nails for farriers, and wax. Its plate-paper forms a principal branch of its commerce. The environs are celebrated for fine horses and iron mines. Horse-races are held at Limoges from June 1 to 5.

Pop. 22,000. *Fairs.* Last Thursday in each month ; Thursday before Palm Sunday ; first Monday after St. Germal ; June 16, July 1, Sept. 1, Nov. 18, Dec. 28, May 21, April 1, Dec. 22.

Inns. Hotel du Perigord ; de la Pyramide ; and de St. Antoine.

Three leagues from Limoges is *St. Yrieix*, a town on the Loire. It was founded in the sixth century, and was visited by Pepin and Charlemagne. It has a china manufactory, forges, and an establishment for the preparation of antimony, which is found in mines in the vicinity. In 1770, M. Darnet discovered at this place mines of *kaolin*, (porcelain clay) which now supply the manufactories of Limoges, Nantes, and Sèvres. The vicinity of St. Yrieix is interesting : near the market town of *Roche Abeille* is a mine of serpentine ; and at *Chalus*, where Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded, are the ruins of an old castle.

PIERRE BUFFIERE, in dep. of Haute Vienne, is a small town, which formerly belonged to the viscounts of Limoges. *Pop.* 816.

UZERCHE, in dep. of Corrèze, is a small but ancient town, built on the declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which flows the Vézère. On the opposite hill is the *faubourg* of Ste. Eulalie. The town is badly laid out, but at a distance has a picturesque appearance. The Church of *St. Pierre*, and several other lofty buildings, are conspicu-

ous. The houses are built with turrets and pavillions, and covered with slates ; so that there is a proverb in the country, *Qui a maison à Uzerche, a chateau en Limousin*. Near Uzerche are the iron works of *Grenerie*. Pop. 2000.

Pompadour, near Uzerche, is an important market town, celebrated for its ancient Chateau, which Louis XV. gave to the famous Jeanne Antoinette de Poisson, better known as the Marquise de Pompadour. A royal stud has been established here since 1763. Here are also Swiss cattle and Spanish sheep.

The *Department of Corrèze* is not remarkable, except for a great variety of plants, which afford amusement to the industrious botanist.

DONZENAC, in dep. of Corrèze, is a market-town, with slate-quarries. Pop. 2000.

BRIVES LA GAILLARDE, in dep. of Corrèze, is a neat town, on the left bank of the Corrèze, in a charming plain, surrounded by well-cultivated hills. It possesses a College, an Hospital, a Library of 1300 volumes, an Agricultural Society, a cotton factory. It has a considerable trade in brandies, wax, cattle, chesnuts, truffles, nut oil, turkeys, and wines of Allassac, Saillant, Sayneix, and others.

Pop. 5800.—*Hotel*. Hotel de Bordeaux, a very good house, noted for truffles.

In a valley, one league south of Brives, is a lofty rock, pierced with doors and windows, which communicate with numerous excavated apartments. They are called *Grottes de l'Amoureux*, and were no doubt formed at a time when war desolated this vicinity, although the peasantry attribute to them a more extraordinary origin.

Three leagues from Brives, at the south extremity of the department, is the small town of *Turenne*, formerly the capital of the vicomté of this name, which the Duke de Bouillon sold to Louis XV. in 1738. It is remarkable for the ruins of its old Castle, built on a steep rock, 150 feet in height, at the summit of a mountain. This fortress must once have been very important, judging from the Tour de Cæsar, about 100 feet in height, part of which still exists, and from the terraces and subterraneous

ways which surround it. The other portions were demolished in the time of Louis XV.

SOUILLAC, in dep. of Lot, is situated near the Dordogne. It manufactures tools and musket-barrels, and trades in wine, leather, salt, grocery, timber, and coarse cloth. *Pop.* 1500.

The Gourg and the Boulet—About half a league from Souillac are *le Gourg* and *le Bouley*, two curious springs which issue from two corresponding valleys, and joining, fall, together with the rivulet Borrese, into the Dordogne, near the small market-town of Cuisines.

The spring of Gourg proceeds from the valley of Blagour; that of Bouley from the foot of the mountain called Puy Martin, where there is a cave about nine feet deep, at the bottom of which are two irregular, but nearly triangular, openings. From these two mouths the Bouley ejects two diverging streams, forming an angle of about 45 degrees. These two streams only run after violent rain: the eruption is preceded by a noise so loud as to be heard on the top of the mountain, and the water issues with great impetuosity, tearing up trees, inundating the valley, and causing the greatest destruction in the country. If the rain is long continued, or if a violent storm has occurred, the Bouley is almost dried up; but the Gourg rises, and in a very short time overflows the valley, which appears like one large sheet of water. When the Gourg falls into the Dordogne it does not immediately mingle with it, but may be distinguished by its different colour for a considerable distance. The eruption of the Gourg may be foreseen by a bubbling on its surface, which is followed by a column of water rising about twelve feet high and three in diameter. No sooner has this ceased to flow, than the Bouley commences a second time to send forth its waters with the same impetuosity. The time of their continuance is uncertain: the Bouley generally runs for several hours, but sometimes for four or five days; the Gourg for three, seven, and even ten hours. In 1785, it continued seventeen hours. It is remarkable, that round the Gourg are other small springs, which are always dry *when this appears*.

PEYRAC, in dep. of Lot, is situated on the border of

a lake of the same name, called towards the north the Lake of Sigean. It has salt marshes. *Pop.* 1000.

CAHORS, the chief place of the dep. of Lot, is situated on the right bank of the Lot, which almost surrounds it. It appears to have been of some importance under the Romans, judging from the theatre and aqueduct they constructed, remains of which still exist. The streets are narrow, and the houses irregular. The Cathedral is supposed to have been a Pagan temple; its portal is modern, but the cupolas, with their ornaments, are evidently of great antiquity. Henry IV., then king of Navarre, took the town by assault in 1580, when he made use of bombshells for the first time. Calprenède the poet, Clémont Marot, and John XII., who founded a university here, were natives of this place.

Cahors possesses an Academy, an Agricultural Society, a Library of 10,000 volumes, a Philosophical Cabinet, a College, a Theatre, and a Departmental Nursery, opposite the principal gate of which is a monument in memory of Fenelon. Near the Prefect's Hotel is the restored monument, erected by the Cadurci, during the reign of Augustus, to Marcus Lucterius, supposed to be descended from the celebrated Lucterius, who defended Oxellodunum against Caesar, the last place in Gaul which resisted the Romans.

This town has manufactories of common cloths, and trades in brandy, and black wines, which are more indebted to the manner of preparing them, than to the plant which produces, or to the heat of the climate; they combine a deep colour with a good taste, and a great deal of spirit, and will bear carriage well: a large quantity is sent to Paris.

Pop. 12,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 3, Mar. 1, Ap. 1, May 1, June 1, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.

Inns. Les Trois Rois, l'Aigle Imperiale.

Cabrerets, a market-town, 4 leagues E. by N. of Cahors, possesses a quarry of calcareous spar. Here, also, in a mountain, is a grotto with beautiful petrifications, but it can only be entered creeping.

A longer and more interesting excursion is that to *Figeac*, a town of 1000 inhabitants, ten leagues from Ca-

hors, remarkable for its old Monastery, built in 819, by Pepin. Amongst the numerous monuments of the Gauls in the vicinity, are those of *Livernon*, the Castles of *Castelnau*, *Manial*, and *Assier*.

CAUSSADE, in dep. of Tarn et Garonne, is a small town, trading in truffles, saffron, geneva, and plums. *Pop.* 4500.

MONTAUBAN, the chief place of the dep. of Tarn et Garonne, is situated on the Tarn, and is generally well built. Most of its public edifices are worthy of notice, particularly the Cathedral, erected in 739, the Hotel de Ville and the Town Gates. Montauban was built in 1144, by Count Alphonso of Toulouse, near an ancient monastery, called Mons Albanus. The inhabitants, who had become Calvinists, fortified it in 1568. It was besieged without success by Louis XIII. in 1622, but submitted in 1629, and a short time after the fortifications were destroyed. A greater misfortune, however, befel it towards the close of the 18th century, in the persecution of the Protestants by Louis XIV.

Literature has always been held in repute at Montauban. Amongst the natives are Charles Bolet, a literary character, Dubelloi, a lawyer, Cahusac, the dramatist, the Abbé Latour, and Lefranc de Pompignan. The town has a Library of 10,000 volumes, a College, a Library of Protestant Theology, a Society of Agriculture, Arts and Science, and a Theatre.

The environs are pleasant, and contain numerous villas. On the border of the river is a promenade called *La Falaise*, and between the old and new town is the *Fontaine du Grison*. From an eminence between the two principal promenades there is a noble prospect; when the horizon is clear, the Pyrenees, though fifty leagues distant, may be distinguished.

The Tarn affords an easy communication with Bordeaux and Languedoc, by its junction with the Garonne near Moissac, and is also of great utility to the factories in the town. Montauban trades in grain, and manufactures wool, serges, starch, rateens, and looking-glasses.

Provisions abound in this country, which is one of the *most fertile in France*. It produces excellent fruit, fish.

poultry, and ortolans. The best wines are those of *Mont-laurier*, *Fau*, *Aussas*, and *Auviller*, which are obtained in the environs of *Castel-Sarrasin*, a small town with 7000 inhabitants.

Pop. 25,000. *Fairs* of eight days, May 20, July 26, Nov. 20; of three days, Mar. 19, Oct. 16.

Inns. Le Grand Soleil, l'Hotel de France. *Café* des Mille Colonnes.

MOISSAC, in dep. of Tarn et Garonne, is an ancient and commercial town on the Tarn, near its entrance into the Garonne. It has a curious old Fountain, an Abbey, and a modern Bridge. The environs are productive, and the town trades in corn, oil, wine, saffron, and wool.

Pop. 9000. *Inn.* Hotel du Grand Commerce.

VALENCE D'AGEN, not quite two leagues beyond Malause, is a small town, in dep. of Tarn et Garonne. It trades in leather and quills, which are imported raw from Russia, through Holland. A great number of mules are reared in this department. *Pop.* 2500.

LA MAGISTERE is a small town on the Garonne, in dep. of Tarn and Garonne. It trades in plums, and manufactures *minot*, a name given to flour intended for the colonies. *Pop.* 1800.

AGEN, the chief place of the dep. of Lot et Garonne, is a very ancient town, situated in a beautiful country, on the right bank of the Garonne, in the space which separates the river from the hill of the Hermitage, formerly the Rock of Pompejac. This position is unfavourable to its salubrity, as the exhalations from the plain, and particularly from the Marsh of Braix, are carried in the evening towards the town by the S.W. wind, condensed against the hill, fall again, and form unhealthy evening vapours called *sovein*. The town in general is badly built, but the Promenades of the Gravier, along the bank of the Garonne, are justly celebrated for their extent and beautiful prospects.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Church of Saint Caprais, the Hotel of the Prefect, the Hospital of St. Jacques, and the Bridge over the Garonne. Agen also possesses a library of 11,600 volumes, a Philosophical Cabinet, a College, a Society of Agriculture,

Arts and Sciences, a Departmental Nursery, a Theatre and Baths. There are also some slight vestiges of Roman antiquity, such as baths, and arenas, as well as an excavated rock, with a chapel and cells.

This town has manufactories of serge, cottons, sail-cloth, shalloons, starch, and china, as well as dyehouses. It also trades in corn, wine, and fruits.

Agen was the birth-place of Joseph Scaliger, the commentator, whose house is still to be seen; and of Duplex, the historian.

This town was formerly the capital of the Nitiobrigi, a considerable people of Gaul, long before the conquest of that country. It was desolated by war when the Romans invaded Gaul, and became a Prætorian town under the Emperors. In one part of the town is a spot called the Tomb of the Martyrs, said to be the place where the Roman governors put the first Christians to death. Agen passed successively under the dominion of the kings of France, the dukes of Aquitaine, the kings of England, and the counts of Toulouse; and it suffered much during the wars respecting religion.

Pop. 10,700. *Fairs.* First Monday in June, Monday of the Holy Week, Sept. 15, First Monday in Dec.

Inns. Hotel du Petit Saint Jean; des Ambassadeurs des Trois Princes.

At *Nérac*, six leagues from Agen, is the Gothic Castle of *Barbasie*, where Henry IV. resided. *Notre Dame d'Rech*, *Marsac*, and several other communes in the arrondissement of Agen, produce wines.

The nature of the soil in the *Department of Lot et Garonne* must not be judged of by the fertile vallies of the Lot and Garonne, for many portions of the department particularly towards the east, are covered with barren hills, resisting the efforts of the agriculturist.

—FROM PARIS TO AGEN, THROUGH TOURS,
POITIERS, AND BORDEAUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
(as at No. 4.)	29½	Mansle (a)	3
	3	Churet	4
r Meun	—	Angoulême	8
cy	3		119
Monars la Ville	3	Roulet	4
le Chateau	3	Petignac	2
	2	Barbezieux	4
	43½	Reignac	3
	3	La Grolle	3
	3	La Garde Montlieu	4
	3	Chiersac	2
ière	3	Cavignac	4
	3	Cubzac	5
	58½	Carbon Blanc	2
son	5	Bordeaux	4
	2		156
Maure	4	Bouscaut	3½
res St. Martin	4	Castres	3½
le	3	Cérons	3
erault	2	Langon	3
res de Nintzé	2		169
herie	2	Cauderot	3
	2	La Réolle	2
	4	La Motte Landron	2
	88½	Marmande	3
le	2	Tonneins	4
	4	Aiguillon	3
nieres	3	Port Sainte Marie	2
érac	2	Pont Saint Hilaire	3
y	2½	Agén*	2½
isons Blanches	2		96½ p. 193½ l.
res	3		
	2		

(a) Mansle to La Rochefoucauld * 3 p. 6 l.

road from Orleans to Tours winds along the Loire, the places hanging immediately over the river, and as receding from it more than twenty or thirty yards. The beautiful river generally presents numerous boats carrying the wines of the country.

AY is a village in dep. of Loiret. In its vicinity produced the wines of Orleans. The Chateau de Loias built by Lord Bolingbroke, who lived here during his life. The source of the Loiret and the whirlpool in

the grounds are worthy of notice. St. Ay commands a fine view of the opposite bank of the Loire. The most prominent object is the town of *Notre Dame de Cléry*, the church of which contains the tomb of Louis XI.

Mehun or Meun, in dep. of Loiret, has an old Castle. Pop. 4000.

BEAUGENCY, in dep. of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge, trades in wines, which are held in greater estimation than those of Orleans. It has also tan-yards, paper-mills, and manufactories for woollen cloths. In the centre of the town is a lofty Castle, and in several places may be seen vestiges of the ancient fortifications. Pop. 4500.

Inn. L'Ecu.

MER or MENARS la Ville in dep. of Loir et Cher has good vineyards. Jurieu was born here. Pop. 3000.

MENARS LE CHATEAU is so called from a Chateau which in the reign of Louis XV. belonged to Marshal Saxe. It has since been the property of Marshal Victor.

On approaching Blois the road divides into two branches one leading to the lower and the other to the upper town. From this point there is a fine view of the Loire. The high road passes along the quay.

BLOIS, chief town of Loir et Cher, on the Loire, is agreeably situated in the midst of fertile pasturages, where numerous flocks are fed. The streets are narrow and badly built. The Chateau, though now almost deserted was embellished by Louis XII., Henry III., and Gaston Duke of Orleans. The tower of Marie de Medicis, her stone work-tables, the great staircase, and the dungeons are objects of curiosity.

The other objects worthy of notice are the Church of the Jesuits, built from designs by Jules Mansard; the Hospital, with a Botanic Garden; the Bridge of nine arches: the Bishop's Palace, now the Prefecture, with pleasant gardens; and the Aqueduct, cut out of the rock by the Romans. Blois also possesses a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, Fountains, a Pyramid 100 feet in height, *Abattoirs*, Promenades, and two Cemeteries.

The States-General were assembled at Blois, by Henry

III., in 1575 and 1588 ; it was during the latter season that Henry, Duke of Guise, and his brother the Cardinal were assassinated. The room in which the murder was committed is still shewn. Louis XII. was born at this town, in 1661 ; and several princes and princesses have died there.

The situation of Blois affords it great facility in exporting to Orleans and to Paris the wines obtained from the environs, and in receiving from Nantes the articles necessary for its own consumption. Its chief commerce is in gloves, cutlery, wines, brandy, corn, timber, and firewood. It manufactures cloths, blankets, hosiery, china, leather, pottery, and building stones.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* Aug. 25. April 1, June 24, Oct. 1, Dec. 6.

Inns. La Nouvelle Angleterre, La Boule d'Or, La Poste.

Living at Blois is cheap, as a person may reside there at a boarding-house for about twenty shillings per week.

On the top of a hill near Blois is a mound in the form of a sugar loaf, called La Butte des Capucins. It is supposed by some to be a Celtic monument, and by others to have been raised by Gaston of Orleans, to employ the poor during a severe winter.

Four leagues east of Blois, on the left bank of the Loire, is the *Chateau of Chambord*, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. It was originally a hunting box of the Counts of Blois, but Francis I., in 1532, commenced a new edifice, from the designs of the celebrated Primaticcio ; this was continued by Henry II., and completed by Louis XIV. When Versailles became the seat of the court, Chambord ceased to be visited by the kings of France. It was, however, inhabited by Stanislaus of Poland, and by Marshal Saxe, who received it from Louis XV. after the battle of Fontenoy. It is situated in a park seven leagues in circumference, surrounded by a wall, and traversed by the river Cosson. This royal demesne now belongs to the Duke de Bordeaux.

Besides Chambord, there are several other remarkable mansions in the vicinity of Blois : the *Chateau of Beauregard*, two leagues south of Blois, celebrated by Ronsard ; that of *Cheverny*, three leagues south of Blois, where Hurault de

Cheverny, chancellor of France, was born: of *Chauvigny*, the birth-place of *Georges d'Amboise*, prime minister of Louis XII.; of *Ferté-Imbault*, inhabited during the reign of Louis XIV. by Marshal d'Etampes, and several others.

A league beyond Blois commences the causeway dyke, called the *Levéé*, one of the most stupendous works of art in the world. It is sufficiently wide for three stages, and is upwards of 150 miles in length. It is supposed to have been constructed previous to the entrance of the Romans into Gaul. It is skirted on one side by marshes, and on the other by the Loire, the inundations of which it restrains.

The scenery from Blois to Tours is exquisite; no language can adequately describe its beauties.

CHOUSSY, in dep. of Loir et Cher. At this place is an extensive departmental plantation.

AMBOISE, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is situated at the confluence of the Loire and the Masse. It is commanded by a Castle, which was begun by Charles V. and has been the scene of several remarkable events. Louis XI. instituted the Order of St. Michel here in 1469. Charles VIII. was born here the following year, and died here in 1498. In 1560, the court retired here on account of the conspiracy against the Guises. In this castle was preserved the horn of an immense stag. The summit, which is reached by a curious spiral ascent, without stairs, commands a very fine view of the valley of the Loire from Blois to Tours.

The town is badly built, but has a handsome bridge. It trades in wine, corn, provisions, and leather, and manufactures files, and steel articles. In the park is a steeple, 120 feet in height, erected by the Duke de Choiseul and dedicated to the friends who visited him when he was exiled to this place in 1770. Pop. 5200.

At a little distance from Amboise is the Chateau *Chanteloup*, built by the Duke de Choiseul. It is situated in a fine park, and now belongs to Count Chaptal, who has an establishment here for making sugar from beet-root.

The Chateau of *Chenonceau*, in the east part of the department, built by Francis I., on a bridge across

Cher, daily attracts travellers, by the singularity of its construction. It contains some pictures.

TOURS, chief town of Indre et Loire, is delightfully situated in an agreeable and fertile plain, on the left bank of the Loire, between that river and the Cher, which falls into it some leagues below the town; over the former is a handsome Bridge, of seventeen arches, 1335 feet in length. The entrance to the town has a very noble appearance, but the interior presents a striking contrast. Most of the streets are narrow and badly built. The Rue Royale, however, is one of the finest streets in France, and is rendered remarkable by having a pavement for pedestrians. In this street was the celebrated Abbey of St. Martin, of which the kings of France were abbots; only two towers of its ancient church remain.

The Cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, with painted windows; adjoining it is the Bishop's Palace. Tours also possesses an English Protestant Chapel, a Library, containing some valuable MSS., some of which are of the sixth century; a Museum of Painting and Natural History, a College, a Society of Agriculture, Science, Art, and Belles Lettres, a Theatre, Baths, and Promenades.

This town was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of ribbons and silks, but Lyons has deprived it of the greater part of this branch of industry. It trades extensively in wines, which are sent to Holland and Belgium, and in cloth for the neighbouring departments. It has considerable commerce in wax, wax-candles, corn, fruit, prunes, brandy, and chestnuts, and manufactures silk, cloth, cottons, handkerchiefs, china, pottery, and leather. Wool-combing has also been introduced.

Tours is a place of considerable antiquity. In the 6th and 7th centuries, it was noted for the sanctity and erudition of its bishops, St. Gregory, St. Gratian, St. Lidoire, and St. Martin. In 1470, 1484, and 1506, the States-General were assembled here. In the 15th century, Louis XI. erected, near its walls, a chateau called *Plessis-les-Tours*, in which he died in 1483. In 1589, Henry III. transferred the Parliament and other superior courts to this place.

Amongst the most eminent natives of Tours were,

Amboise, the minister of Louis XII., Rapin the jesuit Destouches the comic poet, Julian le Roi, a celebrate clock-maker, and the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées.

A considerable number of English, desirous of economising, are constantly resident at Tours, where they enjoy the luxuries of wine, fruit, and poultry at less than one-third of their price in London. The innkeepers here usually charge three francs for dinner, including wine a franc for breakfast, and a franc and a half for a bed.

Many also reside here with a view to the re-establishment of health, for the winter here is as mild as the English spring, and the air is always pure and serene. There is an English Club-room here, where the French and English journals are taken in. The principal amusement of Tours are the Theatre, balls, and routs, and hunting the wild boar.

Pop. 23,000. *Fairs.* The third Wednesday in Feb. June, Aug. and Nov.

Inns. Le Faisan, les Trois Marchands, l'Hotel d'Angleterre, St. Julien, la Boule d'Or.

Near *Savonnières*, two leagues and a half from Tours and on the road from this town to *Chinon*, are some curious grottos, called in the country *caves gouttières*. They present some curious specimens of congelation.

The dep. of Indre et Loire contains 36,000 hectares of vineyards. Near Tours are grown the wines of *Vouvray* and *Joué*.

MONTBAZON, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is a market town, with an ancient Castle. It trades in grain and laces. Half a league west of it, on the right bank of the Indre, is the powder factory of *Ripault*. *Pop.* 1200.

SAINTE MAURE, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is a small town pleasantly situated. *Pop.* 1500.

Inn. La Poste.

Three leagues and a half distant is *Bouchard*, in an island of the Vienne; it trades in wine, brandy, nut oil and prunes. A. Duchesne the historian, who died in 1644, was born here. *Pop.* 2000.

LES ORMES ST. MARTIN, in dep. of Vienne, is remarkable for a Chateau, which belongs to the noble family of *Voyer d'Argenson*. From the centre of the building rises a light and elegant column, about eight

feet in height and nine in diameter. The staircase and English saloon are admired, and the gardens are tastefully laid out. The park extends as far as the confluence of the Vienne with the Creuse.

Four leagues to the west, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is the town of *Richelieu*, which manufactures stuffs and druggets, and trades in corn, white wines, and brandies. Pop. 3000.

CHATELLERAULT, in dep. of Vienne, is situated in a fertile valley, on the right bank of the Vienne, which here becomes navigable. Sully built a handsome Bridge here, which is approached by a promenade. The town was formerly fortified, and is generally badly built, with the exception of the part near the promenade, where there is a fountain. Near the Bridge is a small Castle, with four towers. Chatellerault is famous for its cutlery, particularly knives. It also trades in Saintonge brandy, Bordeaux wines, iron, oak planks, and salt. A royal manufactory of arms has recently been established here. This town possesses a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, a Lace Manufactory, and Tan-yards. The productions of the soil are corn, wines of Vaux, prunes, nut-oil, aniseed, coriander seed, hemp, honey, wax, and millstones. The forest comprises 1500 hectares of wood.

The wines and brandies of the south are brought to Chatellerault by land, and embarked here on the Vienne, which conveys them to the Loire near *Candes*, a small town a few leagues above Saumur; thence these commodities ascend the river to the Canal of Orleans, by which they are transported to the Seine. The linens and cloths of the north follow the same route by water as far as Chatellerault, and are thence conveyed by land as far as Bordeaux. Pop. 10,000.

Inns. Le Grand Turc, le Grand Monarque, la Tête Noire.

Four leagues from Chatellerault are the Mineral Sulphureous Waters of *Roche Pozay*, which have long been celebrated for the cure of scrofula, rheumatism, internal debility, &c. They are taken from July till Sept. 15. A quarter of a league from the town, at the foot of a small mountain, are the three springs; the waters are used as

beverage, as baths, and as lotions. Near the springs are commodious lodging-houses.

At Cenon, one league from Châtellerault, the government established, in 1772, several families who had taken refuge in France after the treaty of 1763, which gave up to the English all the possessions of the French in North America.

Two leagues south of Châtellerault, at the entrance of the Clain into the Vienne, are found ruins of very great antiquity, called *Vieux-Poitiers*. They consist of walls, a portico, fragments of columns, chapters, &c.

CLAIN. Here the little river Clain affords a picturesque view.

POITIERS, the chief town of the dep. of Vienne, and formerly the capital of Poitou, is situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Clain and the Boivre. The Promenade of Pont-Guillon, which is between the rivers, is one of the finest in France. The entrance to the town is pretty. This ancient capital of the Pictavi was adorned by the Romans with an Amphitheatre and an Aqueduct, vestiges of which may be seen near a house called the Hermitage, a quarter of a league towards the south. In the 4th century it became an episcopal see; in the 11th century, Henry II. of England laid the foundations of the Cathedral, which has a beautiful choir and a modern screen. In 1356, the Black Prince took King John prisoner before the walls of Poitiers, and sent him to England the following year. During the wars with England, Charles VII. removed the Parliament from Paris to this place, resided here himself for some time, and founded the University. In 1569, Admiral Coligny besieged it, and its ancient Castle has since been almost entirely destroyed. The town is irregularly built, and the population is not proportioned to its size, as there is a large quantity of arable land and garden ground. The ruins of the Palais Galien are scarcely visible: but the form of the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans may be traced: the street near it still bears the name of Rue des Arènes; the vaults in which the wild beasts were kept are now private cellars: the entrance to these antiquities is through an archway in the Maison Vreux.

Amongst the remarkable objects in Poitiers are, the Baths, and the Theatre, which are well built, and the following Churches, St. John, Notre Dame, St. Hilaire, Ste. Radegonde, having a fine nave, and the Cordeliers, where Athenais de Mortemart, better known as Madame Montespan, the mistress of Louis XIV., was buried. Poitiers has a Library, a Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Belles Lettres, Science and Art, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, a Botanic Garden, a Royal Court, a School of Law, and a Departmental Nursery Ground.

The trade of the town consists chiefly in coarse hosiery, stuffs, camlets, crapes, skins, china, wines, brandy, leather, wax, honey, and cloth.

The forest of Poitiers, called *Moulière*, contains 4000 hectares ; its name is derived from the millstone quarries which it contains.

Pop. 22,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 5 ; Thursday after Lent ; June 24, Aug. 30, Oct. 18.

Inns. Hotel d'Evreux, le Plat d'Etain, la Tête Noire, l'Hotel de France.

A quarter of a league from Poitiers may be seen a Celtic monument, called *Pierre levée* ; it is a mass of unhewn stone, of an irregular oblong shape, about 20 feet in length, 17 in breadth, and three in thickness. It formerly rested on five pillars, three feet and a half high, but is now supported by only one. A similar stone may be seen near the village of *Bellfaye*, on the old road from Poitiers to Mirebeau.

A league from Poitiers, in a field called *Maupertuis*, between the Abbey of Noaillé and the village of Beauvoir, took place the famous battle of Poitiers, or Maupertuis, when, as already stated, King John was vanquished and taken prisoner by the Black Prince.

In the arrondissement of *Montmorillon*, a town with 2000 inhabitants, eight leagues east of Poitiers, is the market-town of *Civaux*, in the environs of which is a large district covered with several beds of stone. This singularity has occupied the attention of several antiquaries in vain.

LES MAISONS BLANCHES, in dep. of Deux

Sevres. Two leagues east of this place is the town of *Civray*. It is built on the Charente, and was formerly fortified. The ruins of its Castle are still visible. The Church, which appears to have been erected anterior to the introduction of Christianity into Gaul, was consecrated to the worship of God under Charlemagne.

RUFFEC, in dep. of Charente, is a small town, on a rivulet *Lieu*, which abounds with trout. The vicinity produces truffles. Near the town are forges and iron mines.

Pop. 2000. *Fairs*, 28th of each month.

Not far from Ruffec is a Chateau of the middle ages which formerly belonged to the Broglie family.

ANGOULEME, chief town of the dep. of La Charente, is situated near the left bank of the river of the same name, on the top of a mountain surrounded by rocks. The Charente does not pass through the town, but crosses the suburb of Houmeau, which is below it, and contains about a fourth of the population. In this suburb and vicinity are the celebrated paper-mills of Angouleme, of which there are thirty. Here also is carried on the old trade of the town, which, besides paper, includes wax, leather, and morocco, Cognac brandy, wines, iron, chemicals, serges, druggets, and salt.

Angouleme was besieged in 1569, by Coligny, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles IX. The Duke of Epemon having taken the part of Marie de Medici after the death of Henry IV., conducted her to the castle of this town, of which he was governor.

Angouleme has a valuable Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, a Society of Agriculture, Science, Art, and Belles Lettres; a Royal Marine School, Baths, a Theatre, and several Promenades, the most pleasant of which, round the ramparts, is called *Beaulieu*, and communicates with the high road by a flight of steps.

The Cathedral is only remarkable for its entrance, which is an odd mixture of architecture. The front of the Theatre, facing the Promenade, has a good effect. In the new Castle is a handsome obelisk in honour of the *Duchess d'Angouleme*.

Poltrou, the assassin of Guise; *Ravaillac*, the regicide

Chateaudun, a tragic actor; the two Montalemberts, Bahac, and Vivier, were natives of this town.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 14, May 24, Aug. 24; and 15th of every month.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf; la Table Royale; la Poste; la Croix d'Or; la Fleur de Lis.

Near Angoulême is the Royal Foundry of *Rouelle*, where cannon are cast for the navy. There are also several iron works.

The projected *Canal of Poitou* will join the Charente to the Vienne by the Clain. Another canal is projected between Angoulême and Libourne, to unite the Charente with the Dordogne. There is a third from Niort to la Rochelle.

Near Beaulieu, 4½ leagues from Angoulême, is the source of the little river Touvre, which appears to be indebted to the Bandiat and the Tardoire, these rivers being lost in whirlpools, and afterwards emerging at this spot. In the rocks which border these streams are several immense cavities or grottos. Those of *Itancogne*, three leagues from Angoulême, are well worthy of a visit. The whirlpool of the Bandiat, near the village of *Chez-Roboye*, is also worth seeing.

BARBEZIEUX, in dep. of Charente, is a small but well-built town, surrounded by a boulevard. Its situation on the high road to Bordeaux and Spain procures it considerable trade. Its vicinity produces wheat, rye, barley, hay, and wine; sheep also, of ordinary size, but excellent flavour, are reared here. Barbezieux has manufactories of linens and hats.

At the end of this town is a spring of mineral water, called *Fond Rouilleuse*. *Pop.* 2500.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, and l'Hotel Imperial.

CAVIGNAC, in dep. of Gironde, is a village of about sixty houses.

Inn. La Poste.

CUBZAC, in dep. of Gironde, is a village of about fifty houses, situated on the right bank of the Dordogne, which is as broad here as the Garonne at Bordeaux. There is no bridge. The passage is effected in a kind of boat called a *gabarre*, which opens at the stern for the

DESCRIPTION OF BORDEAUX.

the diligence or carriage, the horses are fresh, and fresh horses prepared on the spot. The passengers of the diligence, who wait for their passage, sit on benches round the quay. As soon as the wind serves a sail is hoisted, and the vessel is towed across. The motion is imperceptible, and the surface of the water; and the disembarking and landing generally occur within an hour.

There is a great kind of storehouse for the wines and other productions, sent by the merchants of Bordeaux to other towns in the north.

BLANC, in dep. of Gironde, is a very fertile soil. Beyond it are two Chateaux.

BORDEAUX.

The town of the dep. of Gironde, and former capital of Guienne, is one of the most important in France. It is situated on the left bank of the Garonne, which forms in front of the town a crescent, the arms of which are more than a league distant. The town is bounded on the north by the Victuallers' Quay, on the south by the Dock Yards. During peace the harbour is filled with vessels of all nations. The breadth of the Place Royale is about 2180 feet, and the depth about 20 feet.

As the foundation of Bordeaux is unknown, the most probable conjectures it was founded after the invasion of Gaul by Julius Cæsar. It was celebrated in the time of Augustus, and was the metropolis of the second Aquitania; it was an episcopal see since the third century; and in the twelfth century was noted for the successful cultivation of the vine. In 400 it was pillaged by the Visigoths, then by the Saracens, and the greater part having been destroyed by the Normans in the ninth century, the town was rebuilt about 900, during the reign of Charles the Great. In 1152 the Aquitain passed under the English dominion, and the boundaries of Bordeaux were extended under Henry II., and afterwards under Richard I. but the most material additions were made by Francis I.



made after Charles VII. had freed it from the foreign yoke.

The etymology of Bordeaux is uncertain. Some have derived it from the Latin word *Burdigala*. A more probable derivation, is its contraction of the words *bordé d'eaux*, the town being in fact bordered by water on every side ; to the east is the Garonne, on the west and south the rivers Devèze, Peugne, and Bégle, and to the north those of Bourde and Jalle.

Bordeaux has several handsome *places*, one of which, the Place de Louis XIV, is magnificent ; spacious quays, and splendid hotels ; but the greater part of the streets are narrow and irregular. On the port, and almost facing the landing-place, is the *Porte de Bourgogne*, a triumphal arch erected to celebrate the birth of the Duc de Bourgogne.

The *Place Royale*, which forms a prominent object on the quay, was built in 1733, from designs by Gabriel. In 1743 it was adorned with an equestrian statue of Louis XV, by Lemoine ; but this was destroyed during the Revolution : the bas-reliefs which ornamented the pedestal are, however, still preserved in the Town Museum of Antiquities. During the fairs in March and October this square is covered with neat and uniform stands, for the sale of every description of goods.

On the north side of the Place Royale stands the *Exchange*, a noble building, adorned with a double row of arcades, surmounted by a Doric entablature. The principal staircase, the Council-room, and the Chamber of Commerce, are adorned with paintings by Olivier. The Great Hall, in which the merchants meet, is covered by a roof 98 feet long, 65 feet broad, and 78 feet from the floor.

The *Hotel des Douanes*, or *Custom House*, on the south side of the Place Royale, corresponds exactly with the Exchange.

The *Place de Louis XVI.* is a magnificent square, occupying part of the site of the Chateau Trompette. It is planted with trees, and is upwards of a thousand feet square. In its vicinity are several modern and well-built streets, laid out at right angles.

The *Bridge* over the Garonne is one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever executed. It was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1821, from designs by M. Deschamps. It consists of 17 arches of stone, resting on 16 piles and two piers. The seven arches in the centre are of equal dimensions, each being about 87 English feet in diameter. The first and the last arch are each about 68 feet in diameter. The whole length of the bridge is upwards of 1600 feet, and its breadth between the parapets 50 feet. The road over it is nearly level, and connected with it is a new line of road to Libourne.

The *Cathedral of St. André* is a superb Gothic edifice, though its architecture presents many irregularities. The front is surmounted by two spires, upwards of 150 feet in height; they were restored in 1810 by M. Combes. The entire length of the church is about 413 feet. It is adorned with painted windows, pictures, and basso-relieues. The great altar is very handsome. Near the Cathedral is the *Tower of Peyberland*, originally constructed as a clock tower, but since converted into a shot factory.

The *Church of St. Michel*, constructed in 1160, is also in the Gothic style, but more pure and regular than that of St. André. Its tower was formerly remarkable for its height, but it was twice injured by lightning, in 1574 and 1608; and in 1767 a considerable portion of it was blown down. At the bottom of this tower is a vault containing eighty-four remains of human forms, some of which, though they are not embalmed nor inclosed in cases, have been preserved more than 400 years. They are placed round the vault in a gently reclining position, and may be seen on application to the *sujse*. On the summit of the tower is a telegraph, by means of which news is conveyed to Paris in five or six hours.

The *Church of St. Croix* is a very curious specimen of the ancient Gothic style. It is supposed to have been built at the commencement of the ninth century. The front presents a great variety of sculptures, and in the sacristy is a Descent from the Cross.

The *Church of St. Seurin* is remarkable for its very irregular construction. It contains many ancient monuments; and in a subterranean chapel, the tomb of St

Fort, which is annually frequented in May by crowds of mothers imploring a blessing on their offspring.

St. Paul was erected in 1676. The grand altar is adorned with a beautiful colossal statue of St. Francis Xavier, executed by William Coustou.

The *Church of Notre Dame*, rebuilt in 1701, is an elegant building, erected from the designs of Jean, a Dominican of Bordeaux. It is of the Corinthian order. The paintings and sculptures are by Michael Angelo, the brother of the architect.

St. Louis des Chartrons bears considerable resemblance to Notre Dame, but is neither so regular nor so handsome. It contains a picture of St. Roch, by Lacour; and Christ in the Garden, by Olivier.

St. Eulalie contains numerous pictures, and the relics of seven saints, martyred in the third century.

St. Peter's is almost hidden by surrounding houses. The pulpit, sculptured by Brunet, and the carving of the grand altar as well as that of the Chapel of St. John, are worthy of notice.

The *Church of the Royal College* contains the tomb of the celebrated Montaigne, who died in 1592. It is a sarcophagus of white marble, and was erected by his wife in 1592.

St. Bruno, or the *Church of the Chartreuse*, was founded at the commencement of the seventeenth century by Cardinal de Sourdis, a great benefactor of Bordeaux, whose bust adorns the Town Museum. This Church is richly decorated with sculpture and gilding. The frescoes of the roof were painted in 1742 by Berinzago and his pupil Gonzalès. Two of the statues at the grand altar are said to have been executed by Bernini: they represent the Virgin seated, and an angel kneeling. In a chapel to the left of the sanctuary is the tomb of the Marquis de Sourdis, who was Lieutenant-General of Guienne. The large slab of black marble, in front of the choir, is supposed to designate the burial place of the founder.

Near this Church is a room called *Caligula's Ear*, being remarkable for a curious echo. To the west of this Church is the *Cemetery of the Town*, formerly the vineyard of the *Chartreuse*, and still bearing its name.

It is surrounded by rows of trees, and intersects others dividing it into four large squares. Upwards 80,000 persons have been buried here during the last years.

The *Jews' Synagogue* in Rue Causse Rouge was from designs by M. Corcelle, and is an elegant specimen of his architectural skill.

The *Protestant Churches* are in the Passage du Te near the Place Lainé, and in Rue du Hâ.

The principal Charitable Institutions of Bordeaux the *Hôpital St. André*, Rue des Trois Conils, the rebuilding of which on a new site was commenced in 1821; *Hospice des Aliénés*, Grande Rue St. Jean, one of the best-regulated establishments of the kind; the *Maison des Enfans Trouvés*, en Paludatte, commonly called *Manufacture*, the Church of which was founded by Mme. de Gourgues; the *Hôpital des Incurables*, Rue des Incurables; the *Hospice des Vieillards*, near the Church of Ste. Croix; the *Hôpital de Maternité*, Rue des Capucins; the *Military Hospital*, Chemin de Caudon; and the *Maison de Mendicité*, built from designs by M. Combes, but since converted into a seminary.

The *Great Theatre*, Place de la Comédie, is one of the handsomest in France. It was built during the reign of Louis XVI., on the site of a temple dedicated to the Sun, by Louis, the architect to the Duke of Orleans, gave the designs, and superintended the execution. It is excellently insulated, and the front is adorned with a noble colonnade of the Corinthian order, having a balustrade and stone balustrade, on which are statues of the Muses. Pilasters of the same order and design ornament the other sides of the building. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and is capable of accommodating 4000 persons. It was first opened in 1780.

The other public places of amusement are the *Académie de l'Equitation*, or *Equestrian Circus*, Rue du Maréchal de Saxe; the *Faubourg St. Seurin*, where the *Franconis* occasionally exhibit; the *Waux Hall*, at the end of the Rue de l'Intendance, near the Place Dauphin; the *Théâtre Français*, near the Cours de Tourny; the *Théâtre Molière*, Rue du Mirail; and the *Russian Mount*, Vincennes. There are Horse Races from July to

The *Chateau Royal*, opposite the Cathedral, is a handsome edifice, erected during the pontificate of Prince Rohan de Guémanée, Archbishop of Bordeaux, from designs by Etienne and Bonfin, and intended to be the Archiepiscopal residence. The front presents two uniform peristyles, and over the entrance are the royal arms. A court, having corresponding buildings on either side, leads to the principal edifice, the apartments of which are spacious and well laid out. Behind it is a good garden.

The *New Baths* facing the Garonne form two quadrangular buildings, each front measuring 100 feet. The ground floor is raised four feet above the level of the street, and the attic is surmounted by a terrace, decorated with orange trees. The interior distribution does credit to the talents of M. Laclotte, who furnished the designs for this extensive establishment.

Amongst the other remarkable buildings may be noticed the *Entrepôt of Colonial Articles* on the Place Laine; the *Tobacco Warehouses*, Quai de Bacalan; the *Marine Victualling Warehouses*, Quai de Bacalan, built in 1788, under the direction of M. Bergerac; the *Mill of Chartrons*, at the extremity of one of the suburbs; the *Bank*, in the Rue Esprit des Lois; the *Maison Fonfrède*, on the Place Richelieu, containing a curious spiral staircase; the *Prefect's Hotel*, near the Great Theatre, constructed by Louis, and formerly known as the Maison Saige; the *Hotel de la Marine*, or Admiralty, at the corner of the Place Tourny and Cours du Jardin Public; the *Palais de Justice*, Rue de Gourignes, in the hall of which is a statue of the famous Montesquieu; the *Barracks of the Horse-Guards*, Rue St. Jean, in a good style of architecture; the *Fort du Hâ*, now used as a prison; the *Royal Snuff Manufactory*, near the Fort du Hâ, in which about 500 persons are constantly employed; the *Hotel de Ville*, Fossés de l'Hotel de Ville; and the *Mont de Piété*, Rue du Mirail.

Amongst the private houses may be noticed the Hotels of *Fumel* and *Nairac*, built by Louis; Hotels of *Leberthon*, *Latrasne*, *Montesquieu*, and *l'Intendance*, constructed by Portier, who also erected the *Porte d'Aquitaine*; the *Maisons d'Acquart* and *Meyer*, built by M.

Combes; *Maison Fenwick*, by M. Duffart; *Maison David*, by M. Corcelles; the *Maisons Desfourniel, Bonaffé*, &c.

The *Public Library* is situated in the Hotel de l'Academie, Rue St. Dominique, near the Great Theatre. Its foundation was commenced in 1738, when M. Bel left his hotel and library to the Academy of Sciences of Bordeaux, an institution founded in 1712. Since this period it has been gradually increased, and now consists of 120,000 volumes including MSS., amongst which is an old copy of Montaigne's Essays, with corrections in his own hand. There is also a portrait of Montesquieu. The Library is open to the public Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from twelve to one.

The *Cabinet of Natural History* is also situated in the Hotel de l'Academie. It was commenced in 1805, M. Journu-Aubert, a merchant of Bordeaux, having given his collection to the town. It is easily accessible to strangers, and is remarkably well arranged. The collection of shells and fossils is particularly good.

The *Museum of Antiquities and Gallery of Pictures* occupies several rooms in one of the wings of the Chateau Royal. The entrance to them is in the Rue Monbazon. They are opened to the public on Sundays and Fete days.

The *Botanic Garden* and the *Departmental Nursery* are situated near the Cemetery of the Chartreuse, and occupy part of the ground which formerly belonged to this monastery. The Garden contains a good collection of plants, both indigenous and exotic, and is open to strangers. The entrance is from the Chemin de la Chartreuse. The Nursery covers about five hectares, and its prosperity may be attributed to M. Tournon, formerly Prefect of Bordeaux, who also established here a Collection of Agricultural Instruments.

The *Jardin Royal*, which forms the principal promenade of Bordeaux, was originally laid out by M. Tourny, to whom the town is indebted for other embellishments. It was modelled on that of the Tuileries, but during the Revolution was converted into a parade for soldiers.

On the N. side of the Jardin Royal, is the *Royal Riding School*, erected in 1754, by order of M. Tourny. The

days for lessons are Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays ; Sundays and Thursdays being reserved for the pupils of the Royal College. The morning is appropriated to the gentlemen ; the afternoon to the ladies.

The only vestiges of Roman architecture at Bordeaux, are some arches of an amphitheatre called the *Palais Gallien*. They are situated in the Rue du Palais de Gallien. The amphitheatre was of an elliptical form, about 430 feet long, and 340 broad.

Amongst the literary and scientific institutions of Bordeaux, are a *Royal Society of Medicine*, holding its meetings, No. 1, Rue St. Dominique ; a *School of Medicine*, No. 19, Rue Lalande ; an *Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, Rue des Religieuses ; *Schools of Hydrography and Commerce*, at the Exchange ; a *Free School of Drawing and Painting* in one of the rooms of the Academy, Rue St. Dominique ; a *School of Architecture*, Rue Trouquoyre ; and a *Royal College*, Fossé des Tanneurs.

In addition to the objects already noticed, Bordeaux possesses an Observatory ; a Naval School ; Statues of Montesquieu and Tourny ; Dock Yards ; Vapour and Shower Baths in Rue Ségur ; a Mint ; a Swimming School on a large scale ; a Mineral Spring ; and numerous Fountains.

Amongst the natives of Bordeaux were, Ausonius the poet ; Berquin, the author of *l'Ami des Enfants* ; Dupaty the sculptor ; Montesquieu, the author of *l'Esprit des Loix* ; Montaigne, whose house No. 17, Rue des Minimes, is still standing ; and Rode the musician.

With respect to commerce, Bordeaux is in a flourishing condition, the ocean affording it a communication with the North of Europe, America and the Indies, while the Canal of Languedoc enables it to traffic with the South and the Mediterranean. Its chief trade is in wines, the best kinds of which are Medoc, Haut Brion, Lafitte, St. Emilion and Grave ; but it also trades in hemp, resin, corks, brandies, cables, china, cottons, stockings, &c. It has manufactories for cordage, nitric acid and blankets, as well as establishments for refining sugar and casting all kinds of iron articles.

The Lottery Office is situated No. 49, Rue des Trois

Conils. The lottery is drawn here on the 2nd, 12th, 22nd of each month.

The *Post Office* is at No. 6, Rue Porte Dijaux, open for receiving paid letters from seven to eleven from two to four.

La Poste aux Chevaux is No. 69, Cours du I Mars, near the Great Theatre.

According to law, persons ordering post horses pay a stage in advance. At this office couriers for ordinary despatches may be found at all hours.

Fiacres are stationed on the Place de la Comédie, Royale, Place Tourny, and Place Dauphine. They be hired at 1 fr. 50 c. per hour.

Pop. 90,000. *Fairs.* Of 15 days from Mar. 1 to and from Oct. 15 to 30, and eight others of one day.

Hotels.—Hotel de Richelieu, No. 2, Fossés de l'Ince; Hotel du Prince des Asturies, No. 1, Rue Chapelet; Hotel de la Providence, No. 6, Rue Dijaux; Hotel des Septs Frères Maçons, No. 4, Rue l'Intendance; Hotel des Quatre Parties du Monde, de l'Esprit des Lois; Hotel de Hollande, Cours de To

Board and lodging are rather dearer at Bordeaux at Toulouse. A single man may however live here boarding house for 6s. or 7s. per day. The *vin ordi* is about a franc a bottle. Travellers may find furnished apartments in almost every street, the price varying according to their size and situation. The quarters of Chapeau Rouge, and near the Exchange, are the eligible.

Houses in the vicinity of Bordeaux may be hired very cheap rate. One ready furnished, and capable accommodating a small family, may be procured for a year.

A dinner at a *traiteur's*, of four dishes, namely, ragout, chicken, and dessert, with bread and a small quantity of wine, may be obtained here for a franc and a half.

Diligences set out every day for Paris, performing journey in four days; for Bayonne in thirty hours; for Nantes in forty-four hours; for Toulouse in thirty hours; for Libourne, St. Foy and Bergerac; for Barrèges and Bagnères during the season from 1 October, arriving at Pau in thirty-six hours.

There are *Waggons* also to Paris in nine days ; Orleans eight ; Tours, six ; Poitiers, five ; Nantes, seven ; Fontenay, four ; Niort, three ; Saintes, two.

Steam Boats leave the Quai Louis XVIII. every morning at seven o'clock, taking passengers to Macau, La Roque, Blaye and Pauillac, and returning the same day between three and four o'clock. A steam-boat also leaves the Quai des Salinières every day for Langon, and another arrives from that place. The time of starting is regulated by the tide, and is announced on the gates of the Exchange and Post Office.

During the summer a steam vessel goes from Bordeaux to Dublin, and *vice versâ*, performing the voyage in about six days.

ENVIRONS.

ABOUT four leagues from Bordeaux is the *Chateau of La Brède*, noted as having been the residence of the illustrious Montesquieu. It is romantically situated, and is approached by a long avenue of oaks. The furniture of the room in which he was accustomed to sit, is preserved with great care. It consists of a very plain bed, some chairs of antique shape, and several family portraits. In the wainscot, to the left of the chimney, is shown a spot against which he was accustomed to rub his foot when studying. From this room the visiter is led down a very narrow staircase to a kind of dungeon, in which it is said Montesquieu wrote the chapter on the Liberty of the Citizen. Hence, he passes to the top of a kind of steeple, on the walls of which are the names of persons who have visited this place. The library particularly attracts attention, Montesquieu having himself written on the shelves the titles of some of his own works.

At the mouth of the Gironde, about 25 leagues from Bordeaux and three from Royan, is the *Tower or Lighthouse of Cordouan*, one of the most beautiful in Europe. It was rebuilt in 1585, by Louis de Foix, and repaired by Louis XIV. Colbert added a lantern to it. In 1788 and 1789, the whole of the upper part was re-erected from designs by M. Teulère. Its total height is about 240 English feet. The light is perceptible at a distance of six or seven leagues.

Amongst other places in the more immediate vicinity of Bordeaux, the traveller may visit the Chateaux of *Cadilhac* or *Epernon*, *Citrin*, *Lafitte*, *Bouilh*, or *Tour du Pin* at Cubzac, built by Louis; *St. Savin* and *Laroque*, near Bourq and Libourne, both on the Dordogne; *Siberol* opposite Bordeaux; *Chateau Margaux*, noted for its wine as well as its architecture; *Pujard* or *Ambleville*, *Lafitte*, *Maison de Talance*, the old *Chateau of Breuil*, and the *Isle Caseaux*.

The *Mascaret* which is sometimes observed at the mouth of the Dordogne, is a violent reflux of a portion of the river which destroys every thing in its course. Condamine observed a similar phenomenon at the mouth of the river of Amazon, and Rennell at that of the Ganges.

About two miles from Bordeaux on the road to Langon, is a pillar erected to commemorate the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, and a short distance beyond this the traveller enters the territory called the *Landes* or heaths of France, which extend the whole of the way from Bordeaux to Langon, and thence to Bayonne. Here the shepherds in autumn and winter may be seen mounted on stilts, which they employ to wade through the swamps with which the *landes*, after rain, abound.

CASTRES is a town in dep. of Gironde.

Inns. Le Grand Soleil; le Lion d'Or.

LANGON, in dep. of Gironde, is situated on the left bank of the Garonne, and trades in good wines and brandy.

A steam-boat goes from Langon to Bordeaux, and performs the voyage in about four hours. *Pop.* 3500.

Inns. Le Grand Monarque, le Cheval Blanc.

LA REOLLE, in dep. of Gironde, is built on the right bank of the Garonne. It has the ruins of a triple wall, the remains of a strong Castle, a Benedictine Monastery, now occupied by public offices, a College, and an Agricultural Society. It trades in wine, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.

Pop. 3700. *Fairs.* Mar. 22, June 30, Aug. 1, Nov. 2.

MARMANDE, in dep. of Lot et Garonne, is seated on the Garonne, and carries on a large trade in corn, wines, brandy, plums, and hemp. The College, and the Four

tain in the middle of the town, are worthy of observation. It has also a Library, and an Agricultural Society. *Pop.* 7500.

Inns. L'Ecu de France; la Tête Noire; and la Providence.

TONNEINS, a town in dep. of Lot et Garonne, is situated on the right bank of the Garonne, in a large and fertile plain. It consists of one long and broad street, bordered with handsome houses, through which the great road runs. The principal edifice is the Hotel of the Mayor, in a large *place*, one portion of which is planted with elms and commands a view of the river. This town has manufactories of cord and snuff, and is one of the most commercial places in this part of the country. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs. *Pop.* 6000. *Fairs.* May 22, Nov. 25.

Inns. Hotel de l'Europe; l'Ecu de France.

AIGUILLON, a small town in dep. of Lot et Garonne, is situated in a very fertile valley near the confluence of the Lot and Garonne. It trades in hemp, corn, wines, and brandies, and has a manufactory of stockings. A noble chateau was commenced here before 1790 by the Duke d'Aiguillon, but never finished. *Pop.* 1800.

NO. 6.—FROM PARIS TO AIX, THROUGH MELUN,
AUXERRE, AND LYON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Charenton	2	Villeneuve sur Yonne	3½
Villeneuve St. Georges	2½	Villevallier	2
Lieumont	3½	Joigny	2
Melun	3½		35
	11½	Bassou	3
Le Chatelet	2½	Auxerre	4
Pamou	2		42
Montereau	—	Saint Brix	2
Fossard	3½	Vernanton	4
Villeneuve la Guyare	2	Lucy le Bois	4½
Pont sur Yonne	3	Avallon	2
Sens	3	Rouvray	4
	27½		56½

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Lea</i>
La Roche en Berny	2	Anberive	
Saulieu	3	Péage de Roussillon	
Pierre Ecrite	2½	Saint Rambert	
Chussey	3	Saint Vallier	
Autun	5	Tain	
	74	Valence	
Saint Emilian	4		
Saint Leger	3	La Pallasse	
Bourgneuf	2	Loriol	
Chalon sur Saône	3	Derbieres	
	86	Montelimart	
Sennecey	4	Donzère	
Tournus	3	Pierrelatte	
Saint Albin	4	La Palud	
Macon	4		
	101	Mornas	
La Maison Blanche	4	Orange	
Saint Georges de Regnains	3½	Sorgues	
Villefranche	—	Avignon	
Anse	3½		
Limonet	3	Saint Andiol	
Lyons	3	Orgon	
	118	Pont Royal	
Saint Fons	2	Saint Canat	
St. Symphorien d'Ozon	2	Aix	
Vienne	3		98½ p. 19
	125		

CONTINUATION FROM VIENNE TO LA FRETTE

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Lea</i>
La Detourbe	3½	La Frette	
Chatonnay	3		5½ p.

CHARENTON, in dep. of Seine, is situated on the right bank of the Marne, near its confluence with the Seine. It carries on a great wine trade. Near to this place is Veterinary School of *Alfort*, founded by Louis XIV.

VILLENEUVE ST. GEORGE, in dep. of Seine Oise, near to the right bank of the Seine, has corn-mills and a manufactory for refining sugar.

MELUN, chief town of the dep. of Seine and Marne, is situated on the Seine, which divides it into three parts. In the island which the Seine forms, are vestiges of a palace where Queen Blanche, the mother of St. Louis resided, and in which Robert and Philip I. died.

Melun has a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, Promenades and Baths, as well as a glasshouse, tanneries, machines for spinning cotton, manufactories of printed calicoes, and markets for corn. The English took Melun by famine in 1419, and after having kept it ten years, were driven out by the inhabitants. It was the birth-place of Amyot, the translator of Plutarch, and here Abelard taught philosophy.

The *Canal of Loing*, which is a continuation of that of Briare, enters this department.

One league N. E. of Melun, is the chateau of *Praslin*, formerly *Vaux*, noted for the magnificence of the building, the extent of the park and the beauty of the gardens. *Pop.* 7000. *Fairs.* June 24, Nov. 11.

Inns. Le Grand Monarque; le Cheval Blanc; Trianon.

MONTEREAU, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is not a post station. It is situated at the confluence of the Seine and the Yonne, and has two manufactories for china, in imitation of the English. According to most historians, it was on the bridge of this town that the Duke of Burgundy was assassinated by order of the Dauphin, in 1409. In 1814, a bloody battle took place here between the French and the Allies. It trades in corn, grain, and cattle.

Pop. 3400.

VILLENEUVE LA GUYARE. *Inn.* Hotel de la Senche.

PONT SUR YONNE, or **PONT LE ROI**, in dep. of Yonne, derives its name from a long bridge over that river at the end of the town. It trades in wine, and manufactures tiles of excellent quality. *Pop.* 1500.

SENS, in dep. of Yonne, formerly the capital of the Senoni, is an ancient town, enclosed by antique ramparts and Roman foundations, and situated at the confluence of the Yonne and *Vanne*. The waters of the latter being dispersed in canals in the streets, keep them clean. The road runs through the only handsome street, which is broad and straight.

The Cathedral is a Gothic building of imposing appearance, but the portico is heavy: on the left door are vestiges of figures which represented Avarice and Prodigality; and on the right, of a statue of Philip de Valois: the traveller should also notice in this church, the marble mausoleum of Louis XV. and his Queen by Coustou, the bas-reliefs and ancient figure of the Madonna in the chapel of La Vierge, the inscriptions of the middle age on the walls, and the painted windows of the chapel of Saint Eutrope. From the summit of the steeple, which contains two curious clocks, there is a fine view of the course of the Yonne. At the corner of the Rue de Brennus near the Cathedral, may still be seen the house occupied by Thomas of Canterbury.

Amongst other objects worthy of attention, are the beautiful Gates at each end of the town, and the Chapel of St. Savinien, with its ancient painted windows. In the Museum of the College are the bas-reliefs of the tomb of the chancellor Duprat.

Sens also possesses a Library, a Museum, an Agricultural Society, Baths, a Theatre, and a Promenade, from which the ramparts may be seen. It was the natal place of Loyseau, and is famous for a council held there, at which Saint Bernard condemned the doctrine of Abelard.

The manufactures of this place are, cottons, cotton velvets, silk and cotton stockings, dimities, cotton counterpanes, cloth, fustians, flannel, satinets, velvets of Utrecht, hydraulic clocks, and glue. There are also cotton-mills, dye-houses, and tanyards.

Veron, two leagues south of Sens, produces wines, and is noted for a petrifying fountain. *Pop.* 11,000. *Fairs.* Mar. 12. June 24, Sept. 1 and 22, and Nov. 30.

Inns. L'Ecu, near the Cathedral; le Cerf Noir; la Ville de Paris; and le St. Esprit.

VILLENEUVE SUR YONNE, or VILLENEUVE LE ROI, in dep. of Yonne, bears considerable resemblance to Sens; the road crosses it by a broad straight street, terminated at each end by a gate. In the centre is a Church. The town is surrounded by walks. It trades in wine, wood, and coals. *Pop.* 2500.

Inn. La Poste, a very good house, with moderate charges.

JOIGNY, in dep. of Yonne, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Yonne, in the form of an amphitheatre: it has an harbour. The town and its environs produce annually 35,000 hogsheads of wines, which are much admired, and are said to be admirably calculated for persons afflicted with the gout, and to mix well with all other sorts of wine. It has also manufactories of cloths, druggets, and linsey-woolseys. The Bridge, and the Quay along the Yonne, ornamented with cavalry Barracks, have a handsome appearance; but in the greater part of the town, the houses are miserable, and the streets steep, narrow, and crooked. The Chateau above the town, is an elegant building, erected by Cardinal Gondi; the ceiling of the Church belonging to it, although in some degree mutilated, is worthy attention, and the view from the windows and terraces is grand. Joigny has a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. *Pop.* 5200.

Ins. Le Grenadier de France; les Cinq Mineurs, a good house; le Duc de Bourgogne.

AUXERRE, chief town of the dep. of Yonne, is advantageously situated on the left bank of that river, and is surrounded by vineyards, which produce good wines; the air is considered very pure. It is remarkable for its three Gothic Churches,—St. Pierre, a strange mixture of modern and Gothic architecture, ornamented with a tower; the Abbey of St. Germain, a very old building, famous for its crypts; and the Cathedral, remarkable for the size and height of the nave, the painted windows, and the tomb of Amyot, translator of Plutarch.

This town has a Library, a Collection of Natural History and Philosophical instruments, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, and Baths. Auxerre has a considerable trade in wood and in wines, known at Paris under the name of *vins d'Auxerre*, or *Basse Bourgogne*. The inhabitants likewise trade in hemp, spin yarn, and manufacture woollen cloths and stuffs. The Yonne is navigable as far as *Cravant*, a small town situated four leagues higher up the river. This town has given birth to *Fournier*, a printer, *Sainte Palais*, *Lebeuf*, and *Sedaine*.

Four leagues from Auxerre is *Chablis*, so famous for its

white wines, which, in order to be good, should be kept two years in cask, and one in bottle.

Pop. 12,500. *Fairs.* Monday before Candlemas Monday before Whitsunday; July 22; Monday before Sept. 8; Nov. 11.

Inns. Le Leopard, a good house; la Pomme d'Orange le Faisan; l'Épée; and l'Hotel de Beaune, a good house.

VERMANTON, in dep. of Yonne, at the foot of some hills on the banks of the Cure, trades in excellent wine and timber.

Inns. Hotel de Notre Dame, and Hotel de St. Nicholas.

Two leagues south of this place, on the Cure, are the celebrated *Grottoes of Arcy*; they form a suit of immense halls, narrow passages, cabinets, and galleries. The stalactites, composed of petrifications, present the most variegated and romantic forms. These petrifications have the beauty of marble, and the hardness of stone, and do not lose these qualities on being exposed to the air. Near the entrance is a small lake.

The traveller may visit these grottoes in his route from Vermanton to Lucy-le Bois, and then it will only lengthen his journey one league. Or he may stop at Vermanton, and hire a carriage of the Postmaster, who will convey a party to the grottoes and back again, for six or eight francs.

LUCY LE BOIS, in dep. of Yonne. This village seems to be placed as the boundary between the barren land which the traveller has passed, and the fertile soil which appears on approaching Avallon.

Inn. La Poste.

AVALLON, in dep. of Yonne, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Cousin. It has broad streets, bordered by well-built houses. There are several Promenades, good Coffee-houses, and Public Baths. The Hospital and the portal of the parish Church are worthy of observation. It has also a College, an Agricultural Society, and a neat Theatre. It manufactures cloths, druggs, and papers; and trades in wood, corn, cattle, wine, horses, and mules. Avallon was formerly a fortress, and

sustained, during the reign of King Robert, a long siege, when the inhabitants made a brave and successful defence. The environs are picturesque. At this place commences the *Morvan*, a country famous for the wood it furnishes to the capital, for its numerous cattle, and for the uncivilized and coarse manners of its hospitable inhabitants. *Pop.* 5400.

Inns. La Ville de Dijon, and le Lion d'Or.

ROUVRAY, a small town in dep. of Cote d'Or, manufactures cloths and serges. *Pop.* 1500.

Inns. Le Leopard, and la Poste, a very good house.

SAULIEU, a small town, in dep. of Cote d'Or, situated in a fertile country, where there is abundance of corn and cattle. It manufactures cloths, casks, hosiery, and leather, and trades in wine, corn, hemp, wool, cattle, and wood. The ponds in its environs furnish excellent fish, particularly trout. Saulieu was taken and retaken several times by the English, the French, and the Huguenots. Vauban, the engineer, was a native. *Pop.* 3200.

PIERRE ECRITE is a hamlet, so called from an inscription on a stone there, which is now almost effaced.

AUTUN, an ancient town, in dep. of Saône et Loire, is situated on the left bank of the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, called Montjeu, Montdru, and Mont Cenis. It was founded by the Phocians, was one of the most celebrated towns of Gaul, bore the name of Bribracte, and afterwards of Augustodunum. Few towns have retained so many vestiges of antiquity.

The Gate of Arroux, through which the traveller passes on entering Autun, is a monument well worthy of attention: it consists of two great arches for the entrance and egress of carriages, and two smaller ones for foot passengers; a magnificent entablature surmounts them, and above ranges a kind of gallery, formerly composed of ten arches, but only seven of which remain. The Corinthian pilasters which separate the arches are fluted with great skill.

The Gate of St. André, at a short distance on the right, is almost as well preserved, and is similar to it, except that the chapters of the pilasters are of the Ionic order. It is astonishing how walls, only eighteen inches

thick, and built without cement, should have stood so many centuries. A tower, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Minerva, and bearing that name, has been incorporated with the Abbey of St. Andoche.

A quarter of a league east of the town, in the middle of the Field of Urns, so called from the number of ancient urns found there, is the monument called *Pierre de Couars*; it is a mass of unhewn stones, connected together by a whitish cement: its form is pyramidal, and its height above sixty feet.

A part of Autun bears the name of Marchaux, derived from *Campus Martis*; and two of the mountains on which the town is situated, Montjeu and Montdru, derive their names from Mons Jovis and Mons Druidum.

The new town is distinguished by a large square. The School, outside the town, is a handsome building, and the choir and altar of the Cathedral are much admired. Besides three Libraries, this town possesses a Collection of Pictures, Statues, and Medals, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, Promenades, and Baths. Autun is the natal place of Eumenes, and of the president Jeannin. It manufactures fire-arms, cloths, serges, cotton velvet, English glue, hosiery, and tapestry, which is called *Tapisserie de Marchaux*; and trades in horses, wines, hemp, and firewood.

Five leagues from Autun is the town of *Montcenis*, near which are the celebrated establishments of *Creusot*, for casting iron and manufacturing crystals. They are well worth visiting.

Pop. 8000. *Fair.* Aug. 29.

Inns. La Poste, or St. Louis, a good house; l'Ecu, la Bouteille, le Cerf Noir, and la Ville de Paris.

CHALONS SUR SAONE, in dep. of Saône et Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and forests. It is well built, and has a handsome quay, on which are several fine buildings, and the Hotel du Parc, one of the best inns in France. The Hospital of St. Laurent, in the island and suburb of that name, is remarkable for its interior arrangement, and for the excellent state in which it is kept. The Bridge, which is

built of freestone, faces the road from Chalons to Louis le Saulnier by Louans. This town has become an important commercial place since the Revolution, and is now the depôt of the north and south of France, particularly of Paris and Marseilles, for corn, wines, leather, oil, and soap.

At Chalons is prepared, from the scales of the bleak, caught there in great abundance, the *essence d'Orient*, used for making false pearls. This town has a Theatre, a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, Public Baths, and excellent inns. There are three Promenades, one behind the Hospital, on the east arm of the Saône; another forms a terrace on the principal arm and right bank of the river; the third extends along the canal, and terminates in a *place* adorned with an obelisk. From the two former, when the atmosphere is clear, the summit of the Alps, though fifty leagues distant, may be distinguished. Between Chalons and the Alps is the Chain of Mont Jura.

Chalons is very ancient, having been mentioned by Cæsar under the name of Gabillonum. It was entirely raised by Attila in the sixth century; and a short time after it was subdued by the Bourguignons, and became the residence of their first king.

About half a league from Chalons is the *Abbey of St. Marcel*, where Abelard died in 1142.

The *Canal du Centre*, which unites the Saône and the Loire, commences at Chalons, and is one cause of its prosperity. This Canal, which crosses the department of Saône et Loire for a space of twenty-four leagues, was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1792. It has been called *Canal du Centre*, because it establishes, by means of the Canal of Briare, an interior communication between the two seas in that part of France, which is considered as central. It was at first called *Canal du Charolais*, from the name of that part of Burgundy through which it passes. Around the mouth of the Canal is a Promenade.

Public Voiture. A packet-boat sets off from Chalons to Lyons every day, and receives the two diligences

which come from Paris, one by Dijon, the other by Autun.

Paps. 12,000. *Fairs.* Feb. 27, June 25, and Oct. 20.

Inns. Le Parc; les Trois Faisans; and l'Hotel de l'Europe.

*Description of the Route by Water from Chalons sur
Saône to Lyons.*

This route is pleasanter than that by land, and the traveller will find in the *diligence d'eau* very good accommodation. If he has a carriage, he may send it to Lyons by water.

On quitting Chalons, to the left of the Saône, we enter the territory of the ancient Segusiani, pass before the mouth of the Canal du Centre, and enter a canal cut across the land to save the boats a long circuit. The diligence stops at *Ourour*. The Saône receives the Grone on the right—at *Colombe* the horses are changed—at *Tournus* the diligence passes beneath a bridge, a little beyond which the river becomes wider—pass on to Maçon, from which town to Lyons the right bank of the river presents a delightful prospect. The island above the bridge of Maçon forms an enchanting picture. The Saône rises in the Vosges, and is only navigable from Auxonne.—Change horses at *St. Romain*, beyond which is *Beauregard*, note for its forges—stop at *Riotier*, a small village with seven inns. Here the head-dress of the females changes the Lyonnese mode.—Leave on the left the small town *Trevoux*, pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill; on the top of an eminence are seen the ruins of the ancient fort, and on the banks of the river, appears the Hospice with two fine avenues. After passing Trevoux many pretty villas present themselves; the right bank gradually improves, and the river forms several bends. We arrive at *Neuville*, a large market-town, with lime brick kilns, where there are generally several flot laden with wine, soap, &c., and drawn by fourteen or sixteen horses. Here the horses are changed. We see on the right, at a little distance from the river, the quarries which supply the Lyonnese with bui

stones, and afford employment to the neighbouring peasantry. The Saône then becomes narrower, and we begin to see the villas, which present a delightful prospect as far as Lyons. On the right is *La Freta*, a pretty country-seat on the brow of a hill, in front of the village of *Roche-Taillée*.—Further on is a domain called *Roi*, opposite to a little island called *Ile de Roi*. The heights which border the Saône, in this part, are called *Croix-Rousse*, and were occupied by the batteries of the army which besieged Lyons. The traveller then arrives at Lyons.

TOURNUS, in dep. of Saône et Loire, is pleasantly situated on the Saône, on which is a quay and a wooden bridge, forming part of the road from Louis le Saulnier by Louhans. It manufactures cotton counterpanes, trades in wine, building-stones, and corn, and has beautiful Promenades. The painter Greuse was born at this place.

Pop. 5000. Inn. Le Sauvage.

SAINT ALBIN, in dep. of Saône et Loire, is remarkable for the pretty costume of the village lasses, who wear small round hats, carelessly placed over one ear. Almost opposite to this village is the small town of *Pont de Vaux*, containing 3000 inhabitants, the birth-place of General Joubert.

The country from Chalons to Maçon, along the right bank of the Seine, and at some leagues to the right of the chain of mountains of Charolais, is considered one of the richest and most beautiful in France.

MACON, the chief place of the dep. of Saône et Loire, is seated on the declivity of a hill on the right bank of the Saône. It is an ancient town, which belonged to the Edui before the conquest of Gaul, and had the title of a Roman city. The streets are badly built, but the general appearance of the town is improving. Since the demolition of its ramparts, it has been surrounded by Promenades, which overlook the surrounding country. The Quays are worthy of notice, as well as the Bridge over the Saône, which is attributed to Cæsar. Maçon was an episcopal town, and G. F. Moreau, its last bishop, founded here a free drawing-school and surgical lectures. The

principal objects entitled to notice are the Cathedral, the ancient Palace of the Theatre, the Baths, the Ruins of a Temple and the Triumphal Arch built by the Romans. It has also a Library, a College, an Agricultural and an Hospital. A part of the chain of hills can be seen from any situation on the Quay.

Maçon carries on a great trade in wine, what is called *Cotignac de Maçon*. It has varieties of hosiery, linens, linsey-woolsey, and stockings. It was several times ravaged by the Goths under Attila, and in the wars of religion, the conqueror made it the theatre of the dreadful inventions by fanaticism under the name of *St. Bartholomew's*.

The dress of the women of Maçon, and of the country round it, is pretty, but somewhat singular: it consists of a petticoat with a deep red border; a jacket and a small hat worn on one side of the head, and they play a neat white cap. *Pop.* 11,000.

Inns. Le Sauvage, a handsome establishment de l'Europe, in an excellent situation; le Hotel des Diligences.

Romanèche, four leagues south of Maçon, celebrated wines of Moulin-à-Vent, which is the hamlet of Torins.

Cluny, on the Grône, four leagues from Maçon, celebrated for an ancient Benedictine Abbey, of which more than 2000 monasteries were dependent. A portion of it is now occupied as a College. The Church and Library are destroyed. Cloister of Maçon, but not so populous. It manufactures gloves, and basket-work. *Pop.* 4000.

VILLEFRANCHE is a neat town on the Rhone, seated on the Morgon, and new was founded towards the close of the reign of Humbert II., Lord of Beaujolais, with privileges granted to the town, in order to attract sons to settle there, allowed husbands to marry *with impunity*, provided that death ~~manufactures~~ cotton, and nankeens. *It has a College, an Agricultural School,*

The women are said to be beautiful, and the environs are picturesque. *Pop.* 6500.

The league between Anse and Villefranche is, according to the proverb, the most beautiful league in the world. Beyond Anse the vineyards and hills are tastefully sprinkled with pleasure-houses, some of them nearer together than others, forming the pretty village of *Luce-ney*, in the centre of which is a Chateau. On the other side of the Saône, which runs half a league from Anse, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the wrecks of a Gothic Chateau, the small town of *Trevoux*, well known by the *Journal des Savans* and *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française*, printed there.

Beyond the Echelles, the traveller passes Mont-d'Or, the top of which, covered with wood, supports flocks of goats, and produces the cheeses, known at Lyons under the name of *Fromages du Mont-d'Or*, which must not be confounded with those of the same name in Auvergne. This mountain furnishes fine freestone, which is much sought after at Lyons.

An almost continued descent leads from Limonest to Lyons, across the vineyards, groves, orchards, and villas, which ornament the banks of the Saône, in the environs of this town. On the left the traveller passes the romantic Valley of *Rochecardon*, which was the residence of Rousseau. Near the house where he resided is a mill, used for the manufacture of crapes. The wood and mountain of *Roset* formed the particular pleasures of Rousseau: the ascent to them is by a steep path irregularly cut in the rock. The name of the philosopher is inscribed on a stone, in the midst of many others. A yew-tree bears his well-known epigraph—*Vitam impendere vero*.

Few travellers will be disposed to quit their route for the foot-paths of Rochecardon, on account of the inconvenience in leaving their carriages, and the facility with which they may be visited from Lyons. Those who do visit them will be amply repaid for their trouble; the fine prospects of both banks of the Saône, the Island of Barbe, and the numerous villas which attract the eye, will afford

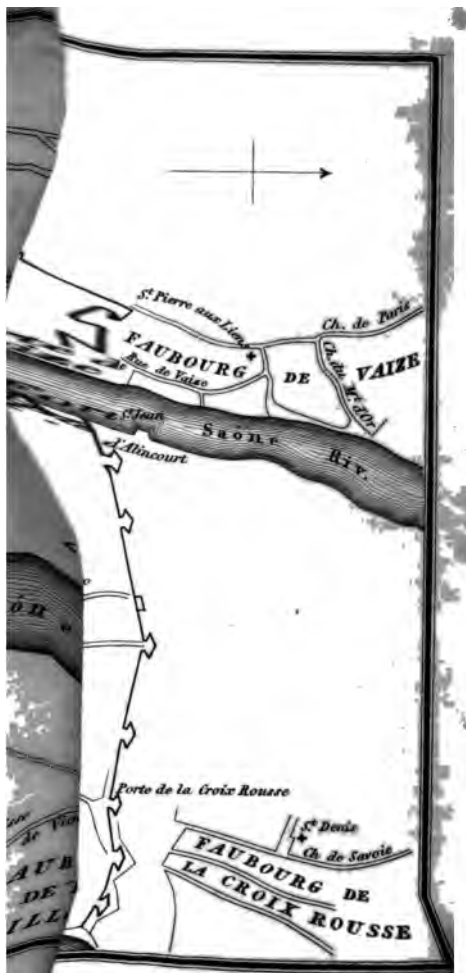
PARIS TO AIX.

of enjoyment. The most remarkable are *Roset*, belonging to a wood of the *net*, on the opposite bank; further on, elevated on an amphitheatre of terraces, the Gothic tower of the *Belle Allemande*, a jealous husband to finish her days on the right bank, is only remarkable for being planted by *Le Nôtre*. On approaching Lyons, the river passes between this house and the Chateaux, which, placed between the two rivers near their junction, is remarkable for its regularity of construction. At the siege during the Revolution, this Chateau was principal out-posts of the besieged, and afterwards besiegers. The square of the Pyramid, where the *b* of Lyons commences, is within a short distance of the Chateau.

LYONS, the chief town of the dep. of Rhone, is situated at the confluence of the Saône and the Rhone. The houses are all built, but have a heavy appearance, being several stories higher than those of Paris. The streets are narrow, and paved with pebbles, which are very inconvenient for foot passengers. Vestiges of the magnificence with which the Romans formerly embellished this city are still visible.

The Palais du Gouvernement, or Hotel de Ville, is a noble edifice, built in 1647, from designs by Simon Maupin, but having suffered by fire in 1674, the front was rebuilt by Mansard. It contains an antique vestibule in good preservation; and under the harangue delivered by the Emperor Claudius to the Roman Senate in favour of the City of Lyons. The halls are decorated with pictures by Blanchet; the great staircase, the great hall, and the court, in which are preserved the two bronze groups, by Coustou, formerly placed in the square of Bellecour, are superb.

The Library of the College is one of the most beautiful in France; it contains 120,000 volumes, amongst which more than 800 manuscripts in various languages, &c.





superb Dictionary of Liking, a Chinese law book, and the Antiquities of Herculaneum, a work given by the king of Naples. It also possesses a Cabinet of Antiquities and Engravings.

The Great Hospital is the finest building in Lyons, and has no equal in France ; it presents an immense front of the Ionic order along the quay of the Rhone, and does Soufflot more honour than the great Theatre. On the pavilion in the middle rises a quadrangular dome, crowned with the emblems of physic, from which the furthest wards may be seen. The effect was spoiled by the economy of the governors, who prohibited the erection of a third story of columns intended by the architect. In the interior is a handsome staircase, the ceiling of which represents the crocodile said to have been taken in the Rhone at the beginning of the last century ; the halls, which all front an altar under the dome, are grand and well disposed ; the internal arrangements are excellent, and the whole is kept under good regulations.

The Cathedral, in the pointed style of architecture, was constructed at various periods, but principally during the reigns of Philip Augustus and Louis XI. Its famous clock was made by Lippius of Bale, in 1598, and is a work of astonishing intricacy. It shows the course of the sun, the phases of the moon, the years, months, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, and the Saints' days. Above the clock are small figures that move with the chimes, which play every hour, and over them is a cock which tells the hours by clapping his wings and crowing.

The traveller should visit the Church of St. Paul, the grand altar-piece of which is by Le Brun ; the Church of the ci-devant Feuillans, where are the ashes of Cinq Mars and Thou, executed by order of Richelieu, in the Place de Terreaux ; the Church of St. Nizier, built in the 14th century ; the Church of the College, the nave of which is beautiful ; and the Church d'Ainy, where may be seen the Mosaic found in the garden of M. Macors, Rue de Pusy, in 1806. The church is built on the ruins of a *Temple of Augustus*, but presents no remains of that building, except the four columns supporting the small

dome, which originally formed part of an altar to Augustus.

The traveller should likewise visit the ruins of the ancient Aqueduct, one of the reservoirs of which, the *Grotte Baselle*, is still entire; the Silk Mills at Milan, where the motion of an immense number of hobbins and shuttles resembles the noise of a storm; and the Places des Terreaux and Bellecour. The latter had been destroyed after the dreadful siege in 1690, but has been rebuilt, and is again embellished with the gardens of Louis XIV. It is a noble area, 1000 feet square, 650 broad, adorned at each end by a handsome uniform houses. This town was occupied in 1815 by the Allies.

Pierre Encise, formerly a state prison, was surmounted by a large round tower, which had a striking appearance. It was ascended by 120 steps cut in a rock, which has lately disappeared. The Bridge over the Saône and the quay are worthy of notice, as well as the School on this river.

The Promenades are les Brotteaux, or Breteaux, on the banks of the Saône, and l'Allée Perrache. On a fine day, Mont Blanc may be seen from the quay of the Saône, and les Brettaux from the other side of the river. The view is a delightful prospect from the heights of l'Allée Perrache, but it is difficult of access, but the traveller is amply rewarded by the view. This mountain bears evident marks of a great fire mentioned by Seneca, which took place in the reign of Nero, such as the remains of an aqueduct, the church St. Irenée, a Mosaic in the house of the Ursulines, remains of a theatre within the walls of the city, and subterranean reservoirs at the Ursulines, and a number of antiquities built on the ruins of a palace of the Roman emperors. Heaps of coal, melted lead, and broken vases, are also found there.

In front of the Place Bellecour there is a fine prospect, which includes the vast countries of France; farther on, the mountains of Chartreuse and still farther the Alps. This quarter is the residence of the rich, and contains several good houses.

that of Malta. The quarter of St. Clair is similar to the Chaussée d'Antin of Paris; the Quay is the Boulevard des Italiens of Lyons. In this quarter is the Maison Tolman, the magnificent front of which attracted the attention of Joseph II., Emperor of Austria.

The wooden Bridges are numerous: the most remarkable is Pont Morand over the Rhone; it connects the Place St. Clair with the promenade and suburb of Brotteaux; although very slight, it has stood through the most rigorous winters, and will bear the heaviest carriages: there is a brick pavement for foot passengers. The stone Bridge of Guillotière has more strength than beauty, and the Bridge of Archevêché is perfect of its kind. The first stone of a bridge over the Rhone, to be called Pont Charles X., was laid here in 1826.

Lyons has two theatres, the Great Theatre, erected by Soufflot; and the Théâtre des Célestins, where melodramas and comic operas are performed. There is also a Circus.

The principal literary and useful establishments are, the Royal College, formerly the Lyceum; the School of Fine Arts, the Museum, the Botanic Garden, the Cabinet of Natural History, the Veterinary School, the Atheneum, the Society of Agriculture, the Medical Society, the Exchange, and the Board of Trade. There is a mint where they make coins, marked D; and a Lottery is drawn three times a month.

This City also possesses an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, a Mont de Piété, and upwards of thirty Benevolent Societies of various descriptions.

Lyons is a very important commercial and manufacturing town, and was still more so before it had sustained the siege and bombardment of 1793. The Saône, the Rhone, and the Loire, afford the greatest facility for the conveyance of its merchandise. The principal articles of its manufacture are, silks of every description, gold and silver stuffs, cirsakas, embroidered taffetas, striped satins, damasks, mohairs, druggets, &c. It has a considerable trade in corn of every description, and in excellent wines, called *vins du rivage*, which are produced on the banks of

the Rhone and Saône. Printing and bookselling are flourishing state there.

The arts and sciences are more cultivated at L than at any other commercial town. It is the natal of the sculptors Coustou, Coysevox, Audran, J. Tourette, Rozier, Bourgelat, Terrasson, and Bourg. The Lyonnese are active and industrious; they are sionately fond of the country, and understand the a embellishing it.

The environs of Lyons deserve the traveller's a tion, as they are a complete contrast to the sombre terior of the town. The Etroits, a footpath w runs between the Saône and the hill from Lyons to bridge of Mulotière, is a charming promenade, ado with a grotto, from the top of which springs a foun. It was here that J. J. Rousseau passed a night with two pieces of six blanks in his pocket. He should wise visit the Island Barbe, Chaponnot, Mont Cii and Mont d'Or.

In the vicinity of *Eculy*, a village about three-qu of a league from the suburb of Vaize, is found an used in making china. In the same village is a pe ing fountain. A league and a half along the Sai another petrifying fountain, in a cavern called *Pont*.

Lyons is situated about 25 leagues south-w Geneva, 66 north-west from Marseilles, and 40 a Dijon.

Diligences from Lyons.

The *Messageries Royales* have an office here, Place des Terreaux, whence a diligence sets out fi by the Bourbonnais every day. Another dilig Paris, by the Burgundy route, goes by water i Chalons, and then by land, every day from the Benoit.

Bonafous and Co., Rue Neuve, No. 17, b gences for Italy—Diligence for Turin, and retu days and a half in summer, and four days i Two *fourgons à relais* (a kind of chariot) j six days to Milan, through Chamberry, Turin

celli, and return in four days; both set out every day.—The ordinary conveyance several times a week, both for Italy and the interior. Their office at Turin is at Bonafous, Brothers, and Co., Maison Cumiana, behind the palace of Carignano, and in the other towns in Italy at the principal commissioner's.

Hilttenbrand and Co. Messageries for Besançon, Strasburg, Landau, Mayence, &c., at the old office, Quai St. Clair, No. 20. A post diligence sets out every other day.

Gaillard, Brothers, and Co. Quai Saint Clair, No. 11. The voitures of this establishment go from Lyons to Geneva, and perform the journey in 24 or 26 hours. They have also vans from Lyons to Frankfort, which perform the journey in 14 days.

Richard Galline and Co. Coches d'eau of the Rhone, and Messageries of the South, No. 29, Quai St Antoine. They send out a diligence every day for Avignon, Aix, Marseilles, Toulon, and three times a week a packet-boat for Avignon. During the fair of Beaucaire their coches d'eau go every day.

The diligence for Languedoc, passing Pont St. Esprit for Nîmes, Montpellier, Perpignan, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, sets out every day. The office is No. 5, Place des Terreaux.

Plantin, Decours, and Recamier, Rue de Savoie, Nos. 7 and 9, have diligences for St. Etienne and Puy.

From the office, Rue du Puits Gaillot, No. 33, there are new diligences to Paris, performing the journey in 60 hours.

Dupré, Brothers, and Lambert, Quai de Retz, Nos. 47 and 48, have diligences for Paris, Rouen, and Havre, corresponding with the towns in the north.

Hotels. De l'Europe, Place Louis le Grand; des Celestins, Rue d'Egypte; de Milan, Place des Terreaux; de l'Ecu de France, Rue Lanterne; du Palais Royal, Rue du Plat; du Commerce, Rue St. Dominique; de Provence, Place de la Charité; des Quatre Nations, Grande Rue Ste. Catherine; l'Hotel du Parc, in the Place de Ville.

Living at Lyons is cheap, and a single person may
L 2

board and lodge in a private family for between 30*l.* and 40*l.* per annum. House-rent is moderate, and provisions plentiful. Meat varies from 3*d.* to 5*d.* per pound, and game abounds. Fowls and ducks are sold at about 2½ francs per couple. Turkeys from 2½ to 3½ francs each. Table d'hôtes at the different inns from two to five francs.

In addition to *fiacres*, carriages called *carioles* are constantly plying in the streets of Lyons at very low fares. They are generally drawn by one horse, and hold five or six persons. Pop. 109,000.

Fairs. On the Quay of Hotel Dieu at Whitsuntide; June 24, on the Place St. Jean; June 29, on the Place St. Pierre; and July 14, on the Place du Meridien.

Navigation of the Rhone from Lyons to Avignon.

Persons who intend proceeding from Lyons to Avignon by the Rhone, may either hire a private boat or the packet-boat; the expense of which is about nine or ten Louis-d'ors: the voyage will occupy about three or four days, as the passengers may sleep the first day at *St. Condrieux*, the second at *Valence*, the third at *Pont S. Esprit*, and arrive on the fourth at *Avignon*.

If the wind, however, is unfavourable, the traveller will find it much pleasanter to go by land. The regular price for landing a carriage at Avignon is 7½ francs; but if the traveller does not appear acquainted with this, he will be charged considerably more.

The traveller leaves Lyons from the Quai de la Saône; he is then near the *Travaux Perraches*, and passes under a bridge, which also bears the name of him who undertook these works. Several villas are seen. On the right is La Mulotière; after passing the peninsula the traveller is on the Rhone; farther on, is the Chateau of *Oullins*, situated on a wooded hill; above appears *St. Genis*; farther on, the glass-house of *Pierre Bénite*; the *Brotteaux* extend as far as this spot. The ruins of the Chateau of *Chaponnot* are now on the banks of the Rhone, which 20 years ago flowed at a quarter of a league from them.

In front of Irigny, noted for its red wines, is the *Maison Veuclin*, resembling a chateau; at this part, men called *orpailleurs* are seen washing the sand, to find gold dust. The traveller soon arrives at *Vernaison*, still having the Lyonnais on the right bank, and Dauphiny on the left; and soon reaches *Givors*, a large market-town, with a glass-house: the houses are built round the bend formed by the Rhone, and have a very picturesque appearance. At *Givors* is a canal supplied by the river *Gier*, which descends from *Mont Pila*: a little farther is the village of *Loire*; the Rhone is crowded with islands. We then descend to *St. Colomb*, facing *Vienne*; here there is a cavern in which several Roman antiquities have been discovered. At this place we quit the territory of the ancient *Segusiani*, and enter that of the *Allobrogi*. Stop at *Vienne*.

Quitting *Vienne*, we see on the right bank *St. Colombe*, and on the left the Public Baths, and soon discover the celebrated vineyard of *Côte Rotie*; at a distance is perceived the little town of *Auberive* and *Le Pèage de Roussillon*; *Mont Pila* appears in front for a considerable time. Farther on is *Ampuis*, and to the right, on this side of *Condrieux*, is the Chateau of *Cordeon*. The banks of the Rhone produce the celebrated wines of *Côte Rotie*, *Ampuis*, and *Condrieux*. The country abounds with granite and quartz. The traveller stops to sleep at *Condrieux*, where most of the Rhone boatmen reside.

Beyond *Condrieux*, and a league to the left, is the town of *St. Vallier*; proceeding, we pass before a large flat rock, called the *Table du Roi*, and soon perceive *Tournon*, whence *Tain* may be visited. Re-embarking on the Rhone, we have before us *Mont Ventoux*, the summit of which forms two peaks; beyond, on the left bank, is the *Rock of Glun*, a Chateau built on a picturesque rock, bathed by the river; still farther, facing a small island, is the mouth of the *Isère* (*Isara*). After having passed the confluence of the *Isère* we enter on the territory of the *Segusiani*; on the right bank is that of the *Helveti*, separated from that of the *Arverni* by the *Cervennes*; the hills are covered with vineyards, the

plains with mulberry trees, and the climate announces the influence of the south. Stop at *Valence*, and sleep at the Post-house.

On setting out we pass by the Prison, having on the right *St. Peray*, famous for its wine, and *Chateaufort*, picturesquely situated; in front is *Mont Chavats*; on the right bank we leave the town of *Voulte*, where the stream is very rapid, and forms a bend; farther on we reach the mouth of the Drôme, and after crossing several rapid currents arrive at *Anconne*.

Here the Rhone makes a bend, and the bank presents an amphitheatre. The old bed of the Rhone, covered with pebbles, is still visible; it took a westerly direction. On doubling the point of *Anconne*, we perceive in front the three curious lava rocks, which are on the right bank of the Rhone, a quarter of a league from the market-town of *Rochemaure*. On the same bank, and at the foot of the mountain, is the village of *Teil*, beyond which is a neat Chateau at the base of a basaltic rock. We then arrive at the ancient town of *Viviers*, beyond which the boat passes a spot where the river is much agitated by passing over rocks. We afterwards proceed to *Pont St. Esprit*, where the passengers sleep. The Rhone is here extremely rapid, and the currents which form in front of the arches impel the boats with great force. Beyond *Pont St. Esprit* we have, on the right Languedoc, and on the left Tricastin: both banks are calcareous. The traveller may disembark and proceed to *Orange*, or continue his voyage to *Chateau-Doria*, and thence to *Avignon*.

ST. SYMPHORIEN D'OZON, in dep. of Isère, is a small town, with a Chateau and a Post-Office.

Pop. 1000.

VIENNE, in dep. of Isère, the ancient capital of the Allobrogi, is situated on the left bank of the Rhone. The Romans made it the residence of the Prefects of Gaul, and established a senate there. The remains of an Amphitheatre, a Theatre, and an Aqueduct; a Temple dedicated to Augustus, a Triumphal Arch, a Maison Carrée, the columns of which are thirty feet in height, and

he numerous antiquities found here, attest the former importance of this town. Several of the Roman Emperors resided at Vienne, and here Valentinian was strangled in 392, by order of Arbogaste, his general.

The streets are well laid out, and many of the houses neatly built. In the principal *place* is the Hotel de Ville. Vienne possesses a Library of 12,000 volumes, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, a Museum, and several Private Cabinets, containing statues and medals found in the vicinity. One of the most remarkable objects in the Museum is a small group, of white marble, discovered in 1797, in a vineyard belonging to the Archbishop. It represents two children, one of whom is holding a dove, which the other is endeavouring to obtain.

The caverns discovered in the Faubourg St. Colombe, on the other side of the Rhone, which were filled with marble and mosaics now in the Museum, are supposed to have been reservoirs. The Bridge between the town and suburb, of which only a few piles remain, is said to be of Roman origin. The Cathedral is remarkable for its portico and nave; in the choir is the mausoleum of Archbishop Montmorin. The Gothic cloister of St. André-le-Bas presents some curious chapters.

The traveller should likewise notice the Fort Pipet, which is partly Roman and partly Gothic; that of Salomon, which is here said to have been the prison of Pilate, when he was exiled to Gaul by Tiberius; and the Plan de l'Aiguille, curious for its form and structure, situated near the Porte d'Avignon, at a short distance to the right of the road: its height is about 15 yards.

The 15th Council, which was held at Vienne, in the presence of Philippe le Bel and his Court, is famous for the suppression of the Templars. This town gave birth to Claudian the poet, Pope Guy, Leriget de la Faye, and Nicholas Chorier, the historian of Dauphiny.

Vienne has manufactories of coarse cloths, tan-yards, paper-mills, glass-houses, and iron, lead, and copper foundries. The lead-mines, at the end of one of the suburbs, on the banks of the Gère, are worthy of notice. Proceeding along the Gère, the traveller will perceive a *paper-mill*, a *card-factory*, and a *copper-mill*.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 17, April 25, July 17, Aug. 24, Sept. 30.

Inn. La Table Ronde.

The cantons bordering the Rhone near Vienne produce good white wines; the market-town of *Côte St. André*, noted for its white wines, also produces excellent liqueurs, called *Eaux de Côte*.

AMPUIS is a market-town famous for its red wines, particularly those produced on the hills of *Côte Rôtie-Brune* and *Côte Rôtie-Blonde*. Its environs also produce good melons.

CONDRIEUX, a town on the left bank of the Rhone, grows excellent white wines. The casks used here are called *barailles*. The wine is also sold by the *asnée*, which at Lyons is 96 litres.

At *St. Romain en Galles*, near Ampuis, are obtained the best kind of the chestnuts which are called *marrons de Lyon*. The Chateau on the bank of the Rhone, near Ampuis, belonged to Maugiron, one of the favourites of Henry III.

SAINT VALLIER, in dep. of Drome, is a small town at the confluence of the Galaure and the Rhone. It has a Gothic Castle, and a good Inn at the Post-house. Its manufactures are silk, crape, organzine, and china. The environs are very pleasant.

Half a league to the east, in the defile of the Galaure, may be seen the picturesque ruins of the Castle of *Vals* and the *Roche Taillée*, a rock cleft from the top to the bottom.

Pop. 2000. *Fairs.* May 6, Aug. 27, Dec. 6.

TAIN, a small town on the Rhone, in dep. of Drome. Its environs are celebrated for producing the excellent wines called *Côte Rôtie* and *Hermitage*. It has silk-mills. Here also may be seen an ancient altar placed between two miliary columns. *Pop.* 1800.

Inns. La Poste and l'Hermitage.

Three leagues west of Tain is the town of *Annonay*, celebrated for the papers made there. This is to be attributed to the clear water of the Dieume, as well as to the *Dutch cylinders*, established here by Montgolfier, the first *aéronaut*. Here also is an iron-wire Bridge, completed in 1825.

TOURNON, near the right bank of the Rhone, is one of the principal towns in the dep. of Ardèche. It has a village, and on one of the corner stones of the Church of St. Jean is a curious inscription. The old Chateau of the Dukes of Soubise is seen here on a steep rock. On the Doux, half a league from Tournon, are the ruins of the *Pont de Cesar*. A quarter of a league distant is the village of *Ermitage*, so celebrated for its red and white wines. The top of these vineyards commands a fine view, embracing the course of the Rhone for a considerable distance. To the east is seen the Isère as far as Romans. The view is bounded by the Alps, the central chain of which is fifty leagues distant. To the west, beyond the river, appear the Vivarais and Lyonnais, an immense heap of mountains.

VALENCE, chief place of the dep. of Drome, is agreeably situated on the left bank of the Rhone. Pope Pius VI., distressed for his misfortunes, his patience, and resignation, died here Aug. 1799. Valence has a College, a Theatre, Society of Agriculture, and Baths. The Bridge of La Rome, constructed between Valence and Montelimart, is remarkable for its height, and the grandeur of its arches.

The principal objects which attract notice are, the citadel, known under the name of the *Gouvernement*; the refectory in the Abbey; the Cathedral, containing the anseum of Pius VI., executed by Canova, and a St. Sebastian by Caracchi; a Gothic façade of an ancient palace, enriched with sculptures; the small square building in the antique style, on the east side of the Cathedral; the Library, containing 14,000 volumes; and the Promenade, called Champ de Mars, which commands a fine view of the Rhone. The Cathedral was much injured by lightning in 1822. Joubert, a learned physician; Antoine Pluvinel, who died in 1620; and Sautel, the Latin poet; were natives of this town. Valence trades in wines and silks.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* March 3, May 3, Aug. 26, Nov. 2, April 15, and Sept. 15.

Inns. La Poste, Martin's, and Blanchon.

LA PAILLASSE. Two leagues and a quarter beyond this post station is *Livron*, inhabited principally

by Protestants. It is situated at the foot of a hill washed by the Drome, over which there is a marble Bridge, whence the *Castle of Crest*, a state prison, two leagues distant, may be seen. The town of *Crest*, below the Castle, trades extensively in silk, and manufactures wool and cotton. Its population is 4500.

LORIOU, a small town in dep. of Drome, is the native place of M. Faujas de St. Fond, a celebrated naturalist.

Pop. 2000.

Seven leagues from it is the town of *Dis*, where the Calvinists had a university previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

ROCHEMAURE, on the right bank of the Rhone, in dep. of Ardèche, is remarkable for three pyramidal rocks of lava. Hence there is a fine view, embracing all Dauphiny, from the Rhone to the Alps. At some distance are the Volcanos of *Neyrac*, and the *Balmes de Montbrun*, supposed to be the mouths of craters; the latter forms an enormous abyss, about 480 feet in depth, and 300 in diameter. On the south-west side is a rent, through which access may be obtained to the interior.

AUBENAS, in dep. of Ardèche, is a small town, about four leagues east of Rochemaure. It has silk-mills, with Vaucanson's machinery, constructed in 1756, cotton factories, and cloth manufactories. The environs produce truffles and chestnuts.

Pop. 3000.

MONTELMART, in dep. of Drome. This small town has four gates, which correspond with the cardinal points. The streets are broad and straight. It has some good hotels, silk-mills, and tan-yards. The mountains surrounding the town form a circle, through which runs the Rhone. The post-house is one of the best inns in France. The climate is mild and the environs are adorned with vineyards, mulberry trees, orange trees, and olive trees. The valley abounds with tripoly.

Pop. 6500.

VIVIERS, which is a small town on the opposite bank of the Rhone, beyond Montelimart, is famous for its *muton*. The Cathedral is situated on an eminence overlooking the town. Beyond it is the *Rocher du Chateaux*, a

curiously-formed rock, resembling a fort. The Bishop's Palace and the Seminary are handsome buildings.

DONZERE, in dep. of Drome, is a market-town, with a good inn. Its red wines are excellent.

Pop. 1500.

Three leagues east from this place is the small town of *Grignan*, formerly adorned with the most beautiful chateau in Provence; it was the residence of Mad. de Sévigné, whose tomb is preserved in the church, but the chateau has been destroyed. The truffles of Grignan are noted.

PIERRE-LATTE, a small town in dep. of Drome, is built at the foot of a large rock, from which it derives its name. On the opposite bank is the market-town of *St. Andiol*, famous for the Spring which issues from the bottom of a rock, where there was a temple of Mithra, some vestiges of which may still be seen. *St. Andiol*, the martyr, whose name is given to this place, suffered in the reign of Septimius Severus. Relics of him are preserved in the church, and a tomb, supposed to be his, is still shown there.

The peasants on the two banks of the river are totally different in their manners, and are sworn enemies. The mountaineers of Ardèche are gross, brutal, and treacherous, and the people of Drome and Bas Dauphiné are little less so. The mean height of the mountains near the left bank of the Rhone, is from 400 to 500 metres, and the highest is not more than 700. Those which border the right bank are steeper, and some of them are 1200 metres in height. The inhabitants of both banks breed silk worms, and cultivate the vine. They also make a considerable quantity of nut oil.

The plains of Vaucluse, in which the traveller now finds himself, extend between the Rhone, which is about a league east of the road, and a chain of hills running towards the east. The wind called the *Mistral* is perceptible above Valence, and gradually increases towards the south, where it more frequently occurs. It sometimes renders the navigation of the Rhone impossible. Beavers are sometimes seen on the banks and islands of the Rhone, but they have not the intelligence of those of Canada, and do not live in a republic.

MORNAS, in dep. of Vaucluse. It was from the top of the rock of Mornas that the ferocious Baron des Adrets compelled the Catholics whom he had made prisoners to fall on the pikes of his soldiers. At *Piolène*, in the vicinity, are found coals, copperas, vitriol, and pipe-clay. There are also silk mills.

ORANGE, a town in dep. of Vaucluse, is situated in a fine plain, watered by several rivers, and is celebrated for its remains of ancient monuments : the most remarkable is, a Triumphal Arch, which is nearly entire ; it is said to have been erected in commemoration of the victory gained over the Cimbri, by Marius and Catullus. It is situated on the road, about 400 feet from the town. It is a parallelogram, with three arches ; the middle one, intended for carriages, is higher than the others. Here also are remains of a Roman Theatre, at present occupied by traders and artisans of the lowest order. It is called the Circus.

Orange possesses a College and a Society for the promotion of Arts, Sciences, and Agriculture. William III. derived his title of Prince of Orange from this place. From the summit of the eminence on which the old Castle was built, there is a fine view of the country between Orange and the Rhone. Orange trades in wool, madder, fruits, truffles, figs, almonds, saffron, Chateaneuf wines, brandy, and honey.

Pop. 8000. *Inn.* La Poste.

Three leagues from Orange are the Mineral Waters of *Vaqueiras*.

The *Lake of Courthexon*, two leagues beyond Orange, considering its distance from the sea, presents a curious phenomenon. It is about half a league in circumference, and is surrounded by sandy hills ; the water is salt, and in fine weather crystallizes on its banks. Several marine plants grow on its borders, and large quantities of sea-shells are found there.

SORGUES, a village on the Ouvèze, in dep. of Vaucluse, produces good wines, and has a paper-mill. Here also is a ruined Chateau, which belonged to the Popes ; and in the vicinity is *Gentilly*, a beautiful Monastery, to which James II. of England often resorted, during his residence at Avignon.

AVIGNON, the chief place in the dep. of Vaucluse, is a large, handsome, and well-built town, on the left bank of the Rhone. It was formerly called Avenio, and belonged to the Cavares, a people of Gaul, and afterwards became a Roman colony. After the destruction of the empire, it passed through various hands, and from 1309 to 1377, was the residence of the Popes, whose palace still exists here. Sixtus IV. made it an archbishop's see, and Benedict VIII. founded its university in 1303. All the houses are built of stone, and there are several handsome edifices, particularly the Hotel Crillon, and that of Cambis.

The Cathedral is worth seeing. In the Church of the Cordeliers, now destroyed, were the mausoleum of the brave Crillon, and the tomb of the beautiful Laura. In a small dark chapel, below the arch forming the entrance, and under a simple stone, was deposited that Laura, who can never die while the fame and verses of her lover Petrarch are remembered. Francis I., king of France, had the tomb opened before him. Some small bones, supposed to have been those of Laura, and a leaden box containing some bad Italian verses, were the only things found to gratify the monarch's curiosity. The spot where the tomb was situated is now marked by a cypress, surrounded by the ruins of the church, and inclosed in a gardener's ground. Laura was married to Hugues de Sade, and died of the plague which desolated Europe in 1347-8.

The other objects worthy of notice are, the Ivory Crucifix in the Church of Misericorde, the Hotel des Invalides, the Barracks, formerly the Mint, the Museum, the Library, the Garden of Plants, the ancient Palace of the Vice-legate, the Theatre, erected in 1825, the Bridge over the Rhone, and the Promenades on the Ramparts. This town is a bishopric, and has a Royal College, and a Literary Society, known under the name of *Académie de Vaucluse*.

The brave Crillon, Follard, Parocel the painter, Pezanas the mathematician, Abbé Poule, Petrarch, Laura, and Vernet the painter, were natives of Avignon.

A few miles from Avignon, is the celebrated Fountain of *Vaucluse*, which rises in a cavern, at the foot of a

mountain, near the hamlet of Vaucluse. This spring forms the source of the river Sorgue.

After great rains, it rises above a sort of mole, which is before the cave, and forms a basin, the surface of which is as smooth as glass; it is afterwards precipitated, with a frightful noise, over the fragments of the rocks, whitening them with its foam, and appearing as if wishing to escape to a place where, no longer meeting with opposition, it may pursue its peaceful course.

The water of this fountain is pure, and clear as crystal, but is not good to drink, because it is crude and indigestible; but it is much used by tanners and dyers.

On the rock above the fountain are some ruins, called *Petrarch's Chateau*. The site of the ancient chateau is now occupied by a paper-mill, and the Sorgue gives motion to several mills.

Persons who visit this fountain, generally go there on horseback, or in a carriage, and in this way it will occupy six hours to arrive there. In their way thither they order dinner at the Inn of Petrarch and Laura, situated outside the town, on the road to Vaucluse; and on their return they will find a repast prepared almost entirely of fish, which the fountain produces in great abundance. The most beautiful crabs, the best eels, and the most exquisite trout in France are caught at this place.

Avignon trades in wine, brandy, aquafortis, oil, corn, trefoil, madder roots, dry fruits, almonds, perfumes, honey, wax, saffron, silk, wool, and medicinal drugs. It has a cannon foundry, a saltpetre refinery, manufactories of silk stuffs, and an extensive foundry for making plates of iron, copper, and tin.

The Cours is much frequented as a promenade. The wind sometimes blows with so much violence as to be insupportable to persons unaccustomed to it. *Coteau Brûlé*, near Avignon, produces a good wine.

Pop. 30,000. *Fairs.* Feb. 24, May 2, Sept. 14, Nov. 30.

Inns. Le Palais Royal, St. Omer, l'Hotel de l'Europe, one of the best inns in France, and l'Hotel de St. Ives.

Carpentras, on the Auron, three leagues north-east of Avignon, is the second town in the dep. of Vaucluse. It has a Court of Assize, a Synagogue, and a Public

Library, containing a collection of Roman medals. The traveller should also notice the Episcopal Palace, the Porch of the Cathedral, the front and staircase of the Hospital, and an Aqueduct in the ancient style. This town trades in madder and spirit of wine. To the north and east are mountains overlooked by *Mont-Ventoux*, which is 2000 metres above the level of the sea.

Pop. 12,000. *Inn.* Hotel du Midi, a very good house.

Cavaillon, on the right bank of the Durance, four leagues south-west of Avignon, is remarkable for some antiquities, the principal of which is a Triumphant Arch. The Hotel de Ville is the only handsome modern building. The environs produce excellent melons. The Hermitage on the top of the rocks overlooking the town, is worthy of notice. *Pop.* 4500.

Apt, on the Calavon, nine leagues east of Avignon, also possesses some Roman antiquities. It has cotton and silk-mills, and trades in china, stuffs, brandies, preserves, and wax. *Pop.* 5500.

ORGON is a post station, with a good inn. It is in the dep. of Bouches du Rhone. About an eighth of a league distant is the *Pierre Percée*, a mountain through which a canal has been carried about a thousand yards. The opening is about 25 feet in breadth.

Lambesc, in dep. of Bouches du Rhone, two leagues and three-quarters beyond Pont Royal, is situated on the little river Concernade. The environs abound with olives, from which the excellent oil of Aix is produced. This town has a curious clock, called *Gincomar*. On the top of a tower a man strikes the hours, and at the same moment a woman presents herself, makes him a bow, and walks once round him.

Salon, three leagues west of Lambesc, is situated on the Canal of Crapone. In its Town-house may be seen the bust of the famous Admiral Suffren, as well as the portraits of Adam de Crapone, the projector of the Canal, and of the unfortunate Lamanon, the companion of La Perouse. The tomb of Nostradamus has been destroyed, as well as the church in which it was situated. *Pop.* 6000.

AIX, an ancient, and neat town, situated in a plain, near the little river Arc, is not large, but populous; the

streets are regular and well paved, though narrow and dirty. In the centre is the *Orbitelle*, formed by three avenues of elm-trees, and decorated with fountains; it is a charming promenade.

Aix has no fortifications, and is surrounded by a single wall. In one of its suburbs, in the higher part of the town, are the celebrated Mineral Waters from which this town has derived its name; and here likewise are hot-baths. The best situation for the invalid who wishes to take advantage of them, is near the Hotel du Prince, on the Course, which is the pleasantest part of the town.

Aix has manufactories of velvets, ganzes, printed calicoes, and red cotton. Its productions consist of silk, wool, very fine olive-oil, almonds, raisins, and other dry fruits. This town contains several monuments and curiosities.

The following objects demand attention:—The Hotel de Ville, a handsome edifice, forming one side of the Fruit-market; the Church of St. John, with a spire 250 feet in height; St. Thomas, containing a picture by Finsonius, a Flemish artist; St. Madeleine, a modern edifice, adorned with some tolerable pictures; the Clock-tower, with its chimes; the Monument of M. Sec; the Fountain of the Place des Prêcheurs, with an Obeliak borne by lions, and surmounted by an eagle; the College of Law; the Museum of Natural History; and the Cathedral, remarkable for its carved door, and for the eight antique columns which surround the baptismal font. The Cathedral also contains a picture by King René, one of the troubadours of Provence, who was considered the first painter of his age in France.

The promenades are, the Rotunda, the Cours de la Trinité, the Cours de St. Louis, the Jeu du Mail, and the Boulevards.

This town is the birthplace of the learned Peyresc, the Marquis d'Argens, Brueys, Tournafort, Adanson, Vanloo, and Lieutaud, a physician. It has a Royal Court, a School of Law, an Academy, a Library of 73,000 volumes, a Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Letters, and the Arts, a Theatre, numerous Fountains, and three Hospitals.

On Corpus Christi day, a disgusting procession takes place, called the procession of Aix; it is chiefly composed of persons dressed to imitate demons, ornamented with horns and bells, who, by way of prelude, dance and jump about the streets in the morning. This exhibition is accompanied by the clergy and the civil authorities.

Mr. Holman, in his recent tour, says, that Aix is far from being an agreeable residence in summer, as the town is empty and dull, and in winter it is cold in consequence of its situation on an extensive plain exposed to the *vents de bise* from the neighbouring mountains. Provisions, particularly vegetables and fruits, are abundant and cheap, and the bread so excellent as to be sent in large quantities to other places.

Pop. 23,000. *Fairs.* Feb. 9; evening of Corpus Christi day; and Dec. 4.

Inns. L'Hotel du Cours, l'Hotel des Princes, and la Mule Blanche.

Berre, four leagues S.W. of Aix, is a small town with productive salterns on the Lake of Martigues. It produces excellent oil. The *Lake of Martigues*, or *Berre*, forms a kind of miniature Mediterranean, from eleven to twelve leagues in circumference, communicating with the Mediterranean by a small strait which crosses the town of Martigues. The lake itself is divided by a road said to have been constructed by Marius in a single day.

Pop. 1800.

Martigues, to the S. W. of Aix, is formed of three distinct parts. That in the centre of the canal is called the *Ile*; the N. part, which is fertile, is called *Jouquières*; and the other, mountainous and barren, *Ferrières*. The town is principally supported by the fisheries in the lake.

Pop. 7000.

At *Beaulieu*, three leagues N.N.W. of Aix, is an extinct volcano. Between Beaulieu and Aix are found the largest fossil oysters known; some of them are eighteen inches long.

CONTINUATION FROM SENS TO TROYES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Maaslay sur Vannes	2	Estissac	5
Villeneuve sur Vannes	4	Troyes	5
		8 p. 16 l.	

VILLENEUVE SUR VANNES, in dep. of Yonne, is a small and well-built town, with tanyards and manufactories of coarse cloths.

Pop. 2000.

ESTISSAC, in dep. of Aube, is a market-town, also called *St. Liebaud*. It has a paper-mill.

Pop. 1200.

TROYES, chief town of the dep. of Aube, and formerly capital of Champagne, is seated on the Seine. It is an ancient town: its houses are constructed of wood, stone being very scarce in its environs. Henry I., count of Champagne, divided the Seine here into a number of different arms, which renders it very convenient for the manufacturing inhabitants. The principal articles of their manufacture consist of cottons, fustians, dimities, serges, ratteens, tickings, hosiery, parchments, starch, whitening, blue-stone, colours, combs, ink-stands, and different articles in horn; it has also three paper-mills. This town is the birthplace of Girardon the sculptor; Pope Urban IV.; and Mignard the painter. It has a College, a Library, and an Agricultural Society.

The principal objects which deserve notice, are, the portal, nave, choir, painted windows, and organ of the Cathedral; the Church of St. Etienne; the Chateau, formerly the residence of the Counts of Champagne; the front and great hall of the Town House; the baptism of Christ, by Mignard, in the Church of St. Nicholas; the Church of St. Pantaleon, containing twenty statues; the Church of St. Remy, in which is a Christ in bronze, by Girardon; the Hospital; the Theatre; the Promenades in the vicinity of the town; and the curious construction of the butchers' markets, so as to prevent the entrance of flies. Troyes has a considerable trade in corn, and its environs produce large quantities of wine, fruit, and vegetables. The water here is very bad.

7,000. *Fairs.* Second Monday in Lent; May 1;

Hotel du Commerce; du Bougelot; du Mulet; Louvre; and les Trois Petits Ecus.

CONTINUATION FROM AVALLON TO SEMUR.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
to	5	Semur	3
			4 p. 8 l.

SEMUR, a small town in dep. of Côte d'Or, has manufactures for weaving stockings. It is famous for the fertility of the soil, the excellence of its cheeses, and the quantity of oats grown in its vicinity.

1000.

SEMUR, in dep. of Côte d'Or, is picturesquely situated upon a granite rock, which the traveller must cross before passing the bridge over the Armançon. It contains a handsome Church, the side doors and pulpit of which are much admired; a Library; a College; a Theatre; and an Agricultural Society. The New Bridge, of which the tower is worthy of notice. The Armançon, which is a rapid rather than a river, forms beautiful cascades in its course, incloses the town on three sides, and divides it into three parts, the Bourg, the Donjon, and the Châtelain. This town trades in cattle, corn, and wine, and manufactures cloths.

5000. *Inn.* L'Aigle.

In the environs of Semur, the traveller should visit *auxois*, the foot of which is watered by the Oise river: here Cæsar established his camp when he besieged Vercingetorix, general of the Gauls. *Château of Bussy*, the residence of Bussy Rabutin, and of *Berre*, and of *Montfort*, are likewise worthy of attention.

No. 7.—FROM PARIS TO AIX, THROUGH FONTAINEBLEAU, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Villejuif	2	Fossart	6
Fromenteau	2½	Villeneuve la Guyarre	2
Essonne	3	Lyon, as at No. 6	96
Ponthierry (a)	2½		119
Chailly	2	Aix, as at No. 6	79
Fontainebleau	2½		
	14½		99½ p. 198½ l

(a) From Ponthierry to Melun* 1½ p. 3 l.

CONTINUATION FROM FROMENTEAU TO VERSAILLES

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Berny	3	Versailles*	4
			3½ p. 7 l.

FROMENTEAU is in the dep. of Seine et Oise. Near it is *Juvisy*, a market-town, through which the high road formerly passed. The road now passes at a short distance across the Orge by a singular bridge, the arches of which are one above another. Upon the bridge are two fountains.

Beyond Fromenteau, and near to Essonne, is the town of *Corbeil*, situated at the confluence of the Seine and the Juine. It trades in corn, flour, paper, and leather, and manufactures leathern pipes. It has a Theatre and a Library.

Pop. 3200.

ESSONNE, in dep. of Seine et Oise, on the right bank of the river of the same name, has a manufactory of printed calicoes, a paper-mill, where fine plate-papers are made, gunpowder mills, and mills for flattening copper. It has a bleaching machine, invented by MM. Chaptal and Berthollet.

Pop. 1300.

A quarter of a league from Essonne, is the *Forest of Fontainebleau*, remarkable for its varied and picturesque scenery. It is about twelve leagues in circumference, and comprises 34,000 acres. Its form is almost a circle, in the

centre of which is the chateau, and it is intersected by numerous roads for hunting.

FONTAINEBLEAU, in dep. of Seine et Marne, has broad and straight streets, and well-built houses, partly of stone and partly of brick. It owes all its prosperity to its ancient Chateau, the residence of several French kings, a confused mass of buildings of different architecture, the style of which designates the various periods in which they were erected. This chateau has two entrances; the principal of which, in the court of Cheval Blanc, is embellished with an iron railing, and borders the southern avenue of the town. The court is a large and noble square, and the two wings of modern architecture on each side are grand; a staircase on the outside forms the entrance.

Of the various galleries which decorated the interior, the only one remaining is that of Francis I., in which may be seen the bust of this warlike king, and the busts of Henry IV., Sully, Washington, and the duke of Marlborough. The pictures of Primaticcio and Rosso, which have existed for three centuries, are preserved here with great care. The unfortunate Monadelchi, favourite of Christina of Sweden, called the philosopher, was assassinated here, in the gallery of Cerfs, by her order, and in her presence. Here likewise is shewn the table on which Buonaparte signed his abdication. He took leave of his troops in the centre of the court-yard called Cheval Blanc.

In this chateau Pius VII. was detained for two years.

The grand Chapel, ornamented with old paintings, and St. Saturnin, in which there is a good Library, are worthy of observation. This chateau likewise contains some fine specimens of china, and several good paintings, amongst which is a Virgin and Child, by Raphael. In the environs, are several pieces of water; the largest of which, between the Parterre and the Park, is a Basin of 600 toises in length, and 20 in breadth. The Gardens are well laid out, and the Park is intersected by numerous roads for hunting. In the English Garden formed by Napoleon is a long walk and a riding-house, where he was accustomed to take exercise.

This town has a manufactory of porcelain, one of English china, Barracks, and Baths,

Pop. 9000. *Fairs.* Monday after Trinity Sunday, and Nov. 26.

Inns. These are numerous, but expensive; the principal are, la Galère, l'Hotel de France, Grand Hotel Britannique, and l'Hotel du Duc de Berry. La Ville de Lyon is also a good inn, and the charges there are moderate.

**NO. 8.—FROM PARIS TO AIX, THROUGH NEVERS,
MOULINS, AND LYONS.**

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Fontainebleau, as at No. 7.	144	Moulins	2
Nemours	4		
Croisière	3		73½
Fontenay	2	Bessay	4
Puits Lalande	2	Varennes	4
Montargis	2	Saint Gerand le Pay	3
La Commodité	2½	La Palisse	2½
Nogent sur Vernisson	2	Droiturier	2½
La Bussière	3	St. Martin d'Estreaux	2
Briare	3	La Pacaudière	2
	38	St. Germain l'Espineuse	3
Neuvy	4	Roanne	3
Cosne	3½		80½
Pouilly	3½	St. Simphorien de Laye	4
La Charité	3	Pain Bouchain	3
	52	Tarare	2
Pougues	3	Les Arnaux	3
Nevers	3	Arbrèle	—
	58	Salvagny	4
Magny	3	Lyon*	3½
Saint Pierre le Moutier	3		119
Saint Imbert	2½	Aix, as at No. 6	79½
Villeneuve sur Allier	3		99½ p. 198½ L.

CONTINUATION FROM VARENNES TO MONTMARIAULT.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
St. Pourçain	2	Montmariault*	6½
			4½ p. 8½ L.

Fontainebleau and Nemours, a Cross was dicte the spot where Pope Pius VII. met ten the Pontiff was going to officiate at his

IS, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is a well-built the traveller crosses by a broad and tolerably eet. It is watered by the river Loing, and Briare. The stone Bridge is beautiful, and e good inns. The Chateau of Nemours, for nhabited by the dukes of that name, is no kable. The town has extensive tanyards, ories of blankets.

Inns. La Corne, l'Hotel de Bourgogne, ice.

a hamlet, two leagues and a half beyond steel manufactory.

AY, in dep. of Loiret, is a small hamlet, inn, on the left bank of the Loing. The opposite this place is supposed to have been r, though its arches and the whole style of ar Gothic. Pop. 500.

IGIS is situated in dep. of Loiret, on the re, and on the left bank of the Loing. It silent wines and corn, which form a consi- of its commerce. It has a Theatre and an Society. The Chateau built by Charles V. ne the property of the crown, and the kings air court there. The queens slept here dur- nchments, on account of the salubrity of the ch circumstance it was called, *the cradle of f France*. But at that time there was no now makes the country unwholesome, and is intermittent fevers. This chateau has d. The English were obliged to raise the place, after a defeat; and this first success es of France, and of Charles VII. He re- se fidelity of this town by freeing it from , gathered in its environs, good white wines, butter, are sent to Paris for sale. It was e of La Motte Guyon, the famous quietist.

Fair. July 21.

Inns. La Ville de Lyon, la Madeleine, l'Ange, and le Cheval Blanc.

NOGENT SUR VERNISSON, in dep. of Loiret, is an indifferent village, on the bank of the canal. It has a good inn. A league from this place, within the walls of the *Chateau Chenevier*, may be seen the remains of a building, which, from its construction and semicircular form, is supposed to have been a Roman theatre. In its environs have been found some fragments, supposed to be the remains of baths. Near these monuments a pleasure-house has been erected, which is inhabited by an amateur of the fine arts, who employs himself in entertaining the curious traveller.

BRIARE, in the dep. of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, is situated at the entrance of the canal which bears the same name, and forms a communication between the Loire and the Seine, by its junction with the Loing. This situation enables it to carry on a considerable trade in wines. From the bridge over the canal the traveller will see a crowd of vessels waiting the signal of departure, and several locks, which give some idea of the ingenious art by which canals are conducted over hills and valleys. The *Canal of Briare* was commenced by Sully, and was the first important work of the kind undertaken in France; the execution of it having been interrupted by Sully's retirement, it was again undertaken during the reign of Louis XIII., by Guyon and Bouteroue. It is nearly 20 leagues in length, and has twenty-four locks. It commences at Briare, and falls into the Loing between Montargis and Cepoix, where it receives the Canal of Orleans.

COSNE, or CONE, in dep. of Nièvre, is situated near the Loire, at the mouth of the Novain. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Audience Hall of the Court of Law, the Theatre, and a Crane for lifting and embarking enormous masses of iron. It has manufactories for cutlery, nails, wire, anchors, and every kind of iron-work for ships. Towards the west are the Hills of Berry, which may be seen to great advantage from the Promenade, between the foundries and the river.

Pop. 5400. *Inn.* La Poste.

POUILLY, in dep. of Nièvre, is a small market-town,

with a good inn, which furnishes excellent wines, particularly those called Lapree. It is seated on the right bank of the Loire.

Pop. 2500.

LA CHARITE, in dep. of Nièvre, on the right bank of the Loire, trades in iron, and manufactures bayonets, all articles in iron, tin, steel, &c., buttons, clocks, woollen-stuffs, &c. It has also a glass-house, forges, numerous iron-mines, and a large dépôt for anchors. It has a beautiful quay on the Loire, and two bridges constructed over the two arms of that river, which form an island.

Pop. 4000. *Inns.* La Poste, les Trois Maures.

POUGUES, in dep. of Nièvre, is noted for its mineral waters, which are now, however, neglected. They bear considerable resemblance to those of Spa and Seltzer. There are tolerable inns.

NEVERS is the chief town of the dep. of the Nièvre, and is situated at the confluence of the Nièvre and the Loire. It is entered by a triumphal arch, but is only beautiful at a distance; its position, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the right bank of the Loire, has a grand appearance, but occasions a steep declivity in the crooked and ill-paved streets. The Bridge, the Barracks for cavalry, the Steeple of the Cathedral, the Great Square, in which is the old Chateau of the dukes of Nevers, the Arsenal, the entrance to the Church of La Visitation, and the Promenade, are worthy of observation. Nevers also possesses a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre.

This town has manufactories of glass, enamels, and china, and a cannon foundry on the Nièvre: on the banks of which, at short distances from each other, are several forges; the principal is that of Guerini, for anchors and bullets, which is the largest in France, and is the dépôt of all the others in the department: these establishments employ, together, 1500 workmen: this one alone 400. Besides anchors and bullets, all kinds of iron work for ships are made here. The mines, which are the principal source of the prosperity and commerce of Nevers, are at a short distance from the foundries. Merchandise is conveyed to Paris by the Canal of Briare, and to Orleans

and Nantes by the Loire. It has a glass-house, and a factory where artillery carriages and ammunition waggons are built. This town was the birthplace of Master Adam, called the *Joiner of Nevers*.

Pop. 12,000. *Fairs.* The day after St. Cyr, Jan. 11; first Saturday in Lent; Sept. 2; Saturday after St. Denis; and Dec. 2.

Inns. L'Hotel de France, des Messageries, l'Image de St. Louis, l'Hotel du Lion d'Or, from which voitures set out for Lyons and Clermont.

ST. PIERRE LE MOUTIER, in dep. of Nièvre, is a small town, with 2000 inhabitants. It has a considerable lake, which detracts from the salubrity of the air.

Decise, in an island formed by the Loire, seven leagues east of St. Pierre le Moutier, has large iron works and mines. It also trades in wood and millstones. At this place commences the *Canal of Nivernais*, or cut from the Loire to the Yonne, at Auxerre. *Pop.* 2500.

MOULINS, the chief town of the dep. of Allier, and formerly capital of Bourbonnais, is agreeably situated in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Allier. The streets are well paved, and most of them are broad. The houses are all of brick, and the greater part of the fronts are decorated, some in diamonds, others in irregular figures formed by the combination of red and black bricks, fantastical ornaments which disfigure the town. The principal objects to attract curiosity are, the stone Bridge of thirteen arches, the Promenade along the river, the Barracks for cavalry, the Fountains, and the Mausoleum, erected by the Princess Ursins to Henri de Montmorency, her husband, beheaded at Toulouse under Richelieu, which is situated in the Royal College, formerly the Lyceum. This town has an extensive Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Society for the promotion of Agriculture and the Arts and Sciences, a Museum, delightful Promenades, and a small Theatre.

Its commerce consists in silk, wines, wood, coals, iron, and grain. It has manufactories of excellent cutlery, particularly scissors; china, linen, cotton, and silk stockings. An immense number of silk-worms are bred at this place, and there are establishments for spinning flax,

hemp, and cotton. This town was the birthplace of Renaudin, the sculptor, and of Marshals Villars and Berwick. Its inhabitants, and those of its environs, are remarkable for their mild and easy manners. The peasants wear large straw hats in the shape of a boat. In its vicinity are foundries, and quarries of red, yellow, and blue marble.

The market at Moulins is well supplied. Fowls may be bought for 30 sous the couple, a goose for 35 sous, a turkey for 40 sous, and eggs 8 or 10 sous the dozen.

Pop. 14,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 5, first Monday in Lent, Monday in Passion Week, June 11, Sept. 29, Oct. 18, Nov. 12, Dec. 1, and 22.

Inns. Hotel d'Allier, l'Ecu, le Lion d'Or, la Poste.

LA PALISSE is seated on the Bebre, in the dep. of Allier. It trades in corn, hemp, and linen, and has several good inns. *Pop.* 2000.

ROANNE, in dep. of Loire, is a populous and commercial town, on the left bank of the Loire, where it begins to be navigable. It has a Theatre, public Baths, a Library, a Philosophical Cabinet, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a handsome stone Bridge, erected in 1820. The houses are well built, and the streets broad and regular. From this port all the goods which come from Lyons, Languedoc, and Provence, as well as from the Levant, are conveyed to Paris, by the Canal of Briare. Its environs produce wines much in request, particularly those of Renaison and St. André. It manufactures all sorts of linens, cottons, buttons, and ironmongery.

Pop. 8000. *Inns.* Hotel de Flandres, at which Napoleon slept on his way from Fontainebleau to Elba; Hotel du Renard, l'Ancienne Poste, Hotel du Parc.

ST. SIMPHORIEN DE LAYE, in dep. of Loire, is seated on the Gand. It manufactures linens, cottons, and dimities, and has mines of pit-coal. *Pop.* 3300.

TARARE is a market-town in dep. of Rhone, on the Tardine. It is situated in a valley, at the foot of the mountain of Tarare, and trades in cottons, printed calicoes, and muslins; it has also bleaching-yards and tanneries. Its manufactories of muslins and embroidery are considered the first in France.

Pop. 6000. *Inn.* Hotel de France.

Oxen are kept at this place in order to draw carriages up the mountain of Tarare, the passage of which is safe in summer, but dangerous in winter, on account of the deep snows that lie on its surface.

Immediately above the town is a mountain crowned by a chapel, whence there is a delightful view, embracing the Rhone and Mont Blanc.

ARBRELE, in dep. of Rhone, is a small town, at the confluence of the Tardine and the Brevenne. It has 2000 inhabitants. The mines and copper works of *Chessy*, one league north-east of Arbrèle, are worth seeing. The traveller may visit them with post-horses from this place.

SALVAGNY, in dep. of Rhone, is a well-built village, with a Church, Chapel, a ruined Chateau, and a tolerable Inn.

No. 9—FROM PARIS TO AIX LA CHAPELLE,
THROUGH GIVET AND LIEGE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Bourget	3	Avesnes	4
Le Mesnil Amelot	4		51
Dammartin (a)	2	Solre le Chateau	3
Nanteuil le Haudouin	3½	Brabançon	4
Levignea	3	Philippeville	5
Villers Coterets	4	Givet	5
Verte Feuille	3		68
Boissons	3		5
	25½	Dinant	5
Vaurains	4	Namur	6
Laon	4½	Ahin	7
Marle	5½	Liege	9
Vervins	8	Les Battices	5
La Capelle	4½	Aix la Chapelle	6

53 p. 106 l.

(a) From Dammartin to Meaux 2 p. 4 l.

DAMMARTIN, in dep. of Seine et Marne, a small town, situated on a height, trades in lace, corn, and poultry. Near it are vestiges of the famous Castle of Dammartin.

VILLERS COTERETS, in dep. of Aisne, is a small town, surrounded by a forest, consisting of 24,860 acres.

It trades in wood, and manufactures hosiery. It has a Castle, built by Francis I. Demoustier, the author of "*Lettres à Emilie*," was a native of this place.

Inn. La Pomme d'Or. *Pop.* 2400.

SOISSONS, in dep. of Aisne, is situated on the Aisne, in an agreeable and fertile valley, and trades in timber and firewood. It has manufactories for coarse cloths, buckram, serges, and ratteens; also for silk spinning, and bleaching linen. The corn and flour, which are brought to Soissons, form a considerable part of its commerce: they are conveyed by the Aisne, the Oise, and the Seine, to Beaumont, Pontoise, Paris, Rouen, and Havre.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Cathedral, the ancient Abbey of St. Jean des Vignes, the Theatre, and the Promenades. Soissons is of great antiquity. It had its own kings before the Gauls were conquered by the Romans, and still remained an important place in the time of Julius Cæsar. Clovis made it the seat of his government, after the victory which he obtained in 486, over Siagrius; and in 562 it fell into the hands of Chilperic I., who bore the title of King of Soissons. Charles the Simple was beaten under its walls in 922, by Robert de Paris; and during the troubles of the League, it was fortified by the Duke de Mayenne. It was refortified in 1815, and after being besieged for a long time, was taken by the Allies the same year. Gaillard, a celebrated historian, Hericourt the lawyer, and Robb the geographer, were born here, and Louis le Debonnaire was imprisoned in the ci-devant abbey of S. Medard, at this place. The environs of Soissons are delightful.

Pop. 8700. *Fairs.* Monday before Easter, and Monday after St. Martin.

Diligences every day for Paris, Reims, and Laon.

Inns. Le Lion Rouge, la Croix d'Or, and le Soleil d'Or.

Near to Soissons is the town of *Saint Gobain*, where there is a manufactory of the finest glass in Europe.

LAON, chief town of the dep. of Aisne, is situated on a high mountain, in the midst of an extensive plain, and may be seen at the distance of seven or eight leagues around. Its situation renders it strong, and

it was fortified in 1815. It produces a great number of artichokes, which are sent to Paris and the Netherlands. It manufactures linens, coarse camlets, stockings, and nails. In its environs are collected sand, and flint-stones, which are sent to Saint Gobain, to make glass. The town is built of stone. It has a Theatre, and a Cathedral, which is a Gothic building, with four towers of delicate workmanship.

Laon was the residence of the kings of the second race in the tenth century. Lothaire and Louis V. were born there. In 1594 Henry IV. obtained possession of it. In 1814, a bloody battle took place in its vicinity, when the French lost a great number of men, whilst endeavouring to get possession of the town, which was in the hands of the Allies.

Pop. 7000. *Fairs.* Monday after Jan. 1, the day after Corpus Christi Day, and Aug. 10.

Diligences every day for Paris, Marle, Vervins, and la Fère; and every other day for Reims and St. Quentin.

Inns. L'Ecu, la Hure, and le Petit St. Vincent.

VERVINS, in dep. of Aisne, is situated on the Serre, and is celebrated for the treaty of peace concluded there between Henry IV. and Philip II. of Spain. Vervins trades in baskets, linens, lawns, and cambrics. It has also paper-mills, glass-houses, and manufactories of hosiery. *Pop.* 2000.

Inn. Le Grand Cerf.

LA CAPELLE, in dep. of Aisne, was formerly fortified. It was taken from the Spaniards by Turenne, in 1655. It trades in corn.

AVESNES, in dep. du Nord, is situated on the banks of the Great Helpe. This small town was fortified by Vauban, and trades in wood and hogs' heads. In its vicinity is the forest of Mormal, where the Prince de Cobourg threw up entrenchments in 1793, but was soon forced to leave them by the French.

Pop. 3000. *Fair.* 1st Sunday in August.

Inns. Hotel du Nord, la Cloche d'Or, and the Tête de Bœuf.

GIVET, in dep. of Ardennes, is situated on the extreme northern frontier of France, and is divided into

two parts by the Meuse. The fortress of Charlemont, which commands the river, was built by Charles V., and has been enlarged on Vauban's system. The leather prepared at Givet is considered the best in France. There are also manufactories of copper and brass. The inhabitants of *Fromelennes*, which is half a league distant, are likewise employed in the same manufactures. *Pop.* 3600.

Inns. Le Cygne, and le Mont d'Hairs.

DINANT, in the Netherlands, is situated on the Meuse. It is celebrated for its manufactories of copper utensils, which are sent to Paris, and different parts of the country; also for its tanyards. Very superior cards are made here. In its environs are iron mines, and quarries of black marble, and other stones.

NAMUR, in the Netherlands, at the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse, is situated between two lofty mountains, on one of which formerly stood an almost impregnable Castle. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Government House, formerly the Episcopal Palace; the Cathedral of the Corinthian order, and the Jesuits' Church. Namur also possesses several Hospitals, an Athenæum, and a Public Library. In its vicinity are numerous forges, in which large quantities of iron-mongery are manufactured; but its principal commerce consists in copper, lead, marble, lime, and coals; there are also manufactories of cutlery, china, glue, nails, glass, and leather.

Fairs. The day after April 2, July 2, and first Sat. in Oct.

Inns. Hotel de Flandre, Hotel d'Arscamp, and Hotel de Hollande.

The scenery of the Meuse, from Namur to Liege, is extremely beautiful, bearing considerable resemblance to that of the Wye. The road passes along the edge of the river nearly the whole of the way.

LIEGE, in the Netherlands, formerly the capital of the Bishopric of Liege, and lately of the dep. of Ourthe, is situated at the junction of the Meuse with the Ourthe. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Palace of Justice, formerly that of the Prince Bishop; the Town-house, the *Maison de Piété*, the Citadel on Mount St.

Walbourg, commanding a fine view of the town; the University, with an elegant Theatre, and an extensive Museum; the Cathedral of St. Paul, adorned with painted glass and numerous pictures; St. John the Evangelist, containing some modern pictures; the Theatre, erected in 1821; the Barracks, the Great Hospital, and the Cannon Foundry near the Meuse, established by Napoleon.

The Place Grétry is adorned with a bust of that composer, who was born in a small house in the Rue des Recollets. The chief Promenades are the Quay of Basse Sauvenière, and the Promenade of Avroy, commanding a fine view. In St. William's Convent, which formerly stood outside the town, was buried the famous traveller, Sir John Mandeville.

This town manufactures china, coarse cloths, clocks, papers, gauzes, black laces, soap, aquafortis, copperas, calamine, verdigris, woollen articles, fire-arms, nails, and various other articles in iron, brass, and steel.

Pop. 50,000. *Fair.* Nov. 2.

Inns. L'Aigle Noir, la Cour de Londres, le Lion d'Or, l'Hotel de France, l'Hotel d'Angleterre, le Canal de Louvain, l'Hotel de Hollande, and la Couronne Impériale.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, now belonging to Prussia was formerly an imperial city, and the residence of the celebrated Charlemagne. It is divided into two parts, the Old, or Inner Town, built by this monarch; and the Outer Town, surrounding the former. It contains about 2600 houses, built of brick or blue stone. The streets well paved and lighted, and a few of them are spacious.

This town is principally celebrated for its warm baths which are much frequented, upwards of 30,000 strangers having visited this place during a recent year. The principal seasons are from the beginning of May to the middle of June, and from the middle of August to the 6th of September. The expense varies according to the mode in which the visitor frequents. Connected with the amusements of strangers are a Theatre, erected in 1821, Redoute, where gaming is carried on; and a Pump Room.

The most remarkable objects in Aix la Chapelle are the Town-Hall, in the Grande Place, containing

the pictures, and the apartment in which the treaty of 748 was signed; the Fountain opposite the Town-hall, adorned with a statue of Charlemagne; the Great Church, or Cathedral, containing a curious pulpit, the tomb of Charlemagne, and an immense variety of reliques; and the Church of St. Nicholas, or the Franciscans, which is a Descent from the Cross, attributed to the Duke of Burgundy. Aix also possesses a Corn-Hall, erected in 1607; a Mont de Piété, Barracks, and numerous Charitable Institutions, amongst which may be noticed that founded by the Empress Josephine in the Convent of St. Theresa, as a School for the Education of the Poor and a refuge for the Indigent.

The principal Promenades in the town are the Frederick William and the Capucins: those outside, are from the Gate of St. Adalbert to the Bridge Gate, the Ramparts, and the Hill of Louisberg, commanding a fine view.

The chief coin current here is the *mark*, six of which make a florin, nine a shilling, eighteen a franc, and fifty-four a rix-dollar. The best mode is to reckon by francs.

The manufactures of Aix are woollen cloths, needles, pins, Prussian blue, ammonia, and white soap. The needle and pin factories are well worthy of inspection.

General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, the noble defender of Gibraltar, died in 1790, near Aix la Chapelle.

Pop. 33,000. *Fairs.* May 2, eighth day after Whitsunday, Sept. 25, Oct. 8, 13, 23.

Inns. L'Aigle Noir, an excellent house, in the Grande Place; le Dragon d'Or, Hotel des Etrangers; de la Grande Bretagne; de York; le Bain de l'Empereur; le Grand Monarque; l'Empereur Charlemagne; la Couronne Impériale, and several others.

Coffee-Houses. The Italian, the Old and the New Redoute.

A more detailed account of Aix-la-Chapelle, as well as of Borcette, which adjoins it, may be found in BOYCE'S BELGIAN TRAVELLER.

CONTINUATION FROM AVESNES TO MONS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Trelon	4	Grandreng	4
Chimay	3	Mons *	3½
Beaumont	7		
			10½ posts 21½ l.

CONTINUATION FROM AVESNES TO MARIENBOURG.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Trelon	4	Mariembourg	3
Chimay	3		
			5 posts 10 l.
		From Mariembourg to Philippeville *	4 l.
		From Mariembourg to Givet	5 l.

MARIENBOURG is a strong town in the Netherlands.

CONTINUATION FROM AIX LA CHAPELLE TO MAESTRICHT, 8 l.

MAESTRICHT, the chief place in Limburg, and formerly the capital of the dep. of Lower Meuse, is situated on the Meuse at its junction with the Jaar. It communicates with a suburb called Wyck by a stone bridge. The streets are broad, and most of the houses neat. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Town Hall, containing a Public Library; the Vrythof, planted with trees; the Church of St. Servatius, the Arsenal, the Barracks, and the Governor's Hotel. Maestricht also possesses Hospitals, a Mont de Piété, an Athenæum, a Theatre, an Agricultural Society, and several private Collections of Pictures. The Ramparts and the Banks of the Meuse, particularly near the Church of the Virgin, afford pleasant Promenades. The chief manufactures are leather, pins, soap, brandy, fire-arms, boots, and shoes.

In the *Hill of St. Peter*, near Maestricht, is a stone quarry, the subterranean passages of which extend four leagues in length, and branch off on each side to the distance of a league. There are said to be 160,000 avenues. Guides are constantly in attendance to conduct strangers, many thousands of whom annually visit these extraordinary excavations.

A boat goes every day from Maestricht to Liège in six

SENLIS.

rs. There are also diligences to Aix la Chapelle, asels, &c.
 op. 20,000. Fair. May 13.
 ns. Le Casque, La Demi Lune, les Trois Rois, le rrier, an excellent inn, where English is spoken; and Moulin à Vent.

No. 10.—FROM PARIS TO AIX LA CHAPELLE,
 THROUGH BRUSSELS AND LIEGE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bourget	3	Quiévrain	2½
ouvrès	3	Boussu	3
a Chapelle en Serval	3	Mons	60
enlis	2		2
ont Saint Maxence	3	Castian	3½
Bois de Liéu	3	Braine le Comte	4
Gournay sur Aronde	2	Hall	4
Cuvilly	2½	Brussels	71½
Conchy les Pots	2		3½
Roye	3	Cortemberg	3
Fonches	2	Louvain	4½
Marché le Pot	3	Tirlemont	4
Péronne	33½	Saint Trond	4½
	4	Orey	4½
	3	Liege *	95½
Fias	3		5
Bonavis	3		6
Cambray	43½	Battices	
	4	Aix la Chapelle *	
	4		53½ p. 106½ l.
Bouchain			
Valeenciennes			

LE BOURGET, in dep. of Seine, is a village at which Napoleon, on his return from the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, stopped for a few hours, in order that he might enter Paris at night.

LOUVRES, in dep. of Seine, manufactures laces and blonds.

SENLIS, on the Nonette, in dep. of Oise, is an ancient town nearly surrounded by a large forest. The steeple of the Cathedral is remarkably high. This town trades in corn, flour, wines, wood, and fine porcelain; it manufactures cottons, buttons and laces: there are also cotton mills, paper mills, bleaching yards, and quarries of fine stones.

Pop. 4400. *Hotel.* Du Grand Cerf.

PONT SAINT MAXENCE, on the Oise, and in *dep.* of Oise, trades in corn and flour. It has manufactories for combs, and for dressing buck-skins, and chamois leathers. It derives its name from a handsome bridge here over the Oise.

Pop. 2500.

ROYE, in *dep.* of Somme. The inhabitants of this town are employed in spinning cotton, and in knitting and weaving worsted stockings.

Pop. 3000.

PERONNE, in *dep.* of Somme, is seated on the Somme. It has strong fortifications, and is also defended by marshes. It trades in lawns, cambrics, and papers, and manufactures linens and cottons. Charles the Simple was confined and died in this town; and here Louis XI. was detained a prisoner for some days by the duke of Burgundy.

Pop. 3800. *Hotels.* Saint Martin; Lefleur.

CAMBRAY, in *dep.* du Nord, is a strong city on the Scheldt. The steeple of the cathedral is a delicate construction; the streets are regular, and the grand square has a handsome appearance. The principal objects deserving notice are, the Town House, a handsome modern building; the Citadel, seated on an eminence; the Episcopal Palace; and the New Abbey Church. Cambray also possesses a Library, a College, and a Theatre.

It manufactures cambric, which takes its name from this place; also lawns, linens, cloths, hosiery, laces like those of Valenciennes, tapestry, and carpets, in imitation of those of Aubusson. The inhabitants are likewise employed in spinning, tanning, and dressing white leather. The Spaniards took this town in 1593, and kept it till it was united to France in 1667. It was the birthplace of Boudon, a learned physician; of the two Marsy, celebrated sculptors; and of Monstrelet, who continued Froissart's Chronicles. The immortal Fenelon was archbishop of this place, and a monument has recently been erected here to his memory.

Pop. 14,000. *Fairs.* Ap. 24, and Oct. 27.

Inn. Hotel du Grand Canard.

BOUCHAIN, in dep. du Nord, is a strong place on the banks of the Scheldt. The French took it in 1676; and the Allies gained possession of it in 1711, after a memorable siege.

Pop. 1200.

VALENCIENNES, a strong town on the Scheldt, near its junction with the Ronelle, in the dep. du Nord; manufactures linens, cambrics, lawns, gauzes, thread, woollen stuffs, nails, china, and lace, known by the name of Valenciennes' lace. This town was the residence of the kings of the first race, and under Clovis an assembly of the nobles took place here. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1677, and it was bombarded and taken by the Allies in 1793. The citadel was built by Vauhan. It has a Theatre. Jean Froissart, the historian of the fourteenth century, and Antoine Wateau, a painter who excelled in village scenes, were born at Valenciennes.

Pop. 18,000. *Fair.* Sept. 8.

Inns. Le Grand Canard; la Biche; le Cygne; la Cour de France; la Poste; le Pot d'Etain.

QUIEVRAIN is a frontier town of the Netherlands. In the environs of this place are coal mines, almost as celebrated as those of England.

MONS, in the Netherlands, was formerly the chief town of the dep. of Jemmape. Near to this town was fought the famous battle of *Jemmape*, in 1792. The field of battle is on the left of the high road, towards the marshes. Between Boissy and Jemmape is to be seen a brick monument, in honour of Prince Charles de Ligne; and several pillars, in memory of some general officers who were killed there.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Castle, the Town Hall, the Great Church, said to occupy the site of a castle built by Julius Cæsar; and the Public Library. Mons has a considerable manufactory of lace, in imitation of that of Valenciennes: the inhabitants are also employed in knitting, making china, and refining sugar.

Pop. 31,000.

Inns. Hotel de l'Aigle Impérial; le Faisan; le Singe d'Or.

BRUSSELS, the capital of the United Netherlands, is built on the side of a hill on the river Senne. The lower part is called the Old Town, and is inhabited by the middling classes, and the upper by the fashionables. The streets in the latter are spacious and airy, and the houses lofty and well built. The Place Royale, the Grande Place, and the Place du Sablon, are the principal squares.

Amongst the chief objects calculated to arrest the stranger's attention, are the Park, an immense square of beautiful buildings surrounding a garden ornamented with fountains and statues; the Town Hall, a handsome Gothic edifice in the Grande Place; the Cathedral of St. Gudule, containing a curious pulpit, and some fine specimens of painted glass; Notre Dame de la Chapelle, enriched with good pictures and an exquisitely carved pulpit; the Vieille Cour, or Orange Palace, comprising a Library, a Museum of Natural History, and a Gallery of Pictures; the Palace of the States General, a handsome modern building in which are the Chambers of Peers and Deputies; the Palace of Justice, adorned with a noble portico; the Church of Kaudenberg in the Place Royale; the Theatre in the Place de la Monnaie; the Church of the Sablon, containing some early specimens of painting by Van Eyck; the Fountains of the Sablon and the Mannekin; the Royal Palace and the Palace of the Heir Apparent in the Park; the little Theatre in the Park; the Philosophical College; the Porte de Laeken, a handsome triumphal arch; the Botanic Garden on the east side of the town; the Allée Verte, a charming Promenade; and the Promenades round the town on the site of the ramparts.

In the Rue Royale is an excellent English Library and Reading Room. In the vicinity are the Palaces of Schonenberg and Tervueren, and about nine miles from Brussels is the *Field of Waterloo*, to which the Englishman will of course devote a day.

The principal manufactures of Brussels are fine lace, tapestry, and camblets. Coach building is also carried on to a considerable extent.

There are two meat-markets, abundantly supplied, and more than twenty others for corn, fruit, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, poultry, &c. The fish-market was erected in

1825, and is one of the neatest in Europe. Near the green-market is the frog-market, which to the English traveller will appear a novelty; the frogs are brought alive in pails and cans, and prepared for dressing on the spot. The only parts used are the hind limbs, which are cut from the body by the scissors of the women who bring the animals for sale. Provisions are very cheap here; bread, vegetables, and meat, are excellent; and the beer, though not so strong as in England, is very good. Fuel is dear.

The principal Post-Office is in the Rue du Bord du Verre, but there are four minor offices. The post sets out for England every Tuesday and Friday, at twelve at noon, and all letters must be paid to the coast.

The principal coins in circulation at Brussels are gold pieces of 10 and 5 florins; and silver pieces of 1 florin, 2 florins, half a florin, a quarter of a florin, tenth of a florin, and twentieth of a florin. The florin is worth about 1s. 8d. English. French coins are also still in circulation here, and the accounts are generally kept in francs.

Pop. 70,000. *Fairs.* May 22, twelve days; Oct. 18, fourteen days.

Inns. Hotel d'Angleterre, Rue de la Madeleine; Hotel de Belle Vue, Hotel de l'Europe, and Hotel de Flandre, in the Place Royale, all excellent houses; Hotel de Brabant, Marché aux Charbons; Hotel de Suède, Rue de l'Evêque; Hotel du Grand Miroir, Rue de la Montagne; and the London Hotel, near the Place du Sablon.

The charges, even at the first rate hotels, are very moderate. Breakfast is generally charged 1 fr. 50 c., or with eggs, 1 fr. 70 c.; dinner at the table-d'hôte, exclusive of wine, 3 francs; bed, 2 francs; wax-candles, 1 fr. 50 c. If, however, the traveller prefers dining in his own rooms, the dinner will be proportionably dearer, and he may order it from 5 francs per head and upwards. The vin ordinaire is usually charged 2 francs a bottle, port 5 francs, sherry 5 francs, claret from 2 fr. 50 to 4 fr. 50, hermitage 6 fr., champagne 8 fr., Madeira 7 fr., Seltzer water 1 fr. 50 c. At table-d'hôtes, in many respectable hotels, a good dinner may be obtained for 1 fr. 50 c.

Cafés. The Grand Café, Place de la Monnaie; l'Amitié in the Place Royale; Domino, Psyché, Suisse, and Orange all in the place de la Monnaie; and Grand Café, Rue de Eperonniers, are the best coffee-houses. Commodious baths may be found in Rue Terre-Neuve, Place de la Fontaine dite St Géry, and Montagne aux Herbes Potes gères.

A more particular description of Brussels may be found in *BOYCE'S BELGIAN TRAVELLER*, or in *ROMBERG'S PICTURE OF BRUSSELS AND ITS ENVIRONS*.

LOUVAIN, in the Netherlands, is a large but ill built town on the Dyle, noted for its beer, of which there are several kinds. There are also establishments for making vinegar, refining sugar, and dyeing. The principal objects worthy of notice are the University, possessing a Library, a Botanic Garden, and a Museum; the Town Hall, a curious specimen of the Gothic style; the Collegiate Church in the market place; the Hotel of Invalids converted into Barracks; Frascati, where balls and theatrical performances take place; the New Prison outside the town; the Old Castle in which Charles V. was brought up; and the house in which Lipsius the critic resided.

Pop. 25,000. *Fair.* First Sunday in Sept.

Inns. Hotel de Cologne; la Cour de Mons; le Sauvage; l'Aigle Noir.

TIRLEMONT, in the Netherlands, is situated on the Sambre. The Church of Notre Dame and the Town Hall are the principal buildings. It trades in grain and Geneva and has woollen manufactories. The village of *Neerwinden*, in the vicinity, is noted for two battles fought between the Austrians and the French in 1792 and 1793.

Pop. 8000.

CONTINUATION FROM CAMBRAY TO LANDRECY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Beauvois	3	Landrecy*	4
Le Cateau	3		

LE CATEAU, in dep. du Nord, is celebrated for the treaty concluded here in 1559 between Henry II. of

France and Philip II. of Spain. It manufactures leather, sugar, shawls, soap, and cotton, and trades in cambric, lawns, and leather.

Pop. 4150.

NO. 11.—FROM PARIS TO ALBY, THROUGH
LIMOGES AND MONTAUBAN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban, as at No. 4.	168½	Monbert	4
Canals	4½	Pointe Saint Sulpice	4
St. Jory	3½	Gaillac	5
Toulouse	4½	Alby	5
	181		99½ p. 199 l.

TOULOUSE, 'the chief place of the dep. of Haute Garonne, is a large and ancient city situated in a plain, between the river Garonne and the Canal du Midi. On the left bank of the river is the suburb of St. Cyprien, communicating with the city by a handsome Bridge, at the end of which is a triumphal arch from designs by F. Mansard; this bridge, which is one of the handsomest in France, was commenced in 1543, by the celebrated architect Souffron.

Toulouse is considered the most ancient town of Gaul: it was the capital of the Tectosagi, a Celtic nation who ravaged Greece in the time of Brennus, nearly 280 years before the Christian Era. It is called *Tolosa* by Cæsar, *Tolosa Colonia* by Ptolemy, and *Urbs Tolosatum* by Sidonius Apollinaris. According to Ausonius, it was taken from the Tectosagi by Servilius Cæpius, in the year 648 of Rome. The Visigoth kings afterwards fixed their residence here. At the commencement of the sixth century Clovis, having defeated Alaric, took possession of Toulouse. The Merovingian Princes and Charlemagne possessed it till the ninth century; and from that period till the time when Philip the Bold united Languedoc with the crown it was governed by Counts.

The buildings of this city bear no marks of its former splendour: its streets are narrow and crooked, and most of the houses are built of brick. The places want regu-

larity, but some of the principal mansions are large, and in a good style of architecture. The most remarkable places are those of the Hotel de Ville, of St. George's, of the Prefecture, in which is a fountain; and of St. Cyrien, which is of a regular form, and is adorned with uniform fronts.

The Hotel de Ville, or Capitol, is an ancient edifice, but the front was erected in the last century; here the *capitouls* formerly assembled; the Hall of illustrious Toulousians will attract attention; it is adorned with busts, amongst which are those of the illustrious Cujas, a celebrated lawyer; Fermat, the mathematician; Pibrac; Duranti, the generous magistrate; and Clemence Isaure, who founded the celebrated Academy of the *Jeux Floraux*. This Institution still exists, and annually distributes prizes to the authors of the best works on a given subject. These prizes consist of gold or silver flowers. Before 1694 the *Jeux Floraux* bore the name of *College de Gai-Savoir*, or *de Gais Science*. This ancient academy is composed of forty members, called *mainteneurs*; those who have obtained prizes bear the title of *Maîtres des Jeux Floraux*; the prizes are distributed on May 1; the hall where the Academy meets is called the *Salle du Grand Consistoire*.

Toulouse has for a long time been the capital of the arts in the South of France, and it possesses several establishments for the promotion of art, science, and literature. Amongst them are an Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres; an Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; two valuable Libraries, one of which is open to the Public every day; a Cabinet of Philosophy, an Agricultural Society, a College, a School of the Fine Arts and Music, a School of Medicine, a Botanic Garden, open to the public; an Observatory, and a Theatre, which is divided into two, one of which has been rebuilt by the city within a few years.

The Museum occupies the ancient Church of the Augustines, and is approached by the cloister, in which is an antique tomb, adorned with foliage. At the end, where the altar stood, are four columns and statues, producing a good effect: the pictures are placed round the

Church ; amongst them are a few modern paintings of the school of David, a hunting piece by Odry, and several works by native artists. Along the centre of the apartment is a table, on which are various curiosities ; amongst them are an antique torso in marble, a richly worked dagger, a marble slab from Constantinople, and two bronze wheels, which belonged to an ancient chariot. There are also numerous fragments of statues, sarcophagi, busts, a skeleton of an elephant, &c. &c.

The interior of the Cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, has a singular appearance : the choir alone is finished ; one of the side walls of the nave is on a level with the middle of the choir. Under the great altar, which was executed by Drouhet, are some crypts adorned with small columns, said to have been taken from the remains of the Amphitheatre. The tomb of the President De Puyvert is in good style.

The Church of St. Saturnin is not very imposing in its exterior appearance, but the interior is majestic : it contains the remains of several saints.

In the Church of the Cordeliers, now transformed into a warehouse, is the vault called the *Charnier*, which has the property of preserving the bodies deposited in it.

The other objects in Toulouse worthy of notice are the Fountains before the Cathedral, the Bas-reliefs of the Garonne and of the Canal du Midi, and the remains of a small Amphitheatre, situated on the road, about two miles distant. The town, on the side towards the bridge, is enclosed by an iron railing, the pillars of which are statues, sculptured by Lucas.

The Cours, the Banks of the Canal, and the Ramparts, afford pleasant promenades. The last commands a fine view of the town and surrounding country.

The Mill of Basacle is much admired : the waters of the Garonne give motion to sixteen millstones, without the disagreeable noise made in other mills ; each millstone grinds from 4 to 600 bushels of flour in a day. Various antiquities have been found near the bed of the Garonne, in the environs of Toulouse, and in other parts of the department. The ruins of the Church of La Daurade, at Toulouse, occupy the site of a Temple of Apollo.

Amongst the natives of this city were Benedict XII., Campistron, Cujas, Gondouli, Louis II., King of Naples; Mainard, the poet; G. de Nougaret, Keeper of the Seals; Palaprat, and St. Sernin.

The favourable situation of Toulouse has rendered it the grand entrepot for the exchange of merchandize between the north and south of France. It trades in corn, wool, cloth, wine, oil, soap, silks, cottons, and steel articles; as well as in Spanish wool, the iron of Roussillon, and the various articles brought from Bordeaux and Marseilles.

Toulouse has been the scene of several remarkable events: on the 30th of October, 1632, the Duke de Montmorency was beheaded in the Court of the Town-House, the gates of which were closed, Cardinal Richelieu being afraid to execute him in public. He was buried at Moulins. On the 9th of March, 1702, the venerable Calas, who has since been officially declared innocent of the crime laid to his charge, was broken on the wheel. In 1816, Toulouse suffered much from the explosion of a powder magazine; most of the public buildings were injured. The city possesses a Royal Court, a modern built Gaol, an Archiepiscopal See, a Mint, Nurseries, and a Foundry. The pies made of the livers of geese at this town are justly famous.

Pop. 56,000. *Fairs* of eight days, June 25, Aug. 25, Dec. 1, and Monday after Quasimodo; of three days, Feb. 1.

Inns. Hotels du Nord, de France, d'Angleterre, d'Europe, and d'Espagne.

The environs of Toulouse are delightful, and form one of the richest countries in France. The villa of *Blagnac*, situated on the Garonne, about 1½ league distant, is worthy of notice for its tufted woods and pretty cascades.

Above Toulouse, in a small island formed by two arms of the Garonne, are Powder-mills and Saltpetre Works. The Steel and File Factory of MM. Garrigon and Co. are also worthy of notice. The most esteemed vineyards near Toulouse are those of Villandrie and Frontes, which produce very pleasant red wines.

Lodgings at Toulouse are reasonable. A single man may procure apartments for 25 or 30 shillings a month, and he may dine very well at an hotel for half-a-crown.

Living is remarkably cheap. Meat averages 2½d. per pound, and bread is 2d. per pound. A fowl may be had for 1s., a goose for 2s. 6d. or 3s., a turkey for 3s. or 4s. The ordinary wine, which is very good, is 4d. or 5d. per bottle. Fruit abounds. The town is supplied with water from the river, and this article is carried about in casks at all hours. The stranger may also notice a number of asses which are driven about the town to supply invalids with milk. Cow's milk and butter are scarce and dear, but Roquefort cheese is to be had in great plenty.

When a foreigner arrives at Toulouse, and wishes to enter into society, he leaves his card with the Prefect, who, after returning his call, sends him invitations to the public parties, which he gives once or twice a week, when he has an opportunity of seeing the best company of the place.

Toulouse abounds with beggars, many of whom are really objects of charity.

Merchant-boats occupy three days in going down the Garonne from Toulouse to Bordeaux, and from Bordeaux to Toulouse ten days. The fare for each person is 12 francs, but during the summer the Garonne is occasionally so shallow as to prevent the passage of boats.

The government packet-boat, along the Canal of Languedoc, from Toulouse to Beziers, charges nine francs fifty centimes for each person, and four francs sixty centimes per cwt. for luggage. It occupies only three days in going, while a merchant-boat generally employs five or six days in the voyage. Merchant vessels will convey cargoes, but the government packets are not allowed to do so. The Canal is shut from the 15th of August to the 1st of October, in order that it may be cleansed.

LA POINTE ST. SULPICE, in dep. of Tarn. Five leagues distant is the small town of *Lavaur*, noted for rearing a great number of silk-worms. About a league from *La Pointe St. Sulpice* is *Rabastens*, a small but

ancient town on the Tarn, with 6000 inhabitants. It trades in red wines.

L'Isle, on the road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues beyond La Pointe St. Sulpice, is situated on the right bank of the Tarn. It trades in linen and ribbons. *Pop.* 6000.

GAILLAC, in dep. of Tarn, is situated on the right bank of the Tarn, and carries on a very extensive trade in wines, which are exported to Paris, Bordeaux, Holland, and the Colonies. The casks made use of here are called *barriques*, and contain from 203 to 215 litres. The town also trades in brandy, corn, and fruit; and hence Bordeaux obtains its coals. At *Perme*, five leagues to the north-west, are iron mines. Gaillac has a College and an Agricultural Society.

Pop. 7500. *Fairs.* Mar. 19, May 1, Sept. 9, Dec. 21.

ALBY, the chief place of the dep. of Tarn, is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain formed by the deposits of the Tarn. Like most ancient towns it is badly built, though it contains some handsome edifices, amongst which are the Prefect's Hotel, the College and Hospital of St. James, and the ancient Cathedral, dedicated to St. Cecilia. Alby was an episcopal town, and several of its bishops have been raised to the rank of cardinal. The town possesses a Library of 10,000 volumes, a collection of Natural History, a Society for the promotion of rural economy, commerce, and statistics, and a Theatre. The Archbishop's Palace is worthy of notice; from the prelate's room there is a fine view. Around the town is the Promenade of *Lies*, forming a terrace bordered with trees, from which there is a noble prospect.

Alby was taken in 730 by the Saracens, and submitted voluntarily to Pepin in 765. The *Comté* of Alby was united to that of Toulouse, which occasioned the siege of Beziers, and the massacre of most of its inhabitants, through the resistance of Roger. Simon de Montfort took possession of Alby, but unwilling to bear the yoke of a lord, in 1226 it recognized Louis VIII. as its master. Bishop le Blanc, Rossignol the mathematician, and the unfortunate La Peyrouse, were natives of this town. Alby manufactures table-linen and packing-cloths, and trades in corn, saffron, and wines of *Canas*, *Cornagaet*, *St. Juery*, and *St. Amaran*s.

11,000. *Fairs.* Fourth Wednesday in Lent, and hers.

Les Ambassadeurs, le Lion d'Or, le Bon Pasteur, hotel de France.

lep. of Tarn is very fertile, and its inhabitants are ours. It is interspersed with cultivated mountains and plains, covered with pasturage and cattle. Like the department of Haute Garonne, it appears to have been ruined in former ages by the Tectosagi, who under the command of their general, Brennus, ravaged Greece, 115 years before the Christian Era. The Romans afterwards invaded this part of Languedoc, and it experienced the same changes in its government as the other portions of the province.

Lombers, two leagues from Alby, the famous council which condemned the doctrine of the Albigeois was held in 1165. Lombers was formerly fortified, and Simon de Montfort took possession of it as an important place.

Albi, a market-town, three leagues and a half from Alby, possesses a large glass-house and coal-

Castels, a town four leagues distant, manufactures cloth and linens.

Albi, three leagues to the east, has copper and lead-

Albi, five leagues to the east, has a valuable iron-

Albi, six leagues to the east, possesses a mine of iron from which vitriol and alum are obtained. This mine also contains lead-mines, coal-mines, sand for glass, and marble quarries.

ROCHER TREMBLANT, or ROCKING-STONE. Ten leagues from Alby, and one from Castres, on the route from Alby to Carcassonne, which is not supplied with post-horses, is situated this singular rock. The name it stands is called *Roquette*, on account of the number of rocks of various shapes and sizes which are scattered around. The Rocher Tremblant is of an irregular form, resembling an egg flattened, and its greatest circumference is 26 feet; the whole forms a mass of 300

cubic feet, and is supposed to weigh more than 30 tons. It rests on the small end, and the stone of which it is composed is hard and compact. It may be easily put in motion by the strength of one man, who must place a stick against the south side of the rock, and use it as a lever. The slightest force will afterwards be sufficient to continue its vibrations. On the rock are various inscriptions cut by visitors.

This is not the only stone of the kind in France. Near *Uchon*, in the canton of Montcenis, dep. of Saône et Loire, is a rocking-stone, twenty-eight feet in circumference, and seven in height, which may be put in motion by a child.

GROTTO of ST. DOMINIC. At the foot of the mountain on which the *Rocher Tremblant* is situated, is the Grotto of St. Dominic, so called from having been the retreat of this saint. The entrance is an irregular opening, four or five feet in height, and three or four in breadth. The visitor must bend on entering, but the grotto soon increases in height, and resembles a large hall. The roof is arched, and the sides are formed of enormous masses of rocks. The light is admitted through two holes. Rocks heaped one above another form a rough and irregular pavement. At the end of the grotto is an opening similar to that which forms the entrance; it leads to caverns of vast extent, which are not lighted like the first, but must be visited with flambeaux. The most curious objects in these caverns are the rocks, which have a spherical form, and are arranged so as to make a roof, which appears more like a work of art than of nature. Some of these rocks are twelve feet in diameter; they are not united by cement, but are held together simply by contact.

**No. 12.—FROM PARIS TO ALENCON, THROUGH
VERSAILLES AND DREUX.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Denis*	2½	Tillieres	3
Versailles* (a)	2	Vérneuil (c)	2½
Pont Chartrain (b)	5	St. Maurice	4½
La Queue	3	Mortagne	5
Houdan	3	Mele sur Sarthe	4
Marolles	2	Le Ménil Broust	2½
Dreux	3	Alençon	3
Nonancourt	30½		23½ p. 47½ l.
	3		

(a) From Versailles to Arpajon, 4 p. 8 l.

(b) From Pont Chartrain to Rambouillet*, 3 p. 6 l.

(c) From Vérneuil to Damville*, 2½ p. 5½ l.

HOUDAN, a small town in dep. of Seine et Oise, trades in wool, corn, and poultry, and has manufactories for hats and stockings. The Church, founded by Robert the Pious, and a square Tower of still older date, are the only objects of interest. *Pop.* 1900.

MAROLLES. A quarter of a league to the left of this post station is the village of *Broué*, situated on a hill commanding a very extensive prospect.

DREUX, in dep. of Eure et Loire, on the right bank of the *Blaise*, is celebrated by two battles fought there, one in 1552, during the reign of Charles IX., the other in 1562, when the Prince of Condé was taken prisoner. The Hospice, the Church, the Hotel de Ville, and the Theatre, are the most remarkable objects. Contiguous to the town is an eminence, on which are the remains of the old fortress of the Counts of Dreux, and the Church erected by the late Duchess Dowager of Orleans. Dreux is the birth-place of J. Rotrou, a poet, and of A. D. Philidor, a celebrated composer. It has manufactories for cloths, serges, blankets, and hosiery; also cotton and paper-mills. It derives its name from the Druids, who inhabited the neighbouring forest, which contains 6600 acres.

Pop. 6000. *Inns.* Le Paradis, la Poste.

NONANCOURT, in dep. of Eure, is a small town on the *Avre*. It manufactures paper, tiles, bricks, leather,

hosiery, wool, and cotton. Here is shown the house at which Henry IV. slept the night before the battle of Ivry. *Pop.* 1300.

THILLERIES, in dep. of Eure, has forges, and makes pins. Near it is Le Grand Courtyville, the mansion of the Duchess of Richelieu, surrounded by a fine garden.

VERNEUIL, in dep. of Eure. This small town, situated on the Avre, is remarkable for its Gothic Church, the principal tower of which may be seen at four leagues' distance. It is surrounded by promenades, which occupy the site of the ramparts. An old tower, sixty feet in diameter, which formerly defended the town, still exists. The tanneries here are noted for the preparation of leather for binding books. The town also manufactures cotton, druggets, flannels, coarse cloths, and hosiery. The English obtained a victory over the French at this place in 1424. There is a small Library.

Pop. 5000. *Fair.* Oct. 9.

Inns. La Poste, le Cheval Blanc.

MORTAGNE, in dep. of Orne, is pleasantly situated and well laid out, but there is no water within the town. Whatever water is required is obtained daily from three springs below the town, which form the little river Chyppe. It carries on a considerable trade with Paris, Nantes, and Guibray in linen and sheep-skins. The Church, the Hospice, and the remains of the Fortifications are the only objects worthy of notice. The town has an Agricultural Society.

Pop. 5000. *Inns.* L'Ancre, la Bouteille.

About three leagues north of this town is the celebrated *Monastery of La Trappe*, founded Sept. 10, 1140, by Rotrou Comte du Perche, in pursuance of a vow which he made in prospect of shipwreck. It was reformed by the Abbé de Ranoy, and is indebted for its restoration to M. de Lestrange. The building stands in a valley, in the immediate vicinity of three small lakes. It derived the name of La Trappe from the intricacy of the road descending to it, which, in many respects, resembles a labyrinth, and leads through a forest so dark and intricate that it is but little known, even to the inhabitants of the adjacent country. The refectory is furnished with wooden

tables and benches, and each brother has a trencher, a jug of water, and a cup with his name inscribed on it. Their food consists principally of coarse bread soaked in water, a little salt, raw carrots, and other vegetables. They very rarely have cheese, and never meat, fish, or eggs. Their bed is a small truckle boarded, with a single covering, generally a blanket, and neither mattress nor pillow. No fire is allowed but in the great hall, which they never approach. They have only two meals a day, at eleven in the morning, and in the evening. Their cells are small, and have no furniture but a bed of boards, a human skull, and a few religious books. Conversation is never permitted. In 1816 a small cabaret was erected adjoining the monastery for the accommodation of visitors, the abbey being barely sufficient for its own members.

ALENÇON, chief town of the dep. of Orne, is situated in a large plain at the confluence of the Sarthe and the Briante. It was the ancient capital of the Aulerici. Henry IV. took it in 1589. At a short distance from Alençon was born Marshal de Matignon, who saved the protestants of this town in 1592. The streets are generally broad and well paved, but some parts of the town are marshy.

The principal buildings are the Church, in the modern Gothic style; the Hotel of the Prefecture, the Hotel de Ville, the Palace of Justice, the Depot of Mendicity, the Corn Market, and the two Hospitals. The town also possesses a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Collection of Pictures, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre.

The lace made here, and known under the name of *point d'Alençon*, enjoys a great reputation: the manufacture of it was established and protected by Colbert. Alençon also makes calicoes and muslins, and trades in horses, pens, feathers, cider, and cattle. In its environs are mines of iron and red-lead, and a stone is found here called *diamant Alençon*.

Pop. 13,600.

Inns. Le Maure; la Poste; la Renommée; la Bretagne; l'Hotel d'Angleterre.

St. Barthelemy, near Alençon, has a forge and mineral

waters. The glass-house of *Gas* is situated four leagues from Alençon.

The *Department of Orne* presents a varied and unequal surface. The estates are now entirely divided, and there are numerous small farms called in the country *berdages* or *closeries*. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of fruit trees, particularly apple and pear trees, which supply the inhabitants with excellent cider and perry. This department possesses a fine race of Norman horses, and fattens a great number of oxen which are brought from *La Vendée* and *Brittany*. The sheep are very poor.

CONTINUATION FROM DREUX TO BELLESME.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Morvillette	3	Regmalard	4
Chateauf en Thimerals	2	Bellesme	4
St. Jean des Murgers	5		
			9 p. 13 l.

From Chateauf to Maintenon 6 leagues.

CONTINUATION FROM DREUX TO MANTES.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Anet	4	Septeuil	3
Houdan	4	Mantes	2½
			6½ p. 12½ l.

ANET, a village in dep. of Eure et Loire, has a fine chateau, built by Henry II. for Diana of Poitiers, a forge, and a paper manufactory.

MANTES, on the Seine, has a superb bridge with three arches. It trades in wine, rye, and oats, and manufactures linens, cottons, and hosiery. Philip Augustus died here in 1223.

Pop. 4000.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf; le Cheval Blanc.

A league and a quarter from Mantes is Roissy, remarkable as having been the residence of Sully.

PARIS TO AMIENS.

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CONTINUATION FROM ANET TO PACY 5 L.

PACY-SUR-EURE, trades in stuffs, linen, and thread. In its environs are found fossils of all kinds. Near Pacy is *Cocherel*, where a famous battle took place in 1304, when Duguesclin obtained a victory.

CONTINUATION FROM VERNEUIL TO CAEN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
L'Aigle	5½	Falaise*	5
Sainte Goburge	4	Langannerie	4
Nonant	4	Caen*	5
Argentan	5		
			16½ p. 32½ l.

L'AIGLE, a town on the banks of the Rille, in dep. of Orne, trades in cider, corn, and wood. It has considerable manufactories of pins and needles, brass and iron wire, nails, and every kind of iron work, painted papers, foundries, lace, and coarse cotton cloths. Aigle has an Hospital, a Convent, a Chateau, and pleasant Promenade. *Pop.* 5600. *Inns.* La Croix de Fer; l'Aigle d'Or; l'Etoile d'Or; le Maure; le Dauphin.

NONANT, a small town, has a glass-house and linen manufacturies.

ARGENTAN, a town in dep. of Orne, situated on a mountain on the borders of the Orne. The streets are broad, the houses well built, and the promenades pleasant. This town existed in the time of the Romans, but none of its fortifications remain, except the vestiges of an old castle. It has a College, and an Agricultural Society. Its only manufacture is leather. *Pop.* 6000.

At *Pin*, two leagues from Argentan, is a celebrated royal stud.

No. 13.—FROM PARIS TO AMIENS, THROUGH CHANTILLY.

From Paris to Amiens, as at No. 1. . . . 15½ p. 31 l.

No. 14.—FROM PARIS TO AMIENS, THROUGH
BEAUVAIS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Breteil, as at No. 2.	24	Amiens, as at No. 1.	7
			<u>15½ p. 31 l.</u>

CONTINUATION FROM AMIENS TO PERONNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Villers-Bretonneux	4	Péronne*	3½
Faucaucourt	4½		<u>6 p. 13 l.</u>

No. 15.—FROM PARIS TO ANGERS, THROUGH
LE MANS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Sèvres	2½	La Ferté Bernard	5
Versailles	2	Conneré	4½
Coignières	4	St. Mars la Bruyère	2½
Rambouillet	3½	Le Mans	3½
Eprenon	3		<u>50½</u>
Maintenon (a)	2	Guecelard	4
Chartres	4½	Fouletteurte	2
	<u>21½</u>	La Flèche	5
Courville	4½	Durtal	3
Montlondon	4	Suette	4
Nogent le Rotrou	5	Angers	5

36½ p. 73½ l.

(a) From Maintenon to Dreux 6 leagues.

SEVRES, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is situated on the banks of the Seine. It is noted for the manufacture of porcelain, which for brilliancy of colour and delicacy of execution is perhaps unrivalled. Strangers are admitted to the Show Rooms of the manufactory every day except Sunday. Behind the building is a house in which Lully the composer resided.

About half a league from Sévres, and two leagues from Paris, is *St. Cloud*, one of the royal palaces. It is justly celebrated for its beautiful prospect, its gardens, its park, its cascades, and the sumptuousness of its apartments. *This place was the favourite residence of Buonaparte.*

'air or Fête of St. Cloud,' commences Sept. 7, and runs three weeks. A description of St. Cloud, as well as of other remarkable places near the French Metro-
may be found in *Planta's New Picture of Paris*.

VERSAILLES, the chief place in dep. of Seine et Oise, hop's see, and the seat of a prefecture, was formerly an considerable village, and is indebted for its present rank to Louis XIV., by whom the celebrated palace was erected. Its edifice was commenced in 1673 and completed in 1700, from designs by Mansard. It occupies an elevated position, and is approached by three broad avenues leading from St. Cloud, Sceaux, and Paris, and meeting in the place d'Armes before the building. On either side the avenue from Paris are edifices for different officers, and the great and small stables, distinguished by their regularity and taste. The front of the palace is upwards of 800 feet in length, and is in the Grecian style of architecture. The entrance to the apartments is formed by a marble staircase; these have all painted ceilings, and are embellished with pictures, principally of the French school. The Great Gallery, indebted for its architecture and paintings to the celebrated Le Brun, and the Chapel built from the designs of Mansard, and adorned with pictures by Jouvenet, Coypel, the Bolognas, and La Fosse, are unrivalled specimens of art. The Opera House, erected by Gabriel, though in a ruined state, still exhibits marks of its former splendour.

The Gardens are worthy of the fabric to which they are attached. Statues, temples, and pavilions greet the eye in every direction; while shrubberies, parterres, sheets of water, and jets d'eau the noblest in the world, diversify and complete the enchanting scene. The Orangery was planted in 1685, from designs by Mansard.

Within the park of Versailles is *Grand Trianon*, a palace built by Louis XIV., from designs by Mansard, and adorned with some good pictures. The gardens are very beautiful. *Petit Trianon*, which is also in the park, was erected by Gabriel, by order of Louis XV. It was the favourite resort of Maria Antoinette.

Besides the palaces already mentioned there are several objects deserving notice, namely, the Town House, for

merly inhabited by the Prince de Condé ; the College of Lyceum, containing a museum of Natural History ; the building once occupied by the celebrated manufactory of arms ; and three churches. Notre Dame, built by Louis XIV. from a design by Mansart, contains several transparent paintings ; and in St. Louis, is a monument to the memory of the late Duke de Berry. The Public Library, comprising 30,000 volumes, is open from nine to two.

Pop. 28,000. *Fairs.* May 1 ; Aug. 20 ; Oct. 9.

ST. CYR, a quarter of a league beyond Versailles, is noted for its Royal Military School.

RAMBOUILLET, in dep. of Seine et Oise, consists principally of one long, broad, and crooked street. The Chateau where Francis I. died in 1547, and which Louis XVI. bought, is but a miserable building, which has been frequently repaired. The Duke de Penthièvre added stables which surpassed it in appearance, and his father laid out the grounds from designs by Le Notre. In the dairy, which Maria Antoinette frequently visited, is an artificial rock with a fountain. In the park is the celebrated farm of Rambouillet, formed by Louis XVI. for the rearing of merino sheep. The forest contains 36,000 acres.

Pop. 2700.

EPERNON, in dep. of Eure et Loir, is a small town situated in a valley at the foot of a steep hill. It is watered by the little river Cadi, over which there is a bridge.

Pop. 1500.

Between Epernon and the village of *Hanches*, through which the road passes, is the *Echo of Vinerville*, which repeats every sound seven times.

MAINTENON, in dep. of Eure et Loir, is a small town with a handsome Chateau. It was created a marquise by Louis XIV. in favour of Frances d'Aubigné, the celebrated Madame de Maintenon. The Chapel of the Chateau, in which Louis was married to this lady, is carefully preserved. Here may be seen the remains of the Aqueduct undertaken by Louis XIV. for conveying the waters of the Eure to Versailles. It commences at Pontgouin and terminates at Maintenon. Some idea of the immensity of this work may be formed, when it is

stated, that 60,000 troops, besides labourers, were employed on it for several years. The Park of Maintenon is traversed by various canals, over which there are more than fifty bridges.

Pop. 1500.

CHARTRES, the capital of the dep. of Eure et Loir, is a very ancient town, situated on the left bank of the Eure. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and is inclosed by walls and ditches. The streets are narrow and crooked, but the Place des Barricades, outside the walls, where the roads from Paris, Nantes, and Bordeaux meet, is handsome.

The Cathedral is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, adorned with two remarkable steeples. One, which is of immense size and pyramidal form, presents a curious optical illusion; from whatever quarter it is observed, it appears leaning towards the spectator. The other is distinguished by the boldness of its construction, and the delicacy of its numerous ornaments. The former is about 360 English feet in height, and the latter about 412. The interior of the cathedral is very gloomy, but the choir is beautiful: it is surrounded on the exterior by forty-three niches, containing scriptural subjects, and within are bas-reliefs in marble by Bridan, representing various events in the Life of our Saviour, and a vow made in this church by Louis XIII. The principal pictures are the Presentation in the Temple, and the Descent from the Cross. Over the grand altar is a group in marble by Bridan, representing the Assumption. The choir is surrounded by a double row of aisles separated by thirty-two pillars; the nave has sixteen pillars, and the transept eight; in all fifty-six. It was in this cathedral that St. Bernard preached the second crusade in 1145. Here also Henry IV. was crowned in 1594, three years after he had taken Chartres from the rebels.

Chartres has a Library of 49,000 volumes, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Drawing School, a Theatre, and Baths. Its chief manufactures are serges, coarse cloths, and leather. It also trades extensively in grain, and is noted for its pica.

The Marché aux Herbes is adorned with an obelisk in

memory of General Marceau, who was a native of this town. In the faubourg of St. Maurice is a Miners Spring, and near the ramparts are several others.

Near Chartres are remains of the *Aqueduct of Main tenon*, by means of which Louis XIV. intended to convey water to Versailles. The environs also present several Druidical antiquities. At *Garonne de Poisevilliers*, on the left of the road to Dreux, are vestiges of a Druid's College here called Vieux Chateau; and at *Leves*, one league from Chartres, is part of a forest in which religious ceremonies were performed. Two leagues east of Chartres is the village of *Bretigny*, where the treaty of peace which restored king John to France was signed in 1260.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* May 11; Sat. after St. Jean every Thursday in July; Aug. 24; Sept. 8; and Nov. 30
Inns. La Poste aux Chevaux, one of the handsomest in France; l'Ecritoire; le Chariot d'Or; le Vert Galant le Grand Monarque; les Trois Maures.

COURVILLE is a market town in dep. of Eure et Loir
Pop. 1500.

About a league from this place is the *Chateau de Villebon*, formerly the residence of Sully. The bed in which he expired is still preserved here, and on the ground floor is shown the room where Henry IV. slept when he visited this illustrious minister.

MONTLANDON is a village in dep. of Eure et Loir. It has the ruins of a Castle, the erection of which is attributed by some to Cæsar and by others to the English.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, in dep. of Eure et Loir, is seated on the Huisne, and surrounded by mountains the prospects of which are varied and pleasant. The entrance to this town is a Cascade, formed by the river Arcisse, which turns three mills with astonishing rapidity. It manufactures ribbons, serges, drugget leather, and carries on a considerable trade in butter, and cheese. Nogent le Rotrou has a Library, College, and an Agricultural Society. There are Hospitals here, the principal of which, founded by a man who contained his tomb as well as that of his wife, both of which were destroyed during the Revolution, and the remains dispersed. The Chateau at Nogent which has been a picturesque ruin.

Pop. 6800. Inns. Le Soleil d'Or; and le Danphin.

LA FERTE BERNARD, in dep. of Sarthe, is a small but ancient town on the left bank of the Huisne. It is indebted for its name to the fertility of the district, which abounds with corn. It was one of the keys of France when the English possessed Normandy and Brittany, and was several times taken, particularly in 1424 and 1590, by the Prince de Conti. The most remarkable objects are the Church, an edifice of the fourteenth or fifteenth century; the Promenade, called the Mall, near it; and the Library, over one of the town gates. The chief manufactures are linens, calicoes, nails, and tiles. The town also trades in cattle and grain. The Huisne contains good trout. Curious fossils are found here.

The glass-house at *Montmirail*, three leagues distant, and the iron-works at *Vibray*, four leagues distant, are worthy of notice.

Pop. 2400. Inn. Le Chapeau Rouge.

About two leagues and a half beyond *La Ferté Bernard* is the *Pierre de Vouvray*, a Druidical stone, consisting of a broad table, nearly three feet thick.

CONNERRE, in dep. of Sarthe, is situated on the *Longère*, over which is a stone bridge. It has tan-yards and cloth factories. A Druidical stone found here is larger than the *Pierre de Vouvray*. *Pop. 600.*

LE MANS, the chief place in dep. of Sarthe, is a large, ancient, and opulent town, situated on the left bank of the Sarthe, about half a league above its confluence with the Huisne. It was a place of considerable importance when the Romans were in Gaul; under Clovis it became the capital of a kingdom of the same name; and during the time of Charlemagne it was considered one of the finest towns in France. Scarcely, however, a century has elapsed without its experiencing some misfortune; it was twice pillaged by the Normans in the 9th and 10th centuries; the theatre of war between the Count of Anjou and the Duke of Normandy in the 11th; burnt in the 13th and in the 15th centuries; ravaged by the plague in the 16th; and given up to the horrors of famine in the 17th and 18th. *All these calamities tended to diminish it; but since 1789 Le Mans has been enlarged and im-*

proved by the construction of several streets, and the formation of promenades, particularly those called the Jacobins and the Greffier.

The new quarter, by which the traveller enters, and which forms half of the town in population, and more than half in extent, is very pleasant ; but the old is gloomy, being composed of dark, narrow, and damp streets, almost inaccessible for horses and carriages. The Place des Halles, where the principal inns are situated, and in which the principal roads meet, is situated in the new quarter, and is handsome. Near the Cathedral is shown the house which Scarron inhabited, and a little further, in the Grande Rue, that of Queen Berengaria, the widow of Richard I. of England.

The Cathedral is of Gothic architecture : it was begun in the 9th century, under Bishop Alderic, and finished between 1477 and 1519, under Philip de Luxembourg, cardinal and bishop, who put up the organ. At a little distance is a stone, connected with the ancient worship of the Druids, and in another quarter, on the promenade of the Jacobins, are vestiges of an Amphitheatre. The other objects worthy of notice are the Hotel of the Prefecture, formerly a Benedictine Abbey, in which is a hall and a modern staircase, leading to the Library ; the Hotel de Ville, built in 1759 ; the Theatre, erected 1776 ; the Church of the Visitation ; that of la Couture having a Gothic nave, without pillars ; the Oratory, and a College, above the promenade of the Jacobins ; and hind it, the Seminary, formerly the Abbey of St. Vrain.

Le Mans has a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History containing a curious book in three volumes, with pen ink drawings, brought from China by Father Bouvet, a collection of Philosophical Instruments, a College, a museum adjoining the Library, a Royal Society of Arts and two Baths.

This town manufactures stuffs, excellent wax-candles, hosiery, linens, druggets, soap, blankets, and leather. It has also paper-mills and bleaching-grounds. It also trades in chickens, which are noted, fruits, nuts, cattle, iron, and trefoil-seed. The red wine of Gasoufière, and the white of St. Benoit, St. Germain.

Champagne, produced in the arrondissement of Le Mans, enjoy some reputation.

At the village of *Allonne*, one league distant, have been discovered the remains of walls and other objects, which induce the supposition that this is the site of an important city, destroyed by the first Christians. In a forest, also, near this village, are vestiges of a building called the *Tour aux Fées*. Other places in the environs of Le Mans are also remarkable. At *Fontenelles*, in the commune of Sargé, are the ruins of an Aqueduct constructed by the Romans; and near the *Valley of Misère* are slight traces of the Aqueduct formed by Bishop Alderic in the 9th century, for supplying the town with water.

Pop. 20,000. *Fairs.* The 2d day after Whitsunday, and 2d day after All Saints' Day.

Inns. Le Croissant, le Dauphin, and la Boule d'Or.

FOULLETOURTE, in dep. of Sarthe, is a neat hamlet, trading in corn, cattle, fruit, and poultry. It has tolerable inns. *Pop.* 300.

La Fontaine St. Martin is a village one league beyond Foulletourte, deriving its name from a miraculous spring in the vicinity. Half a league east of this village is a Druidical monument.

LA FLECHE, in dep. of Sarthe, on the right bank of the Loir, is built in a valley, surrounded by hills covered with vineyards and groves. In 1603, Henry IV. founded a College here, which was at first under the direction of the Jesuits, then of the Oratorians, and is now occupied by the Military School. The building is extensive, and its entrance is adorned with a bust of Henry IV. The celebrated Descartes studied in this establishment, which contains the heart of Henry IV. that of Marie de Medicis, and the sword of the Prince de Condé.

The town, which is separated from its suburbs by the Loire, has well-paved streets, and is supplied with water from the hill of St. Germain by an aqueduct upwards of a thousand yards in length. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Place Neuve, a handsome house on the Place du Pilon, the Hotel de Ville, the Church of St. Thomas, and the Promenade along the river. La Flèche also possesses two Libraries, an Agricultural Society, a

Theatre, and public Baths. Not far from the Pont des Carmes are the ruins of the Castle of the ancient lords of La Flèche; and at a short distance from the town, on the other side of the Loir, is the Chateau which Henry presented to his favourite the Marquess de Varanne. It is well built, and has gardens, meadows, and a mall. The garden and chateau are likewise surrounded by four canals, into which the Loir flows. La Flèche trades in white wines, oil, paper, oxen, leather, and corn, which abounds here, as well as in capons and fowls, as celebrated as those of Mans. It has manufactories of serges, stuffs, sail-cloth, and earthenware. Picard and L. Sauveur, the mathematicians, and René Descartes, the noted philosopher, were born here.

Pop. 5000. *Inn.* La Poste.

DURTAL, in dep. of Maine et Loire, on the right bank of the Loir, has two paper-mills. Its Castle, with two round towers, is of curious construction.

ANGERS, the chief place of Maine and Loire, is situated on the Mayenne, a little below the place where this river receives the Loir and the Sarthe, in a country extremely fertile in corn, vines, and fruits. It is a large, ancient, and handsome city, and has a Royal College, an Academy, an Agricultural Society, a Riding-School, where Pitt Earl of Chatham received instructions, a Museum, a Garden of Plants, a Cabinet of Natural History, two Theatres, and a Library. The School of Beaupréau, for the instruction of the overseers of mechanical establishments, has been removed to Angers.

The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Maurice, is surmounted by a dome and two spires: it has a good organ, and the vessel for holy water is a fine piece of verd antique. The traveller should also notice the Promenade, called Bout du Monde; two handsome houses in the Rue de Flore; the Hotel de Ville; the Abbey of St. Serges, now a Seminary; the Champ de Mars, shaded by elms; the Promenades of la Turcie, a long walk in the quartier de la Doutre; the Place du Ralliement, surrounded by five churches, destroyed during the Revolution; the Hotel d'Anjou; and the remains of a Roman Wall near the Castle Ditches. Outside the town, at the end of the Faubourg St. Jacques, is the Abbey of St. Nicholas.

gers trades in corn, wines, brandy, flax, hemp, and cattle, wax and honey, dried sweetmeats, cloth, and slates. Its manufactures consist of sail-linen, cotton, and India handkerchiefs, thread, silks, stuffs, serges, and household linen. It has factories for bleaching wax and stuffs, and for refining.

The environs of Angers are interesting. The *Pont de la Loire*, attributed to Cæsar, consists of a succession of bridges and causeways, which commence about a quarter from Angers, and cross various arms of the Loire. To the west of this bridge is the Camp of Cæsar, at the confluence of the Loire and Maine. The town of Pont de Cé is celebrated for the defeat of the forces of the mother of Louis XIII. by Cardinal Crequi, in 1620, and for a battle between the Republicans and the Vendéans.

Pop. 29,000. *Inns.* La Boule d'Or, le Faisan, le Lion, le Cheval Blanc.

INUNDATION FROM VERSAILLES TO PONTOISE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Angers en Laye	3	Pontoise	4

34 p. 7 l.

ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE is situated on a mountain of very good air. It has a terrace much admired, nearly a league long, and ninety feet broad, which overlooks the town, with the adjacent hills and plains, for five or six leagues. This town has a Theatre and had two Châteaux where many kings have resided. That which still remains is a very large pavilion, which has been built many times and augmented under different reigns, particularly Louis XIV., who added five pavilions to it; it is surrounded by deep ditches. The other, built by Henry IV., was almost entirely destroyed. Henry II., Charles IX., and Louis XIV. were born in this town, and James II. of England died there. It has manufactories of stockings, and leather.

The princes often hunt in its beautiful forest, which contains 8500 acres.

Fairs. Aug. 25 and 30. *Inn.* Hotel d'Angleterre.

Half a league from St. Germain en Laye is the *Maison des Loges*, an establishment for the education of the daughters of the legion of honour. A fair of three days, commencing on Aug. 30, is held in the forest at Loges, opposite the ancient convent of the Augustines. It is one of the most splendid in the environs of Paris, and nothing can be more picturesque than the appearance of the forest during these three days. In the middle of the wood tents are raised, and large tables are set out in the open air, where every one may gratify the appetite which a pleasant walk, a pure air, and a beautiful prospect generally excite. Brilliant equipages may be seen proceeding from Paris, as well as carts, &c., from the neighbouring villages. Each day is terminated by a ball, which lasts through the greater part of the night.

PONTOISE, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is so called from its bridge over the Oise. It is divided into two parts, one of which being situated on an eminence, commands a fine view of the river. It has the remains of a Castle. The Church of St. Mallom contains a picture of the Descent from the Cross, and that of St. Martin is remarkable for its architecture. This town carries on a considerable trade in corn and flour. It is celebrated for its calves, and has a manufactory of painted cloths. There is also an Agricultural Society, established in 1819. The environs are beautiful.

Pop. 5000. *Fairs.* Sept. 8, for eight days ; Nov. 2, for three days ; May 4, for one day.

Inns. Hotel de France, le Pot d'Etain, le Grand Cerf.

NO. 16.—FROM PARIS TO ANGERS, THROUGH ORLEANS, BLOIS, AND TOURS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Orleans, as at No. 4	29½	La Croix Verte	4½
Tours, as at No. 5	29	Les Rosiers	4
Luyes	3	St. Mathurin	2½
Langeais	3	Angers	5
Les Trois Volets	3		
Chouzé	3		
			42½ p. 864 l.

LUYNES, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is situated on the right bank of the Loire. It has an Hospice and manufactories of ribands, ferret, galoons, silk, velvets, and artificial flowers. *Pop.* 1500.

At *St. Mars-la-Pile*, about two leagues beyond Luynes, is a curious quadrangular brick tower, eighty-four feet in height and sixteen feet square.

LANGEAIS, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is a small town on the right bank of the Loire, noted for its melons. It has a Gothic Castle, part of which is occupied by the town prison; in a hall of this building, now a stable, the Marriage of Charles VIII. with the Duchess Anne, and the Union of Brittany with France, were agreed on. Langeais trades in wood, wines, hemp, tiles, and provisions.

Pop. 2500. *Inn.* La Poste.

CHOUZE, in dep. of Indre et Loire, trades in vegetables, fruits, prunes, and wine. *Pop.* 1200.

A league and a quarter beyond Chouzé, and close together, are *Candes* and *Montsoreau*, on the left bank of the Loire. One league from the latter is the celebrated Abbey of *Fontevrault*, which once possessed five churches. Only one of these remains, and that has been converted into a prison, capable of holding 2000 criminals. In the tower of *Evrault* are the Tombs of several kings and queens of England.

Three leagues from Chouzé is the town of CHINON, situated on the right bank of the Vienne. Here Charles VII. resided during the occupation of Paris by the English; and at a little distance from this town Rabelais was born, in the 16th century. Chinon trades in corn, wine, brandy, honey, nuts, dried fruits, wool, hemp, linen, leather, and skins. Its environs produce saltpetre, and the plums called *Tours plums*. On entering Chinon may be seen the ruins of the Castle in which Charles VII. resided. The room in which Jeanne d'Arc informed him of the mission she had received from heaven is still shown. In this Castle Henry II. of England died, in 1189.

Pop. 6000. *Fairs.* First Thursday in April, Aug., Oct., and Dec.

Inn. Le Grand Monarque.

LA CROIX VERTE, in dep. of Maine et Loire, is

a suburb of Saumur, which is on the opposite bank of the Loire. Travellers not wishing to stop need not cross the river, but may change horses at La Croix Verte.

SAUMUR, in dep. of Maine et Loire, is an ancient town, with a port, on the left bank of the Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Cavalry Barracks, the Spire of St. Pierre, and the Promenade behind the Theatre. Saumur has also a Library, a College, a Military School, and handsome Baths. It trades in wine, corn, hemp, fruit, flax, and vinegar, and manufactures linens, handkerchiefs, and leather. Its enamelled articles are noted. Madame Dacier was a native of Saumur. The environs produce red and white wines. *Pop.* 12,000.

About two leagues from Saumur, and on the same side of the Loire, is *Tuffeau*, so called from its quarries of sandstone (tuffeau); and a quarter of a league south of Tuffeau is a Roman Camp, called the *Camp of Chenevotte*.

La Levée (the Causeway,) which extends from Blois as far as the Daguenière, a space of forty leagues, preserving the country from the swellings of the river, was originally but a series of insignificant dykes, which have been from time to time improved, particularly by Louis le Debonnaire, and Henry II. of England.

Beaufort, one league north of La Levée, is an important town, with the ruins of a Castle, a College, 17 Hospices, and a large linen factory. *Pop.* 3500.

No. 17.—FROM PARIS TO ANGOULEME, THROU
ORLEANS AND POITIERS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Orleans, * as at No. 4.	29½	Angoulême, * as at No. 5
		59½ p.

No. 18.—FROM PARIS TO ANGOULEME, THROUGH
CHARTRES AND VENDOME.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Chartres*, as at No. 15 . . .	21½	Chateau Renault . . .	3½
La Bourdinière . . .	4	Monnoye . . .	4
Bonneval . . .	4	Tours* . . .	3½
Châteaudun . . .	4		
Cloye . . .	3		58
Pasou . . .	4	Angoulême*, as at No. 5 . .	60½
Vendôme . . .	3		
Neuve St. Amand . . .	3½		59½ p. 118½ L.

BONNEVAL, in dep. of Eure et Loir, is a small town on the Loir. It has a cotton factory, once a Benedictine Abbey, and Promenades. *Pop.* 1800. *Inn.* L'Image.

Beyond Bonneval is *Les Coudreaux*, once the property of Marshal Ney.

CHATEAUDUN, in dep. of Eure et Loir, is an ancient town on the left bank of the Loir. Its Castle, built by the Counts of Dunois, commands a fine view; the walls are fifteen feet in thickness. The streets are broad and straight, and there is a large *Place*. This town has a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Promenade.

It manufactures counterpanes, and trades in meal, leather, cloth, and linen.

Pop. 6000. *Inn.* La Poste and Bourdon's.

CLOYE, in dep. of Eure et Loir, is situated on the Loire, and has good inns. *Pop.* 1500.

VENDOME, in dep. of Loir et Cher, is an ancient town on the left bank of the Loir, which divides it into two parts. It is also intersected by several canals. It has sustained several sieges, and remains of its fortifications are still visible. It was successively invested by the Counts of Blois, the Huguenots, and Henry IV., who took it by assault in 1562. In 1776 one of the divisions of the Military School was established at Vendôme, and the buildings of this ancient seminary now form a College.

This town has a Library, an Agricultural Society, Promenades, Baths, and Cavalry Barracks. It manufactures

and trades in cottons, leather, and gloves. In the arrondissement are two paper-mills; and at *Besay*, near Vendôme, is a manufactory of water proof linen. *Pop.* 7000.

The Forest of Vendôme contains 3000 hectares.

CHATEAU RENAULT, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is a small town on the right bank of the Brenne. It derives its name from a Chateau, built at the end of the eleventh century, which belonged to the Counts of Blois. The town is divided into upper and lower, the former consisting of a *place*, and the latter of one dirty street. There is a Theatre. The inhabitants trade in wood and grain, and manufacture coarse cloths, hosiery, and leather.

Pop. 2000. *Fairs.* Last Wed. in Feb., first Tues. in May and July.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, and St. Michel.

A quarter of a league distant is the *Chateau of La Boissière*, with a very fine park.

NO. 19.—FROM PARIS TO ANTWERP, THROUGH PERONNE, MONS, AND BRUSSELS.

	Leagues.		League
Brussels, as at No. 10	71½	Antwerp	1
Malines	5½		
			41½ p. 82½

MALINES, or MECHLIN, is situated on the Dy and is noted for its manufacture of lace. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Cathedral of St. Rombuald, fine Gothic structure, containing an altar piece by V dyke; the Church of the Jesuits, with a handsome tal; the Church of our Lady of Hanswyk, with a p curiously carved; the Church of St. John, enriched pictures by Rubens; the Collegiate Church of J Dame, containing the "Miraculous Draught," by bens; and the Convent of Beguins, near the An Gate.

Mechlin has breweries, bleaching-grounds, and yards. It also manufactures hats, and trades in hams, and beer. *Pop.* 17,500.

Jeux. La Grue, la Cour de France, la Cour Impériale, and le Lion d'Or.

ANTWERP is a large and ancient city, situated on the Scheldt, and formerly noted as the chief mart of Flemish commerce. The Cathedral is a noble specimen of light Gothic architecture, and is enriched with several of Rubens' finest productions, as well as other curiosities. The spire is 460 feet high.

The traveller should also visit the Museum in the cistercian Convent of Recollets, containing a splendid collection of paintings, and Rubens' chair; the Citadel, supposed to be one of the strongest fortresses in the Netherlands; the Church of St. James, in which is the tomb of Rubens; the Church of St. Paul, or the Dominicans, adorned with numerous paintings, and a singular representation of Mount Calvary; the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, or of the Jesuits, distinguished by a splendid front; the Churches of St. Augustine, St. Andrew, and St. Anthony, likewise enriched with paintings; the Docks, which were much improved by Napoleon; the House in which Rubens lived, in the street which bears his name; and the Town-House, containing the Public Library.

Many of the streets are spacious, particularly the Place de Mer, in which is the Royal Palace and the Exchange. Antwerp likewise possesses a Theatre, a Botanical Garden, an Athenæum, and an Academy of the Fine Arts. M. Lancker's Collection of Pictures is also worthy of notice.

Antwerp is celebrated by the Treaty of Barriers, concluded between the Dutch and the Austrians.

Pop. 50,000. *Fairs.* May 17 and August 16.

Furnished Hotels. Hotel du Grand Laboureur, d'Angleterre, de St. Antoine, de la Couronne, de l'Ours, des Pays Bas, and le Petit Paris.

For a more minute account of Antwerp the reader is referred to BOYCE'S BELGIAN TRAVELLER.

CONTINUATION FROM ANTWERP TO ROTTERDAM.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Coin d'Argent	6½	Embark at Moerdyk for	
Cruyslaerts	7	Stryenssas.	
Moerdyk	4	Rotterdam	7
			24½ l.

No. 20.—FROM PARIS TO ANTWERP, THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN, MONS, AND BRUSSELS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Bourget	3	Bélicourt	3
Louvres*	3	Bonavis	3½
La Chapelle en Serval	3	Cambray*	3
Senlis*	2	Bouchain*	4
Villeneuve sur Verberie	3	Valenciennes*	4
La Croix St. Ouen	3		
Compiègne	2	Quievrain*	58
		Quaregnon	3
	19	Mons*	3
Ribecourt	3½	Brussels, as at No. 10	12½
Noyon	2½		
Magny Guiscard	3		75
Ham (a)	2½	Malines*	5½
Roupy	3	Antwerp*	5½
Saint Quentin	2		
			43 p. 86 l.
	35½		

(d) From Ham to Beauvoir 3 l.

VILLENEUVE SUR VERBERIE, in dep. of Oise, has manufactories of alum and copperas.

COMPIEGNE, in dep. of Oise, is seated on the left bank of the Oise, near its confluence with the Aisne. This town is adorned by a handsome Bridge and several Promenades. Its magnificent Chateau was rebuilt by Louis XVI., and restored by Napoleon, who added a new gallery of exquisite beauty, disposed the large rooms in the most commodious manner, and fitted up the whole in a modern style. The most conspicuous apartments are the cabinet, bedroom, and library of the king.

In the gardens, which are well laid out, is an arbour, 4800 feet in length, and 14 feet broad. This arbour leads from the steps of the house to the Chateau in the forest,

wards a pleasant and convenient shelter against the sun. A canal has been cut the same length, in which a boat may proceed from the Chateau to the first station.

Compiègne was the birth-place of Jacques Billy, a celebrated astronomer. The Church of St. Corneille possesses the first organ. The Maid of Orleans was taken English at the siege of this town, in a sortie, and alive at Rouen, in 1470. Under Louis XV. the fairs of Compiègne were celebrated: many of these had the name of Verberie. Compiègne has about 28,000 acres, intersected with roads for hunting; manufactures stockings, linen cloths, lace, and

7000. *Fairs.* April 30 and Oct. 23.

Le Lion d'Or, le Barrillet, and la Poste.

QUENTIN, in dep. of Oise, is an ancient town on the left bank near the Oise. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, and is tolerably well built. Cæsar besieged it: the Normans pillaged it in 859, 1131, and the Spaniards burnt it in 1557, after the battle of Marston. The famous John Calvin was born at Compiègne, and here Francis I. concluded a treaty with the Emperor Charles V., in 1516. It manufactures cotton, linen, flax, hemp, and hosiery, and trades in corn and wine. In its environs is a coal mine. *Pop.* 6000.

Hotel des Chevalets.

COMPIÈGNE, a market-town, trades in corn, wine, and fresh-water fish. In its neighbourhood is a coal mine, rendered useless by the abundance of iron ore.

COMPIÈGNE, in dep. of Somme, is a town on the left bank of the Somme, and on the Canal of St. Quentin. It has a castle, and manufactures swanskin, cottons, and iron hose. *Pop.* 1700.

Le Petit St. Jean.

QUENTIN, in dep. of Aisne, is an ancient, celebrated, and strong town on the Somme. It carries on a considerable trade. It is connected with the Oise by a canal, hence with the Seine, and from the Seine, by the Canal of Briare, with the Loire. The Canal bears the

name of the town where it commences, afterwards that of the Oise to the Somme. After having run parallel with the Scheldt, it joins that river near Cambray. There are two places where it passes underneath mountains, one for a distance of 559 toises, the other for 3913 toises: the latter tunnel near St. Quentin was executed by order of Buonaparte. It is lighted by lamps, and is well ventilated. It admits only one barge at a time, which is towed by men, who walk along a gallery excavated for the purpose.

The flax this town produces is excellent. Its manufactures cambrics, lawns, gauzes, crapes, strong muslins, printed calicoes, very fine muslins, cotton cloths, cotton and silk stuffs, dimities, figured waistcoats embroidered in gold and silver, soap, and vitriol.

The traveller should notice the Grande Place, the Parish Church, the Theatre, the Library, and the Bleaching Manufactories.

Pop. 11,500. *Fairs.* June 29 and Oct. 29.

Inns. L'Ange, le Pot d'Etain and l'Hotel d'Angleterre.

CONTINUATION FROM LA CHAPELLE EN SERVAL
TO NANTEUIL LE HAUDOIN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mortefontaine	2	Nanteuil le Haudoin	4
			3 p. 61.

MORTEFONTAINE has a Castle, which formerly belonged to Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples.

No. 21.—FROM PARIS TO ANTWERP, THROUGH
SOISSONS, MONS, AND GRAMMONT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Avesnes, as at No. 9.	51	Alost	6
Maubeuge	2	Termonde (a)	3
Mons	5	Saint Nicolas	4
Ath	6	La Tête de Mandre	4
Grammont	5	Cross the Scheldt to Antwerp.	

434 p. 874 L.

(a) From Termonde to Quadrecht

5 L.

MAUBEUGE, in dep. du Nord, is a fortified and well built town on the Sambre. It is famous for its manufacture of fire-arms, nails, and wrought and cast iron. The workshops in which the fire-arms are made are principally situated at the village of *Ferrière-la-Grande* in the vicinity. In its environs are coal mines and quarries of slate and marble. The French obtained a victory over the Austrians at this place in 1793; the latter were obliged to raise the siege after having lost 6000 men. It was besieged, in 1815, by the allies, who occupied it till 1818. *Pop.* 5500.

Inns. Hotel du Nord, la Couronne de France, le Cerf, and l'Hotel de France.

ATH, in the Netherlands, is a small, but strongly fortified town, on the Dender. The Town-Hall, Arsenal, and Church of St. Junien, are the chief objects worthy of notice. Its vicinity furnishes flax and hemp, which supply several manufactories of linens.

Pop. 7600. *Fair.* Aug. 27.

GRAMMONT, on the right bank of the Dender, is a little town, trading in tobacco, and linens of different kinds. It has also a paper manufactory, two Churches, and an Hospital. *Pop.* 6500.

ALOST is situated on the Dender, and trades in flax, linen, and hops. The Church of St. Martin contains a picture by Rubens; and in the Convent des Guillemins is the tomb of Martin, a printer, with an inscription by Erasmus. Alost has a Town-House, a College, a Drawing Academy, and a Theatre. *Pop.* 12,000.

Inns. Hotel d'Espagne, les Trois Rois, and Hotel de Wellington.

TERMONDE, or **DENDERMONDE**, is situated at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, in a beautiful meadow, easily inundated by sluices. It manufactures printed calico. *Pop.* 6000.

SAINT NICOLAS is a manufacturing town of considerable importance. It has a large Market-place, a Church, a College, and a Tribunal of Commerce. Its manufactures are cotton handkerchiefs, woollen stuffs, cotton stockings, ribands, hats, soap, snuff, and sugar. It has *tanyards*.

No. 22.—PARIS TO ARRAS, THROUGH SENLIS
PERONNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Péronne, as at No. 10.	33½	Hervillers
Sailly	3	Arras

22½ p

SAILLY, in dep. of Somme. Two leagues quarter beyond this place, but in dep. of Pas de Calais, situated on a ridge of mountains. It has manufactories of cambrics and lawns. *Pop.* 3500.

Inns. La Fleur de Lis, and le Pas de Calais.

ARRAS, the chief place of the dep. of Pas de Calais and formerly the capital of Artois, is a large, handsome and strong city on the Scarpe and the Crinchon. It is populous, and well fortified, and the lower town, which is modern, is well built. It has an Episcopal See, a College, a Society of Arts, and a Board of Trade. Its Cathedral is one of the finest productions of Gothic architecture. The Place in which this Hotel is situated is surrounded by arcades, built in the Spanish style. The Cathedral is also an elegant Gothic building; and the Citadel, erected by Vauban, is one of the finest in the part of France. The other objects most worthy of notice are, the Theatre, the Belfry, the Barracks with a museum, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, established in 1817; the Promenades, the Hotels of the Prefect and the Bishop, and the Library, formed from the remains of St. Wast, in which may be seen inscriptions, vases, and divers monuments, found in Artois.

Arras manufactures cambrics, dimities, laces, thread stockings, cotton, wool, linen, calico, calimanco, earthenware, porcelain, and soap. It carries on cotton and wool spinning, sugar-baking, &c.

Noel Regnault, the physician; Damiens, the assassin of Louis XV.; the two Robespierres, and Joseph Bonaparte, of revolutionary celebrity, were natives of Arras. In 1435 the celebrated treaty, which insured the safety of France, was concluded here between Charles VII. and Philip the Good. The Spaniards took Arras in 1640.

Pop. 2000. *Fairs.* April 10, and Oct. 10.

Inns. Hotel du Petit Saint Paul, Hotel de la Ville.

e Londres, Hotel des Messageries, and Hotel du
e-Houses. Du Commerce, de l'Europe, and de la
le.

—FROM PARIS TO ARRAS, THROUGH BEAU-
VAIS AND AMIENS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
as at No. 1.	31	L'Arbret	4
	4	Arras*	4
	3½		
			23½ p. 46½ l.

LENS, in dep. of Somme, a small town on the
bank of the Authie, manufactures linen cloth and
; and trades in corn, cattle, hemp, and flax. It
double Citadel, which is one of the finest in France.
100.

CONTINUATION FROM ARRAS TO ABBEVILLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
	4½	Beaumont	5
	4	Abbeville*	5
			9½ p. 18½ l.

BEAUMONT, in dep. of Somme; three leagues beyond
L'Arbret. It is a small town, containing one
of the prettiest churches in France.

CONTINUATION FROM ARRAS TO CAMBRAY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
	5½	Cambray*	3
			4½ p. 24½ l.

—FROM PARIS TO AUCH, THROUGH ORLEANS,
LIMOGES, AND TOULOUSE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
as at No. 4.	168½	Leguevin	4
	4½	L'Île en Jourdain	3
	3½	Gimont	4
	4½	Aubiet	2
		Auch	4
	181		99 p. 198 l.

L'ÎLE EN JOURDAIN, in dep. of Gers, is so called from being situated in an island formed by the Sarre, and from having belonged to the Jourdain family. It manufactures leather, tiles, and bricks. *Pop.* 4000.

GIMONT is seated on the right bank of the Gimone, in dep. of Gers. *Pop.* 2000.

AUCH, chief town of the dep. of Gers, and formerly capital of Gascony, near the Gers, is built on the south-east side of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. Its streets are narrow and crooked; but it has a fine *place*, situated in the highest part of the town, and terminated on the west by a charming promenade, whence a part of the Pyrenees may be seen.

The Cathedral is a large building in the Gothic style, with a modern portal and two towers, erected in the seventeenth century. The painted windows are considered some of the best in France, and the choir is adorned with rich carving. A spiral staircase of 200 steps, forming in its centre a perpendicular well, only six inches in diameter, is pointed out to the curious. Adjoining the Cathedral is the Archbishop's Palace, from the terrace of which there are fine views.

The town also possesses a large Hospital, a Library of 7700 volumes, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Drawing School, and a Theatre. It is indebted for many of its embellishments to the late M. d'Etigny, to whose memory a statue has been erected.

Auch trades in wine, wool, pens, and pears, and has manufactories of woollen articles, crapes, calimancoes, serges, coarse cloths, and cotton stuffs.

Staphylus, an orator of the fourth century, and Dominick Serres, who was marine painter to George III., were natives of Auch. Cardinal d'Ossat, one of the most celebrated diplomatists of the sixteenth century, and the President Orbeson, author of "*Memoirs on Italy*," were born in the environs.

Pop. 9670. *Fairs.* First and third Saturday of each month, except September.

Inns. Chez Alexandre, André, Baron, and Cassaignard.

The Department of Gers is purely agricultural, and forms the first steps of that vast amphitheatre which ex-

minutes with the summits of the Pyrenees. The vallies, though the soil is stiff and clayey, are fit for all kinds of cultivation, and the high parts are mostly crowned by woods. Besides Indian and other corn, the department produces the wines of Madiran, and excellent fruit. At Armagnac, brandy, which is in high repute, is distilled, and then exported to Bordeaux and Bayonne. The Gascon Patels is the only one employed in this country : it is familiar to the inhabitants of all the towns ; but it may be observed that many French words have been mingled with it, probably introduced by the young men returned from the army.

No. 25.—FROM PARIS TO AURILLAC, THROUGH ORLEANS, LIMOGES, AND TULLE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Paris, as at No. 4	113½	Monvert . . .	4
Orléans . . .	3½	Aurillac . . .	5
Limoges . . .	8½		
Tulle . . .	7½		
Aurillac . . .			

68½ p. 137 l.

TULLE, the chief place of the dep. of Corrèze, is situated at the confluence of the Corrèze and of the Solan, on the declivity of a hill, surrounded by a mountainous country. It was founded about the seventh century, and became an episcopal town in 1317 ; it possesses a Library, a collection of Philosophical Instruments, a College, a Theatre, and an Agricultural Society. The Cathedral was destroyed by the Normans, in the ninth century, but rebuilt shortly afterwards ; it is in the form of a cross, and is of very great length ; the spire is lofty. The Hospital, built in 1670, on the site of a monastery, is situated outside the town, beyond the Corrèze. This town has many distilleries for brandy and fine liquors, and trades in chocolate, lamp-oil, wax-candles, simple and compound drugs, and different kinds of woollen stuffs. The Royal Manufactory of Fire-arms of Souillac, near Tulle, was established in 1696, and is one of the most important in the kingdom. Besides arms for war, it manufactures fowling-pieces and pistols, which are in much repute. In this town also is made a sort of lace of Flemish thread, known

by the name of *pointe de Tulle*. Horse-races take place here from May 15 to 20.

Pop. 7000. *Fairs.* Jan. 17, June 1, and twelve others.

Inn. Le Grand Cerf.

At *St. Chaumont*, six leagues from Tulle, coal is dug. In the environs also are several paper-mills, the products of which are sent to Limoges.

ARGENTAT, in dep. of Corrèze, is a small town producing tolerable wines. It has a coal-mine and a lead-mine. *Pop.* 3000.

AURILLAC, the chief town in the dep. of Cantal, is a well-built town, situated in a valley, watered by the Jordane. At the bottom of the town, and along the river, is the Promenade of Gravier, which is pleasant in the daytime, but rendered unhealthy in the evening by the vapours which rise from the river. This town possesses a Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce, a Stud, a Theatre, and a College. The traveller should also notice the ancient Abbey of St. Gerand, and the Convent of Carmelites. Aurillac trades in cheeses, obtained from the mountains of the Cantal, horses for the army, cattle, sheep, hemp, wool, trinkets, paper, and ironmongery. Colbert established the manufacture of lace here, but it has gradually declined, and but few hands are now employed in it. In one of the suburbs is a strong Castle, commanding the place.

Piganiol de la Force, who wrote an account of France, Cingarbres the orientalist, Popes Gerbert and Silvester II., Marshal Noailles, and Maynard the poet, were natives of Aurillac. The valley of the Jordane is very fertile, but the neighbouring districts are barren. Farther to the south, on the frontiers of the ancient Rouergue and the Quercy, the land is so sterile, that nothing but the chestnut tree grows; hence this district has been called the *Châtaigneraie*. Horse-races take place at Aurillac between May 1 and 15.

Pop. 10,200. *Fairs.* May 25, Oct. 14, Dec. 13.

Inns. Hotel des Trois Frères; des Voyageurs; de Notre Dame.

The hams prepared at Maurs, and in the environs, are famous. Persons who wish to visit the Cantal should procure a guide at Murat.

If the traveller intend making a tour through *Haute Auvergne*, he should visit *Vio-en-Cardès*—the *Pas-de-la-Cère*—*Colombe*, where lava is seen resting on a bed of round stones—the mineral spring at *St. Martin*; *Valmierus*—the town of *Salers*, surrounded by lofty mountains—the valley of *Fontanges*—*Socillhos*—the gaseous spring of the *Saigne*—at the bottom of a valley, and to the left of a rivulet, an immense rock of granitic lava, from which sprouts the trunk of a fir—afterwards the *Cascades of Salins*—then the town of *Mauriac*, whence there is a fine view of the *Puy St. Mary*; beyond *Mauriac*, to the *Gre-nouetle*, where there is an immense linden tree;—between *Mauriac* and *Bort* the country is volcanic;—visit the picturesque hamlet of *Vendes*, at the end of a valley;—the waters of *Embelles*—the fall of the *Saule*, near *St. Thomas*—the lake of *Madic*—the view from *Bort*—*St. Pardous*—*Tawes*—*La Serrette*—and *St. Sauves*, a mass of rude rocks, forming one of the most curious objects in *Auvergne*.

The traveller may afterwards return to *Clermont* through *Rochefort*.

No. 26.—FROM PARIS TO AUTUN, THROUGH MELUN,
JOIGNY, AND AUXERRE.

From Paris to Autun, as at No. 6 . . . 37 p. 74 l.

CONTINUATION FROM AUTUN TO MOULINS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
La Maison de Bourgogne	5	Moulins*	4
Lary	4		
Bourbon Lancy	7		12½ p. 25 l.
Cervagne	5		

BOURBON LANCY is a small town in dep. of *Saone et Loire*, situated on the *Plaliere*, on a gentle eminence. It has attained some reputation for its mineral springs, which are in the suburb of *St. Leger*. There are six warm springs and one cold: the principal is called *Lymbe*, or the *Great Well*. In the court in which they are situated is a circular reservoir, forty-two feet in diameter, called the *Royal Bath*. This is said to have been made by the *Romans*: the bottom of it is paved with marble.

The air here is mild, the environs are pleasant, and provisions are easily obtained. There is an hospital for the poor. Spring and autumn are the seasons for taking the waters, and visitors seldom stop more than a month. The waters are under the care of an inspector, whose advice may be obtained. They are recommended for debility of the digestive organs, rheumatism, contractions, &c.

**No. 27.—FROM PARIS TO AUXERRE, THROUGH
MELUN.**

From Paris to Auxerre, as at No. 6 . . . 81 p. 42 l.

**No. 28.—FROM PARIS TO AUXERRE, THROUGH
FONTAINEBLEAU.**

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Villeneuve la Guyarre, as at	Auxerre, as at No. 6	80½
No. 7 22½		21½ p. 42 l.

**No. 29.—FROM PARIS TO AVIGNON, THROUGH
MELUN, AUXERRE, AND LYON.**

From Paris to Avignon, as at No. 6 . . . 89½ p. 178½ l.

**No. 30.—FROM PARIS TO AVIGNON, THROUGH
FONTAINEBLEAU AND LYON.**

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Fossard, as at No. 7 . . . 20½	Avignon, as at No. 6	159
		89½ p. 179½ l.

CONTINUATION FROM AVIGNON TO NISMES.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Begude de Saze 4½	Nismes *	5½
La Foux 5		7½ p. 15 l.

**No. 31.—FROM PARIS TO AVIGNON, THROUGH
NEVERS, MOULINS, AND LYON.**

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Fontainebleau, as at No. 7 . . . 14½	Avignon, as at No. 6	60½
Lyon, as at No. 8 10½		89½ p. 179½ l.

No. 32.—FROM PARIS TO BAGNERES DE BIGORRE,
THROUGH LIMOGES, AUCH, AND TARBES.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Montauban*, as at No. 4	168½	Rabastens	3½
Auch*, as at No. 3	29½	Tarbes	4½
Vicnan, or Vichan	3½	Bagnères	5
Mirande	2½		
Mielan	3½		
			110½ p. 220½ l.

MIRANDE, in dep. of Gers, is a small town on the Baize. It is situated in the most barren district in the department, and is surrounded by walls. It has an Agricultural Society, and trades in wine, brandy, wool, and leather. *Pop.* 1550. *Fair.* Oct. 25.

MIELAN, in dep. of Gers, is a small town, between the Losse and the Buis. The mutton of this part of the country is noted.

RABASTENS, in dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, is remarkable as the place where Marshal Montluc massacred a great number of Calvinists.

TARBES, the capital of the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, is situated in a plain, on the left bank of the Adour. Good approaches, pleasant promenades, a fertile soil, a mild climate, the vicinity of two rivers, the Lechez and the Adour, and a view of the Pyrénées, which are only four leagues distant, contribute to render Tarbes a delightful residence. The origin of this town is lost in the night of time; it was known to Cæsar under the name of *Tarbelli*, afterwards under that of *Turba*, and lastly as *Tarba*. It appears to have been erected on the ruins of the ancient chateau of the Counts of Bigorre, which was destroyed by the Saracens, at the time of the invasion of the barbarians. It had suffered much from the Vandals, and particularly from Evaric, king of the Goths. In 1750, it was shaken by an earthquake, which filled up a neighbouring valley. Since then it has been much enlarged, and is now one of the prettiest towns in the South. It is situated three leagues from the towns of Bagnères, Vic, Lourdes, and Rabastens, and is approached from all these places by post-roads.

The streets are broad and regular, and watered by running streams; the houses are low, but neat. The walls are constructed with flints from the Adour, ce-

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mented by lime, and interspersed with bricks. The sills of the windows and doors are of marble, the roofs are covered with slate, and the rooms neat and well kept.

The principal objects of curiosity are, the Cathedral, built on the ruins of the ancient fort Bigorra, which gives name to the country; the Bishop's Palace, now the Prefect's Hotel; the College, in the same quarter; and the Place du Maubourguet, in the centre of the town, planted with trees, and surrounded by six coffee-houses and four hotels. Tarbes has also a Library, a School of Drawing and Architecture, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. To the south-east of the town is a much-frequented Promenade, called the Prado; and near it, on the road to Bagnères, is established a Royal Stud. There are two stables, each containing fifty-two horses, and between them is a riding-house.

Pop. 7600. *Inns.* Hotel de France, Hotel du Bon Pasteur. *Fairs.* June 24, Wednesday after Ste. Croix.

One of the largest markets in France is held every other Thursday on the Place du Marcadien, when the Spaniards make considerable purchases of cattle. Horse-races take place at Tarbes in the first fortnights in May and August.

The Communes of *Bouilh*, *Pereuilh*, *Castel-Vieilh*, and *Périguières*, situated two or three leagues east of Tarbes, produce white wines.

The inhabitants of the *Hautes-Pyrénées* are divided into three classes; those of the valleys and mountains, those of the hills, and those of the plain. Amongst the last a singular custom prevails, which 'appears to have had its origin in the time of the Troubadours. This is the representation of the most celebrated dramatic pieces in the open air, and on platforms. These representations are announced beforehand; the actors are villagers, whose barbarous accent, constrained gestures, and strange errors of language, give the tragedies quite a comic aspect. At *St. Pé*, Moorish pieces in the Spanish language are occasionally represented: these are interspersed with plaintive songs, and appear to be very ancient.

The *Department of Hautes-Pyrénées* is covered with high mountains, of difficult access, and presents an abundant field of study to the botanist, the geologist, and the naturalist, in its numerous plants, mineral productions,

eternal glaciers, and lofty peaks. The temperature is high in the valleys, but extremely cold on the heights, particularly when the south wind prevails. The plains produce corn, and the meadows feed a great number of horses and mules. Rye, millet, and the vine are cultivated on the hills, and the small mountains are covered with flocks of goats and sheep.

Beyond Tarbes is the village of *Laloubère*. The rural Church forms a picturesque contrast to the adjacent chateau. In a grove to the right is the *Chateau of Odos*, where Margaret de Valois, the sister of Francis I., lived and died in solitude.

Still farther is the village of *Arcisac*, the birth-place of Mesclin, who, in 732, defeated the Saracens, at the spot now called *Landes des Morts*, in memory of the victory. The Church is adorned with his statue in white marble.

We then ascend the *Hill of Montgaillard*, the summit of which is covered with chestnut-trees and oaks. The village is situated on the Adour, and near it is a deep gulph.

Trebons, nearly four leagues beyond Tarbes, is a village in dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, at the opening of the valley of the Oussonet. This valley is more than two leagues in extent, and derives its name from the torrent which runs through it: its termination is formed by a semi-circular range of pyramidal mountains producing a charming effect. It contains slate-quarries, and the sulphureous spring of *Labassère*, the waters of which are bottled for the use of invalids at Bagnères, as the distance renders it inconvenient for them to come to the spot.

BAGNERES DE BIGORRE is a small town in the valley of Campan, seated on the Adour, at the foot of Mount Olivet, in one of the most delightful and romantic situations in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées. This town is celebrated for its mineral waters, the salutary effects of which were known even in the time of the Romans, vestiges of whose monuments and inscriptions have frequently been found here. The salubrity of the air, the beauty of the situation, and the number of springs, give to Bagnères a superiority over the other bathing-places of France. Upwards of 8000 visitors have been assembled here at one time.

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The form of the town is circular, and in its centre is an oblong *place*, called *Coustous*, planted with trees, and surrounded by a stone parapet. Neat houses, with terraces or gardens, give this promenade a pleasant aspect. The streets are broad and paved, and watered by streams from the Adour, which contribute much to their cleanliness.

The chief objects worthy of notice are, the Church of St. Vincent, containing some pictures and figures in wood, [executed here; the College, the Promenade of Vignaux, in which the fairs of May, Aug. and Nov. are held, particularly for horses and mules; and the establishment of Frascati, where there are accommodations for play, dancing, reading, bathing, theatrical performances, &c. The visitor should likewise notice the Circulating Library and Reading-rooms of M. Jalon, where he may see specimens of marble and stalactites from the Pyrénées, as well as views of these celebrated mountains. There is an Hospital for the poor.

The principal places in the environs of Bagnères worthy of being visited are, Mount Olivet, with the Bourbon walks, and the manufactories of MM. Costalac and Marc, l'Elysée Cottin, and the Priory of St. Paul, a delightful place for fêtes or parties of pleasure.

The waters are under the superintendence of a physician. The period for taking them is from April to the end of Oct. The springs are numerous, and there are about seventy baths. The most frequented are those of *Santé*, *Salut*, *Théas*, *Pré*, *Guttière*, or *Caseaux*. The others, which are warm springs, are, 1. *La Reine*, or spring of Bagnerolles, situated on a hill overlooking the town, and said to be the mother-spring; 2. *Le Dauphin*; 3. *La Nouvelle Fontaine*, belonging to le Dauphin; 4. *St. Roch*; 5. the two baths of *Foulon*; 6. *Le Petit Bain*, which is in the town; 7. *La Fontaine de Salies*; 8. *Le Petit Prieur*; 9. *Le Bain des Pauvres*; 10. *La Source d'Artigue-Longue*, now called the Pinac Waters, after a physician who analyzed and made several interesting observations respecting them. The ferruginous spring of Angoulême rises on a hill to the south-west of Bagnères.

The waters are diuretic, aperitive, and tonic, and are

said to be efficacious in a great variety of disorders. Montaigne frequented the baths here.

Pop. 6634. *Inns.* Le Grand Soleil; l'Hotel de France; le Bon Pasteur; la Paix.

Provisions are plentiful and cheap. A *traiteur* will furnish a dinner sufficient for three persons for three francs. Lodgings are good, but dear. One league south of Bagnères, on the left bank of the Adour, is the small town of *Campan*, the houses of which are partly built of marble. It has quarries of green marble called *Vert-Campan*, and in its environs are coalpits, and copper mines.

The *Valley of Campan* is justly celebrated for its picturesque scenery, and the commanding aspect of the *Pic du Midi*, a lofty but barren mountain, rising majestically above the neighbouring hills. On the right bank of the Adour, at the foot of the sterile mountain which contrasts so well with the fertile hills of the opposite bank, is the Grotto of *Campan*, forming a cavern about 300 paces in length and three or four in breadth: it contains some beautiful petrifications. The descent to it is by a ladder.

Opposite the Farm of *Paillole* is the celebrated marble quarry of *Campan*, which was worked during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV., for the purpose of decorating the palaces of Versailles and Grand Trianon.

The Priory of St. Paul, a league and a quarter from *Campan*, already noticed, is remarkable as having been the retreat of the Abbé Torné, who preached before Louis XV.

Farther on, in going from *Campan* to Bagnères, we leave on the right the village of *Gerde* and that of *Aste*, overlooked by the *Pene de Heyris*, a lofty mountain noted for the herborizations of Tournefort; still farther we pass the *Convent of Medoux*.

The Valley of *Campan* is interspersed with well-built villages inhabited by a numerous population, who derive subsistence from the fertility of the soil, the rich pasturages on the hills, and commercial industry. According to the calculations of M. Laboulinière, the cantons of Bagnères and *Campan* annually sell productions to the amount of 300,000 francs.

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Amongst the innumerable objects in the valley which attract visitors, are the Mountain of *Gerde*, where wood-pigeons are caught, the Well of *Arri*, the huts of *Ordin-side*, and the cascade of *Trumcsaygues*. The mode of catching pigeons is curious. Nets of immense size, elevated on poles, are spread from tree to tree, and the birds are decoyed into them by means of tame pigeons, and figures painted to resemble them. A signal is then given, and thousands of them are captured at once.

Several other valleys open into the first great basin of the Adour, in which Bagnères is situated, and form excellent scenes for excursions.

The *Valley of Lespoune*, or of *Bagnères* as it is sometimes called, commences between St. Paul and the village of *Baudéan*, and runs towards the S. W., terminating at the bases of Mont-Aigu and the Pic du Midi; it is intersected by a torrent which bears the name of the Adour. The banks of this torrent are bordered by cultivated fields, factories, and habitations, as far as the village of *Lespoune*; but here nature assumes a wild character, the ground suddenly rises, and the region of firs commences.

The celebrated *Abbey of Escaladieu* is two leagues from Bagnères: near it is the old Chateau of *Mauvesin*: about two hours walk farther, on the same route, is *Capvern*, where there is a Mineral Spring and a good Inn.

The two Mineral Springs of *Cadeac* in the valley of Aure were formerly celebrated; and an old Chronicle records that a queen of Navarre, being attacked with leprosy, was healed here in 1350.

NO. 33.—FROM PARIS TO BAGNERES DE LUCHON, THROUGH ORLEANS, CAHORS, AND TOULOUSE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban,* as at No. 4.	168½	Martres	6½
Canals	4½	St. Gaudens	6½
St. Jory	3½	Bertren	4½
Toulouse*	4½	Bagnères de Luchon	6
Noé	7½		

106 p. 212 l.

Muret, four leagues beyond Toulouse, is a small town

ley on the left bank of the Garonne. It has cloth
s. *Pop.* 3300.

, in dep. of Haute Garonne. At *Capens*, near
ce, is a *Stud*; and three leagues from *Noé*, on the
ute, is the town of *Rieus*, where there is a steeple
ble for its height and antique construction. Over
: of the orangery belonging to the Episcopal Palace,
it heads of Pagan divinities, found in a field in the
, at the end of the seventeenth century.

GAUDENS, in dep. of Haute Garonne, is situated
Garonne, and carries on a considerable trade with
mules and cattle. It is the mart for the manu-
s established in the neighbourhood; namely the
ces of Aspet, the factory of Miramont, china
f Marignac, Laspeyres, St. Martory, and Frichet,
hosiery manufactories of Montrejeau, all towns in
undissemment of St. Gaudens. It manufactures
d ribbon, and trades in corn, hosiery, and thread.
also flour, oil, fulling and saw mills. The Garonne
Salat receive the waters of the Viste, which flows
in the valley d'Or, and occasionally contains gold
which the peasants search for and collect. St.
s has a College, and an Agricultural Society.

5000.

leagues and a half from this town is *Aspet*, from
a great number of young tinkers and grinders an-
migrate to Spain.

most frequented pass in this part of the country
1 France and Spain, is the *Col du Pont Rot*, which
ected with the valley of Arran by that of Portilon,
is with Bagnères de Luchon. Several other passes
ut their dangers prevent their being frequented
by those who wish to escape the custom-house

A league from St. Gaudens are the mineral
of *Encausse*, said to be efficacious in fevers.

INERES DE LUCHON, in dep. of Haute Ga-
is a small town, two leagues from the frontiers of
at the junction of the fertile valleys of Larboust
ichon. The warm springs here have long been
ted, and several Latin inscriptions attest that they
town to the Romans.

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Between Montrejeau and Bagnères there is a road, passable for carriages. Bagnères has several *Inns*. The waters are taken from May to October, there is an Hospital for the Poor. Some of the springs are warm, and others cold. They are called as follows: 1. la Grotte; 2. la Salle; 3. les Romains; 4. le Roc; 5. la Reine; this issues from the rock, and has been called by Campardon the nursery of the waters of Luchon; four other springs of different temperature rise near 6. la Douce; 7. la Chaude à droite; 8. la Chaude à gauche, and 9, and 10. les Blanches, separated by two other cold springs 11 and 12. which are cold and slightly sulphureous.

These springs are situated at the foot of a mountain near to each other, and are conducted beneath the ground into different reservoirs: the transparent waters are black, as the bottom of the reservoirs are lined with slabs of slate; they emit a smell resembling musty eggs; their taste is flat; the action of the air, heat and light composes these waters, and gives them a milky appearance.

The medicinal properties of these waters bear considerable resemblance to those of Barèges and Canterets. The waters are employed both externally and internally, and are efficacious in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, tartrh, and various other disorders. When drunk, they are taken pure or mixed with milk.

Contiguous to the springs are sudatories, which are heated by the water which crosses them. These are little frequented, and persons who go into them can remain more than a quarter of an hour, as the air is so dry and thick.

In the slope of the mountain, on the left bank of the Oo, about 400 yards W.N.W. of Bagnères, is a mine of lead and pyrites, and near it a saw-mill. In the vicinity are also quarries of slate and a copper-mine. The mountains to the south which rise from l'Hôpital, are composed even to the loftiest summits, of grey marble. The torrents which fall from the Port de Venasque, and from the mountains overlooking Hôpital, do not roll down rock or granite, but this stone is found on the side of the torrent which comes from the Port de Glère. The environs in general are fertile and picturesque.

No. 34.—FROM PARIS TO BAREGES, THROUGH
LIMOGES AND TARBES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban*, as at No. 4	168½	Pierrefitte	5
Anch*, as at No. 24	99½	Luz	4
Tarbes*, as at No. 32	17½	Bareges	2
Lourdes (a)	5		
Argelès	—		
	225½		115½ p. 231½ l.

(a) From Lourdes to Bagnères*, 3 p. 6 l.

LOURDES, formerly **LORDE**, in dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, situated at the mouth of the valley of Lavedan. It was fortified in the time of Cæsar, and in the south part of the town are the remains of several towers attributed to the Romans. The Castle, now a state-prison, is a large square tower which belonged to the English after the treaty of Brittany: it is situated on the point of a rock overlooking the town. In the vicinity are several quarries of veined marble.

Pop. 2700. *Fairs* for horses, May 2, Oct. 18, Dec. 1.

Inns. La Clef d'Or, le Lion d'Or, les Pyrénées.

Near Lourdes are several grottos, hollowed out of a calcareous mountain on the left bank of the Gave; they are called Spélugues, and consist of long galleries. The most beautiful is the grotto of Loup: the entrance is rather narrow, but improves as the visiter advances, and he arrives at three enormous clefts in the rock; that in the middle is terminated by a frightful precipice of unknown depth.

A quarter of a league from Lourdes is a lake, a league and a half in circumference, abounding with fish.

The vast plains, which the traveller has passed, are succeeded beyond Lourdes, by lofty mountains of various aspects, the inhabitants of which are shepherds and labourers, living in the simplest manner. Their dress varies according to the district in which they live, and the men and women of each canton may be distinguished at the markets of Lourdes and Argelès by their costumes. Their language bears some resemblance to that of Languedoc and Provence, and their style of conversation is tinged with eastern imagery.

Half a league from Lourdes, going through the mountains, is the *Pont Neuf*, a marble bridge at the confluence of the Nez and the Gave de Pau. It forms the boundary of the country once known as the *Sept-Vallées*, which bear the name of *Valsurguère* or *Batsouriguère*, *Castelloubon*, *Davantaigue*, *Extreme-de-Sales*, *Azun*, *St. Savin*, and *Barèges*.

The fertile valley of Batsouriguère possesses quarries of marble and slate.

The valley of Castelloubon derives its name from an old castle, some vestiges of which may be traced on a rock near the village of Cot-Doussan. Excellent slates are found here. *Juncalas*, which is the most important place in the valley, is surrounded by charming views. The *Louey* and the *Nez*, issuing from two different defiles, unite here, and afterwards fall into the Gave. To the east of Juncalas is a pass leading to Bagnères, across the fine valley of the Oussuet; to the south and one league from the same town is *Gasost*, where there are three sulphurous springs employed by the peasantry for healing cutaneous disorders.

ARGELES, nearly four leagues beyond Lourdes, is a small town on the left bank of the Gave d'Azun, at a little distance from its confluence with the Gave de Pau, in the valley of Lavedan. The favourable situation of this town at the mouth of the valleys of Barèges, Canterets, and Azun, has caused it to be chosen as the chief place of the arrondissement. It would also be a favourable station for the tourist wishing to visit the beautiful scenes of the vicinity. It has three *Inns*.

To the north of Argeles is an eminence called *Balandrau*, commanding a fine view of the valley, including the *Abbey of St. Savin*, and the ruins of the *Castle of Bauvons*. A quarter of an hour will be sufficient to reach the top of the hill.

Behind Balandrau, commences the Valley of *Extreme-de-Sales*, watered by numerous rivulets and covered with verdure. At the foot of the mountain of *Ayest*, which separates this valley from that of Batsouriguère, is the *Grotto of Ouxous*, an excavation in a calcareous rock; in one part of it is a *benitier*, which is kept full by the water

g through the rock : on the Thursday in Holy it is visited as a church. About an hour's walk up the valley, is a beautiful esplanade called *Ver-*

he side of two similar peaks terminating the Ver- is the *Coldausan*, across which a road leads to ters of *Ferrieres*, where there are iron mines.

Valley of Axun, justly termed the Eden of the es, opens to the west of that of *Argelès*. At the view becomes exceedingly beautiful, but on ng the mountain to the right, the aspect is com- changed, and the pleasing is succeeded by the

The Well of *Aubès* realizes what the poets have *Avernus*. *Ferrieres* is on the route to *Azun*.

Church of *Pouey-la-Hun*, which is seen at a dis- an eminence beyond *Avres*, is remarkable for ness of its decorations. It is built on a granite id is visited at certain periods of the year by de- who bring offerings of butter, flax and lambs. generally take refreshment on the green-plot be- e chapel door, from which the valley presents a ul prospect.

ie east of *Arrens*, the last village of the valley and kingdom, in the direction of the valley of *Labat*, k called *Mont-Yoye*, commanding a fine view of ey. On the right are seen *Arcisans* and *Gaillajos*, through thick foliage ; and farther off, the *Moun- Arrens* covered with meadows, flocks, and even hich do not ripen till two months after those on n have been cut.

traveller may likewise, setting out from *Argeles*, Valley of *Labat* and see the Lake of *Estaing*, e of *Suyen* abounding with trout, the Valley of the *Eaux-Bonnes*, the *Eaux Chaudes*, the Grotto e, and the district of *Benou*, noted for bears. One nt of the village of *Bielle* killed 33 bears, and in is worth about 72 francs, besides the reward of cs which the valley gives on such an occasion.

PIERREFITTE, in dep. of *Hautes-Pyrénées*, is plea- tuated at the confluence of the two *Gaves*, which in the defiles of *Barèges* and *Cauterets*.

Inn. La Poste.

Beyond Pierrefitte the road assumes a romantic aspect, being bordered on one side by lofty mountains, and on the other by the Gave de Barèges, which the traveller crosses by the bridge of *Villelongue*, constructed between 1732 and 1746 by M. d'Etigny.

LUX, in dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, is a market town at the foot of the peak of *Bergoms*, a lofty mountain, but easy of access, from which there is an extensive view. This excursion is frequently made, as horses can reach the summit in about two hours. Its height above the town is about 4164 feet. Luz has two *Inns*.

On an eminence near Luz, are the remains of the *Castle of Ste. Marie*, which, according to tradition, was fortified about the eleventh century. The Church of Luz, said to have been built by the Templars, also appears to have been a citadel: the door by which the unfortunate *Caçots* entered has been walled up. The dance of *gabayet*, a singular exercise, is practised at Luz. The horses bred in the vicinity, particularly in the valley of *Lavedan*, are noted.

BAREGES, in dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, is celebrated for its mineral waters, which were known to Cæsar and Sertorius, who constructed buildings here worthy of Roman grandeur. Margaret, queen of Navarre and sister of Francis I., visited these springs, and Henry IV. frequented them in his youth. Montaigne likewise visited them; and their fame was still further augmented by the residence of Madame de Maintenon, with the Duke of Maine.

Barèges is annually visited by a great number of persons. The season lasts from May 20 to Oct. 1. Good lodgings are scarce, but the houses generally are neat and commodious. Provisions are brought from Tarbes, Lourdes, Argelès and Luz. The mountain peasantry supply milk, butter, and strawberries.

The springs are situated in a small valley surrounded by lofty mountains. This valley was formerly almost inaccessible, but it is now traversed by roads fit for all kinds of carriages. It can only be inhabited during some months of the year, as the snow renders it impassable in winter.

The days of summer are warm, the heat being inclosed and reflected by the mountains, but the nights are cool.

Louis XV. erected a military Hospital at Barèges, in which an immense number both of officers and soldiers have been healed. Barèges is a dependency of the commune of *Betpouey*, the chief place of which is at a short distance. The police is well conducted.

There are three Springs, the hot, the temperate, and the tepid, and five Baths, three of which are close together. The names of the baths are 1. l'Entrée; 2. the Great Basin or Royal Bath; 3. le Fond; 4. le Pollard; 5. la Chapelle or la Grotte, which is the highest as to situation. A pump is appropriated to the use of those drinking the waters, and there are two basins, each adapted for fourteen bathers. Although there are springs appropriated exclusively to the baths, the pump, and the douches, yet the waters are but slightly different.

The waters of Barèges are clear, but emit an unpleasant smell. They are particularly famous for healing wounds, but are also used in various disorders. They should be drunk on the spot, as carriage of course destroys their natural heat, and alters some of their properties. They are under the superintendence of a physician. In their effects they are generally aperitive, diuretic, and sudorific.

Near Barèges are two places which are much frequented by parties of pleasure, the *Sofa*, so called from the green bank which affords rest to the visiter, and the *Ermitage à Colas* adorned with flowers. They command good views of the neighbouring hills and mountains beyond them.

To the north of Barèges is a small plain, on which are several cottages. Formerly there was but one, which was inhabited for some time by the widow of Scarron, previous to her visiting the court of Louis XIV.

CONTINUATION.

From Luz to St. Sauveur . . . ½ l.

ST. SAUVEUR, in dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, is delightfully situated on the mountain which overlooks Luz. It has but little winter, and is frequented by select society.

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The Bathing Establishments consist of a douche and fourteen other baths, which cannot, however, all be filled at the same time, on account of the small quantity of water furnished by the springs. The season commences in May and ends in October. The lodgings here are commodious.

The mineral waters of St. Sauveur were not known in former times : according to tradition, a bishop of Tarbes, who was exiled at Luz, constructed in the vicinity of the springs, a small chapel, with the following inscription : *Vos haurietis aquas de fontibus Salvatoris* ; and from this inscription, it is said, the place derived its name.

The principal spring is situated on a high mountain, from which the water is brought down to the baths by wooden pipes. There are two other springs on the heights.

The waters are taken inwardly for asthma, and obstructions of the viscera ; and the baths are employed in rheumatic affections and contractions. The waters are milder than those of Barèges and Cauterets, and are therefore more adapted to bilious and irritable temperaments.

The distance from Luz to St. Sauveur is not more than ten minutes' walk, although the post charges half a league on account of the steepness of the hill. The environs form charming promenades.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PYRENEES.

THE Pyrenées, the highest mountains in Europe next to the Alps, extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean, a space of 90 leagues, running from the west-north-west. Towards the south are two chains, one of which extends parallel with the ocean, turns at the Maudites Mountains, and continues towards the Mediterranean. The eastern chain, which rises north of the Maladèta, commences with eminences of less height than those of the centre ; but increases in elevation as it approaches the Mediterranean.

The Pyrenées are not so steep on the French as on the Spanish side. The snow lies constantly at the height of 7200 feet ; forming a band from 3 to 4000 feet in breadth. Towards the east, it resists the rays of the sun ;

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to the north and west generally melts. The permanent glaciers are not more than 1800 feet in breadth. They are formed by the drifted snow, and are here called *selhes*. Between the Marboré and the Maladetta, they are covered with snow, and encircled with broad bands of ice. There exist many glaciers, which the practised eye recognises at a distance by their blue tint, neat form, and numerous clefts.

The inhabitants of the Pyrenées, like those of the Alps, experience those terrible phenomena called *avalanches*, immense masses of snow which glide down the sides of the mountains, carrying every thing before them. The whirlwinds, which often raise clouds of snow, are so terrible, particularly in the *ports* or passages, that there is a proverb among the mountaineers—*That there, the father never expects his son, nor the son his father.*

In comparing the frozen zone of the Pyrenées with that of the Alps, we are struck with their difference in breadth; the latter being four times broader than the former. The loftiest peaks, however, of these two chains do not differ in height more than 3600 feet, and in latitude only $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. The air of the mountains of the Pyrenées is as pernicious as that of the lower and middling mountains of the Alps is favourable.

Having thus taken a sketch of this immense chain, which has been known and celebrated from the time of Pindarus to the present, we shall mention the Hautes-Pyrenées, which belong to the department of the same name.

Hautes-Pyrenées.

The length of the ridge of mountains which border the department of Hautes-Pyrenées from east to west is fifteen leagues; and the breadth from the ridge to the base of the mountain is seven leagues; so that the square surface is 105 leagues. This part of the chain, which is the most elevated, and may be considered the centre, gives name to the department.

The Pyrenées are discoverable at a great distance;

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near Toulouse they become visible, but afterwards disappear and re-appear several times, forming a picture of majestic grandeur. Their appearance varies considerably according to the state of the atmosphere; but a slight mist always covers them. Morning, noon, and evening, each present clouds which are constantly assuming new forms. These variations are more observable in summer, though each season has its own. Their summits whiten with the falls of snow, and glitter brilliantly when the sun shines upon them; a yellow tint announces the commencement of a thaw; dark spots of various sizes appear in different places, enlarging generally from the base to the summit as the snow melts; at the beginning of summer the whole surface re-assumes a uniform tint.

Such is generally the appearance of the Hautes Pyrénées as seen from the plain. In this situation the defiles, the gulphs, the precipices, which have a terrific aspect, are not seen; neither are the numerous lakes, glaciers, subterranean grottos, bridges of snow, and cascades, which excite the admiration of the traveller, visible. To observe these, he must ascend the highest peaks, and go to the extremity of the valley.

The Hautes Pyrénées are crowned by a great number of peaks, which rise in the form of an amphitheatre from the smallest hills to the central ridge. The principal are the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, the Pic Montaigu, the Pic de Bergoms, the Pic de Neouvieuille, the Pic Long, Vignemale, the Brèche de Roland, the Tucarroy, the Marboré, which comprises, 1st, the visible summits of Gavarnie;—2, the Sommet-Cilindrique, more to the east;—3, the Mont Perdu, the most eastern peak;—4, the Pic d'Arbizon, situated to the east of Neouvieuille, near the valley of Aure. They are almost all on the same line, and point out the direction of the central ridge: some, however, of equal importance, are, by a singular anomaly, situated out of this line.

The following list will show the height of these mountains above the level of the sea, calculated in French *metres*. A metre is about 39½ English inches.

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	Metres.
Pic du Midi de Bigorre	2973
Pic Montaigu	2396
Pic de Bergoms	2113
Pic de Neouvieuille	3155
Pic Long	3251
Vignemale	3356
Brèche de Roland	2943
First Tour de Marboré	3188
Sommet Cilindrique	3332
Mont Perdu	3436
Pic d'Arbizon	2885

The height of the principal *Ports* or *Passes* of the Pyrénées is as follows :—the Port de Cavarrère, from the bottom of the Valley of Aure, 2243 metres ;—that of Pinède, 2516 metres ;—that of Gavarnie, the most frequented pass of the Hautes-Pyrénées, 2331 metres ;—the Tourmalet, 2175 metres.

The Pyrénées appear to be formed of rocks of different kinds, resting on beds or layers, disposed with order and symmetry, extending generally from the west-north-west to east-south-east, and forming towards the east, with the meridian of Paris, an angle of seventy-three degrees ; their average inclination is about thirty degrees from the perpendicular. The Hautes-Pyrénées are founded on granite ; the stone appears in the central part of the chain, and forms an extensive and lofty mass : it resembles the granite of the Upper Alps, and belongs to the same period of crystallization, and to the same beds of the surface of the earth ; schistus and calcareous stone also form part of its composition. Mines of iron, copper, zinc, lead, manganese, plumbagine, cobalt, nickel, enormous masses of marble, and numerous varieties of granite, are found here ; but with the exception of iron, the metallic veins are not of sufficient importance to encourage the working of them. History, however, informs us, that the Phenicians, and after them the Carthaginians and the Romans, derived immense riches from Spain and the Pyrénées.

The Pyrénées present no proof of having been con-

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vered by the sea, and but slight indications of volcanoes ; but earthquakes have been frequent. That of 1660 deranged the course of the springs, a great many of which lost their salutary properties. That of 1678 suddenly increased the waters of the Garonne and the Adour, so that they rushed violently from the mountains, carrying with them rocks and trees, and even undermining hills. At the time of the earthquake at Lisbon the ground opened near Juncalas ; houses were overturned at Lourdes ; an entire mountain disappeared, and was replaced by a lake. When Sicily and Calabria were shaken, the Pyrénées also experienced the shock.

The highest part of the Pyrénées is covered with snow at all seasons. These snows melt most abundantly after the rains of spring and summer, which are borne hither by winds from the south-west and south, and after storms. Then confusion reigns in every direction, and torrents rush down with resistless force, bearing before them trees, rocks, and even villages. The villages of Chaize and St. Martin were entirely destroyed, with their inhabitants, by the *lavanges* of Feb. 10, 1601. These *lavanges* are immense masses of snow, which form during the winter, and fall when the wind blows with ordinary force.

The *lavanges* are not the only dangers to which the inhabitants of the Pyrénées are exposed. Portions of the rock frequently break off, and carry ruin and desolation before them. In 1650, a shower of stones descended from the Pic de Héas, into the Valley of Héas, and re-ascended the opposite slope. A large lake was formed by the overflowing of the torrent, which was arrested in its course ; but this did not exist long, as another convulsion, in 1788, caused its disappearance.

The Pyrénées exhibit at every step gaping fragments of rock, and large clefts in the earth, through which the rain filters, and forms basins in the ground, till it can find an issue.

Mountains of Bigorre.

This portion of the Pyrénées abounds with beauties ; seven vallies, remarkable for their picturesque situation

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and varied productions, divide it into as many groups; these mountains have formerly experienced considerable changes, of which traces appear at every step. In many places, no being has breathed, no plant has vegetated, no beaten footpath points the traveller to the end of his route; on the slightest change of the atmosphere storms occur. Thick fogs conceal the traces of the *isards*, the only guides in these places, where frightful gulfs present themselves on every side.

In the month of May impetuous torrents fall from the tops of the mountains; and inundations, caused by the sudden melting of the snow and heavy rains, take place in the narrow vallies. Trees broken by the violence of the wind, often intercept the course of the torrents; or, perhaps, borne away, carry with them the crops and habitation on the sides of the mountains. Slips of the land and falls of the rock occur, from time to time, till the month of October.

In addition to the curious and the invalids, these mountains are visited by numerous artists and men of science; the painter and the poet come to study nature, the model of all art, while the disciple of Linneus is enriching his herbar, and the mineralogist is adding to his collection of crystals and stones.

PLAN OF A TOUR OF FIFTEEN DAYS IN THE HAUTES-PYRENEES.

ALL the principal curiosities of the Hautes-Pyrénées may be visited in fifteen days according to the following routes. The traveller will, however, find a guide indispensable, or he will run the risk of being lost at every step. He is supposed to set out from Barèges, using either horse or porters.

FIRST DAY.

Pic de Leyrey.—On setting out, the traveller ascends the side of a mountain, against which stands the house of the *commandant*, and soon arrives at the top of the *Dyke Lévôis*: from this spot, in fine weather, the clouds

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appear in singular groups, and the small forest of beech-trees and firs, which overlooks Baréges, is visible; still higher is a spacious terrace, clothed with verdure, and near it are folds in which the shepherds inclose their flocks for the night. The traveller then reaches the Pic de Læyre, which is rather difficult of access: the botanist may remark the *anthracium liliastrum* of Linnæus and the martagon lily. The summit of this peak is composed of schistous rocks, the order and direction of which may be seen at a glance.—Return to Baréges, the central point of all the excursions.

SECOND DAY.

Mountain of Liens, Pic de Lisse, called La Piquette.—The traveller should set out early in the morning, and, to abridge the route, take the lower footpath. Near Baréges will be seen banks of hard and argillaceous schistus, forming the substratum of beds of slate; and a short distance beyond them will be heard the torrent of the *Liens*. The rhododendron may be observed here 1200 feet above the level of Baréges. Proceeding, the traveller arrives at a small level plain, whence there is a fine view—then ascends an acclivity of more difficult access,—proceeds up the torrent as far as the foot of the mountain, and, finally, reaches the Pic de Lisse, called La Piquette, having noticed, in passing, the mountain of Astason. On the Pic de Lisse are found the amianthus, rock crystal, and white and violet schorl. The traveller returns to the border of the Bastan by the same path as he followed in going.

THIRD DAY.

Lake of Escougour.—On setting out, the traveller proceeds towards a deep ravine, well worthy of attention. As soon as he has ascended the eminence which terminates this defile, he passes over ruins heaped on ruins, in the wildest disorder; no water, no kind of vegetation; crumbling mountains hanging over others already fallen; and the whole scenery of the most melancholy character. He then passes near a cavern inhabited by fishermen, and arriving, at last, at the end of the ravine, leaving the

horses and mules on a lawn, ascends the truncated mountain on which the Lake of Escougoux is situated. The depth of this lake has not been ascertained: it abounds with trout, and above it are three others, the Lac Noir, the Lac Carère, or de Tersan, and the Lac des Truites. Ferruginous granite is met with on these heights. From the top of the peak, which prevents the fall of the lake, there is a fine view of the whole ravine, and of the environs of the Pic du Midi. In fine weather, the traveller should contrive to return by the light of the moon, which produces beautiful effects in the narrow defiles of the Pyrénées.

FOURTH DAY.

Pic du Midi—La Hourquette des Cinq-Ours—Le Petit Lac, or Lacquet.—The Pic du Midi, which was formerly regarded as the highest of the Pyrénées, is situated four leagues from Barèges, and commands a fine view of the Pyrénées, of which it forms a section, embracing numerous mountains and several vallies, as far as the centre of the fertile valley of Campan. Before the traveller reaches it, he must pass along the hills parallel with the right bank of the Bastan, on which are several scattered huts. After two hours' walk he arrives at the source of the Gave. The Mountain of Tau presents excellent pasturages covered with flocks; the space already traversed is very fatiguing both to men and horses. He afterwards passes into the *Couret de Honchet*, a broad and deep ravine, where bridges of snow intimate to the stranger that he is at a considerable elevation; and, at last, enters into the vestibule, as it were, of the Pic du Midi.

Farther on, is the Lake of Honchet, or Lacquet, near which may be observed banks of calcareous stones, resting on large masses of light grey quartz, succeeded by dark and hard schistus, pierced with small holes. This lake is 5400 feet above the level of the sea; its length is about 1500 feet, and its breadth about 900 feet. In order to ascend to the top of the peak more easily, turn to the right by the *Hourquette des Cinq Ours*, and four hours will be sufficient. The most difficult path is towards the

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middle, because the hill, in ascending, is sometimes not more than a foot from the traveller's face: a rock, from which there is a good view, affords a resting place. The traveller then crosses a small plain, covered with hardened snow, and surrounded by rocks, on which are a few scattered patches of green moss. The *carnillet-moussier* and the *gentiana* flourish here.

The view from the summit, the great object of the traveller's exertions, is very extensive, embracing the fertile plains of Bigorre and Béarn. The ocean, the shining and bending Garonne, and Mont Canigou, appear in the distance. From this spot may be observed the different chains of mountains which rise in the form of an amphitheatre, as far as the frontiers of Spain; the pointed Peak of Neouvieuille (old snow) rises above these groups. More than half a league distant appear the towers of Marboré and Mont Perdu; to the west is Vignemale. Many travellers have engraved their names on the Pic du Midi, but time effaces them, and in a short time those of Tournefort and Darcet will no longer be visible.

In descending, the traveller may rest on a small plain of the Hourquette des Cinq Ours, where the unfortunate astronomer, Plantade, perished by the side of his quadrant; and return by the small lake, following nearly the same turnings as in the ascent to Bagnères by the Tourmalet and the Valley of Campan.

Laurent was the name of the guide who accompanied M. Ramond, the author of "*Observations on the Pyrénées*," in his ascent of the Pic du Midi.

FIFTH DAY.

The traveller must ascend the Bastan as far as its principal sources, and arrive early at the Tourmalet. This broad and lofty mountain is ascended by narrow paths traced obliquely, so that they appear one above another. In one part the path passes by a kind of cornice, along the edge of a perpendicular abyss, where the traveller must trust entirely to the astonishing instinct of the mules and horses accustomed to this kind of danger. The eagle is frequently seen on these mountains. Ar-

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rived at the top, the eye ranges over long and dreary defiles, covered with snow, fragments of rocks, and broad ravines, destitute of verdure, except moss and a few degenerate plants. Not far distant is the Pic de l'Espare; the botanist may here gather the *gentiana nivalis* and the iris *xiphium* of Linnæus, and the mineralogist may observe veins of quartz in the schistus forming this mountain.

Proceeding towards Campan, the traveller crosses long tracts covered with snow; and farther on, a number of small streams, which soon transform the mountain into a vast reservoir. This portion of the Tourmalet is certainly the most curious. Verdure begins to appear, and the sound of horns and dogs announces the proximity of the inhabited valley. On the Escabelle is found the *digitalis purpurea*; and in this valley may be seen the *sambucus racemosa*, *eryngium amithistum*, and the *acer platanoides*. For Campan, see page 193.

SIXTH DAY.

From *Aste* to the *Pène de l'Heyris*, and to the *Puits d'Arris*.—See page 193.

Bagnères. See page 191.

Return to *Baréges*, by *Lourdes* and *Luz*.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DAYS.

To *Cauterets*, by *Luz*, *St. Sauveur*, and *Pierrefitte*.—The traveller passes before the *Sofa*. See page 201. Farther on is the *Point St. Augustin*, and near it several cascades, one of which descends from *Cers*, situated at the other side of the *Gave*, on a truncated cone. Here pigeons are caught in the month of Sept. The landscape improves towards *Luz*. See page 200. From *Luz* to *St. Sauveur*, See page 201. Sleep at *Cauterets*. Return from *Cauterets* to *Baréges*.

NINTH DAY.

To *Gavarnie*, by *St. Sauveur* and *Gèdres*.—Before quitting the valley of *Baréges*, the Fall of the *Gave* at *Gavarnie* should be visited. The route to it is along the

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brink of a precipice, and is so narrow, and in some places so perilous, that it is only practicable on horseback, or in a chair carried by porters. Beyond St. Sauveur the defile becomes a narrow precipice, along the bottom of which the torrent rolls. Two villages, *Pragnères* and *Gèdres*, appear lost in this frightful solitude. The Pyrénées contain nothing more gloomy; for four hours you walk along the ridge of ravines formed by immense falls of earth, in a mournful silence, uninterrupted by any sound but the rolling of torrents and the cawing of rooks. A solitary road leads to a deserted chapel in the mountains. Arrived at the village of *Gèdres*, behind the *Maison Palasset*, will be seen a kind of cavern, formed by two enormous rocks, shaded by a variety of shrubs. At the bottom of this retired grotto issues a stream abounding with trout.

Following the road towards Gavarnie, (to see the famous *Cascade of Saussa*, and farther the *Chaos*, or *Peyrade*,) the traveller arrives at a prodigious heap of rocks, each from forty to fifty feet square, and sufficient to build a house. This singular spot is termed the *Chaos*, and the term *Grand Chaos* is given to the place occupied by the largest stones, some of which are from ten to one hundred cubic feet. One of these rocks, the *Railé*, or *Stone of Notre Dame*, is held in veneration here: and pilgrims, after having visited the chapel at the end of this desert, offer their prayers at the bottom of this rock, or at the top, if they have the courage to climb it.

The traveller at last arrives at *Gavarnie*, which separates France from Spain, and the summit of which is 8400 feet above the level of the sea, and finds himself, as it were, in a desert, far from the habitable world. His admiration and astonishment will here reach their climax. Before him appears a vast amphitheatre of perpendicular rocks; its sides presenting to his imagination vestiges of towers and fortifications, and its summit covered with eternal snows, beneath which the Gave has forced itself a passage. The interior of the inclosure is strewn with fragments and traversed by torrents. Entering into this inclosure, formerly a large lake, the waters of which have broken down the banks, and afforded a passage to the Gave, a *coup-d'œil*, certainly unique of its kind, is sh-

tained. The Gave is seen issuing from the lake of Mont Perdu, precipitating itself, near the old bridge and the eternal glaciers, down a height of more than 300 feet, and afterwards dividing into seven cascades. The most beautiful is that to the left; it falls from a great height, and is so detached from the rock, that it appears like a long piece of silver gauze. The air near it is so cold, that the visiter must be well clothed, and should drink some spirits. The Gave is afterwards seen passing under a bridge of snow: at first, a small stream, scarcely murmuring, it suddenly enlarges, assumes a deep blue colour, rushes over the rocks, carrying with it broken trees and fragments of rock, and threatening to bury the adjoining districts. At a distance are seen the Marboré, with its blue ridges, Mont Perdu, and other mountains, on which Ariosto has laid the scene of his fictions.

Almost all strangers who come to the baths, visit this famous circus, and during the season pleasure-parties of forty or fifty persons go through the valley of Gavarnie, either on horseback or with porters. Horses well adapted for these excursions may be hired. Gavarnie is outside of the last line of custom-houses, so that if the traveller wishes to take his own horse, he should obtain a passport (*asseoit à caution*) at Gèdres, in order to avoid its being seized by the officers. All the hired horses are licensed by the customs for the whole season. The *Inn* at Gavarnie is well kept.

TENTH DAY.

Sortie d'Héas, Brèche-de-Roland, Marboré.—At the chapel of Héas commences the valley of Tremousse, and the glaciers which surmount it: in front is the amphitheatre of Tremousse. Two hundred paces farther, on the right, is seen the Port de Canaou, leading down to the valley of Beousse, which is in Spain. The traveller soon reaches a dreary wild, crosses the Gave over a small bridge, arrives at a steep and stony road, enters into the valley of Estaubé, and afterwards ascends to the plain of Coumélle, covered with pasturages and flocks; from its summit, sees the Piméné, and at its foot the beautiful *spectacles* of Saussa; below, and to the left, is Sarraletz.

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covered with glaciers, and a large sheet of snow : here also are seen several shepherds' huts ; thence the traveller proceeds towards the south, to ascend to the Brèche de Roland and the Marboré. Marboré, which here forms the summit of the Pyrénées, is covered with snow, assuming various singular forms. The Brèche de Roland is described by M. Ramond in the following terms : " After having crossed the glaciers, I arrived in front of a gigantic door-way : let the reader imagine a wall from 300 to 600 feet high, raised between France and Spain, and actually separating them : let him then imagine that Roland, mounted on his war-horse, and wishing to make a passage, has cut, about the middle, with a blow of his sword, a breach of 300 feet, and he will then have an idea of what the mountaineers called the Brèche de Roland. The wall is not thick, but derives support on the side of the towers of Marboré, which rise majestically above the gate and all its avenues, resembling a citadel, such as Roland would have placed there to defend the passage. Besides the gate there are two windows in the wall, in the middle of the two horns of the crescent ; and opposite these two points are two pyramidal hills, placed at equal distances, forming an *avant corps* to the edifice, as if to protect the circus which it incloses, for here every thing is symmetrical, and Roland worked on a plan, doing equal credit to his intelligence and to the strength of his arm.

" It is, however, a dreary desert : no vegetation ; snow accumulated on the French side to a considerable height, but not so frequently on the Spanish side, where it soon yields to the southern rays, and discovers long ravines, and vast falls of earth which nature has not yet rendered productive, rocks scattered in every direction, and hills heaped one above another.

" From the windows of the circus an immense view presents itself, and the eye wanders over Arragon. Nothing, in fact, interposes between the inclosure of this circus, and the plains which extend to the verge of the horizon."

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH DAYS.

Cauterets, Vignemale, St. Savin, Lourdes.—The Lake

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de Gaube is a vast reservoir, surrounded by heights, the fronts of which, covered with snow, are reflected in its limpid waters. Here visitors from Caunterets generally stop, and admire, at a distance, the bold forms of the Vignemale, and the glaciers which shine upon its triple head. Here likewise they generally take some of the provisions they have brought with them : a fisherman's boat on the lake supplies trout, and the green sward a table. Those who wish to take a nearer view of the Vignemale, and to survey the snows and ice which ages have heaped upon it, must ascend for two hours across granitic fragments. In the ascent they will see numerous locks of *isards*, which, with a quickness that the eye can scarcely follow, ascend the steepest slopes, and glance from rock to rock as if borne on the wings of the wind. This mountain is the loftiest of the French Pyrénées, as the Mont Perdu, which is about 246 feet higher, is on the Spanish side.

After viewing all the various mountains which the Vignemale commands, the traveller descends into the valley of the *Ossouet*, which opens at Gavarnie, or returns to Caunterets, by the *Lake d'Estou*, and the valley of *Lutour*. For Pierrefitte, Luz, Argelès, and Lourdes, see *Index*.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Mont Piméné.—On leaving Gèdres, the traveller ascends the Coumélie, and goes along the edge of the valley of Estaubé. After seven hours walk over the most difficult paths, he arrives at the foot of the Piméné. The summit is a very narrow rock, overlooking on each side deep precipices ; hence there is an imposing prospect : to the south-east is the magnificent amphitheatre of Estaubé, the upper part of which is covered with snow. The amphitheatre is surmounted by two eminences, one of which, the *Cylindre*, directs the eye towards Mont Perdu. To the right appear the vast towers of Marboré : to the right of the second tower is the *Pic-Blanc*, then the *Brèche de Roland*, and the *Talion*. In front, in the direction of the circus of Gavarnie, on the mountain of *Laouboussac*, is the lake of this name. Beyond, rise the lofty moun-

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tains of Spain, and the immense parallel chains, called the Mountains of Ossou; to the north are the mountains of Saouguet, Aspey, and Sestrède-Malle. In the distance of the valley Gavarnie, may be distinguished the plain of Argelès, to the right of the valley, and in the same parallel direction, Canlon, Laitère, the mountain of Barade, and beyond, the Pic de Bergoms; in the centre of the mountains, toward the east, the Pic du Midi rears its towering head.

From the Piméné, the eye descries the diplomatic line which separates Spain and France. From the top of the Port de Gavarnie it follows the direction of the great chain, passing by the Talion and the Brèche de Roland; there it strikes off towards the south, to include the lake of Marboré; then it suddenly bears towards the north, by the peak which connects the base of the Cylindre with the walls of Estaubé, and extends towards the east, to gain successively the Port de Pinédé, the Port Vieux, &c., so that it includes the towers of Marboré, their lake, the source of the Gave, and the circus of Gavarnie, and excludes the Cylindre, Mont Perdu, and its lake.

The traveller returns by the Coumèlie, and sleeps at Gèdres.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH DAYS.

N.B. Rondo, the guide, has several times ascended Mont Perdu.

Ascent of Mont Perdu.—The traveller must rise early, and take with him provisions for two days: furnished with iron-pointed poles and cramp-irons, and escorted by good guides, he must proceed towards the Coumèlie, leaving behind the sides of the mountains of Gèdres and their valleys. Returning from the east towards the south, a fine view is obtained of the valleys of Héas and Estaubé, inclosed by mountains, the grand and simple forms of which contrast well with the fragments left behind. As a distance is perceived the peak of Mont Perdu, forming a very oblique cone, covered with snow, which appears above the lofty walls of Estaubé. On the level of the valley of Estaubé saffron flowers are seen budding, and the

traveller already breathes the air of the upper regions ; nearly five hours are occupied in reaching the foot of the amphitheatre. Here every thing appears in beautiful proportion. In the valley is seen the service-tree, and on the ledges of the mountains the red pine ; the beautiful sassafrage covers the blocks with its long leaves. A rivulet crosses the valley over a bed of marble, and forms two picturesque cascades.

The traveller then ascends for three leagues, as far as the Port de Pinédé. On entering Spain, he must stop on the brow of a mountain to take rest, and then cross a dangerous torrent. The next four hours are occupied in ascending the steepest mountains, often at the risk of his life, and he then stops to pass the night in the huts of Spanish shepherds, if he can find any, or, if not, in the open air. Early the next morning he continues to ascend across pointed rocks, without seeing Mont Perdu, if, as frequently happens, a thick fog obscures the horizon. After crossing a glacier, and turning round formidable ramparts, the projections of which sometimes form deep grottoes, he passes them by a small opening, in a perpendicular direction, and, before reaching their summit, goes over about a hundred feet of pointed rocks, where it is almost impossible to cling either with the hands or feet. Here a new eminence, which is but a satellite of Mont Perdu, presents itself. This, as well as another, the traveller ascends. He is then not far from the summit of Mont Perdu, and beholds a cascade which, below this precipice, has forced itself a perpendicular passage through one of the rocks forming a rampart to the summit. There is scarcely a space of ten inches between the abyss and the foot of the rock which it is necessary to climb. This rock is about eighty feet high, and affords scarcely any hold for the hands or feet, whilst the cold water from the cascade keeps falling on the traveller's body. At length, in about half an hour, he reaches the summit of Mont Perdu, and experiences sensations inconceivable to those who have not been in similar situations.

Mont Perdu is, in the Pyrénées, what Mont Blanc is in the Alps—the giant who rules the whole chain. Crowned with glaciers and snow, and surrounded by

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precipices, it appears inaccessible. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the ascent, M. Ramond, and some others, have accomplished it. Botanists may observe here the *ranunculus parnassia folius*, the *saxifraga grœnlandica*, the *artemisia rupestris*, the *cerastium*, and the *aretia alpina*.

The traveller afterwards proceeds by the same path towards Gavarnie ; the valley which bears this name contains about 1200 inhabitants. The mountaineers of this canton are remarkable for their vivacity and courage; their principal exercise is hunting the *isard*, and in this they have attained extraordinary agility.

Although the bear of the Pyrénées is not so large or so strong as that of the Alps, its chase presents some dangers. When the mountaineer hunts the bear, he puts on three sheep-skins, and if his ball does not bring down the animal, he calmly awaits its approach, suffers himself to be seized by it, and then cuts open its belly with his knife.

The dogs of the Pyrénées are a fine race, but degenerate if taken far from these mountains, and are preserved with difficulty.

Amongst other places which the traveller may visit are, the Convent of Medoux, the Maison Cabanious, the Passage of Echelle, the Church and Cemetery of Gèdres, Mont Sinistre, the Chaos of Peyrade, the Source of the Gave, the site of the ancient Lakes in the Circus of Gavarnie, the Bridges of snow, the Bridge of Spain, the Chaos of Picaromme, the Cascade of Maurat, the Spring of Bayard, the Valley of Pragnères, that of Aure, of which Aurea is the chief place, the Sant de Madame, the Fountain of Andiole, on the road to Gèdres, &c.

No. 35.—FROM PARIS TO BAR-SUR-ORNAIN,
THROUGH MEAUX AND CHALONS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bondy	3	Jalons	4
Claye]	4	Châlons sur Marne]	4
Meaux	4		42
Saint Jean les Deux Jumeaux	3	La Chaussée	4
La Ferté sous Jouarre	2	Vitry sur Marne	4
La Ferme de Paris	4	Longchamp	4
Château Thierry	3	Saint Dizier	3
Paroy	2	Sauldrupt	3
Dormans	3	Bar-sur-Ornain	3
Port à Binson	2		
Epernay	4		

31½ p. 631.

CONTINUATION FROM MEAUX TO MELUN.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Couilly	2	Guignes	2
Fontenay	5	Melun*	4

6½ p. 131.

BONDY, in dep. of Seine. This village has been known upwards of 1100 years. A large forest, celebrated as the scene of many tragical events, took its name from it. Chilperic II., king of France, was assassinated here. The castle of *Raincy*, which belonged to the duke of Orleans, is situated in the middle of this forest.

MEAUX, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is situated in a plain on the Marne. The choir of the Church, formerly a cathedral, merits the attention of connoisseurs. It contains the mausoleum of the eloquent Bossuet. It has a handsome Market-hall, a Museum, an Agricultural Society, a College and a Theatre. Its cheeses, known under the name of *fromages de Brie*, are much esteemed; and it trades in corn, flour, and wool.

A part of this town was formerly fortified, and was the retreat of the inhabitants during several sieges. In 1536 the peasants forming the faction called *La Jacquerie* attacked it with loss. Queen Brunehaut was taken prisoner here by Chilperic.

Near Meaux is the *Rocher du Crécy*, a rock 60 feet in height and 150 in breadth, remarkable for its grottoes

and petrifications, as well as for its formation being the result of successive deposits from the waters of a fountain.

Pop. 6600. *Fairs.* May 15; Nov. 11; and first Sat. in each month.

Inns. La Sirène; les Quatre-Fils Aimon; and la Croix d'Or.

LA FERTE SOUS JOUARRE, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is a neat town, with many promenades. It carries on a considerable trade in grindstones, which abound in the neighbourhood, and are the finest in Europe. It has manufactories of cards, pottery, and wool.

Pop. 3600. *Inns.* Le Grand Condé; la Ville de Metz; le Lion d'Or.

Near this place is *Jouarre*, a neat town, picturesquely situated on a mountain, commanding la Ferté, and a long valley, in the middle of which meanders the Little Morin. This valley is interspersed with villas, amongst which is the chateau of M. Jussieu, commanding a fine view.

CHATEAU THIERRY, in dep. of Aisne, is situated on the Marne, and has walks along its banks. It is defended by an old and strong Castle. This town has manufactories of earthenware, white soap, linens, hosiery, and cutlery. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine, so celebrated for his Fables, &c., whose house is still shewn.

Pop. 4700. *Fairs.* Friday after Ascension, and Friday after la Toussaint.

Inns. La Sirène; and les Mariniers.

DORMANS, in dep. of Marne, is a little town, on the left bank of the Marne, remarkable for the excellence of its wines. It has a coalpit, and a mineral fountain, the water of which is ferruginous and aperient. Dormans manufactures pottery, and sends wood and coal to Paris.

Pop. 2300.

EPERNAY, in dep. of Marne, is a small town on the left bank of the Marne surrounded by mountains. It carries on a trade in excellent Champagne wines, red and white, and has quarries of millstones, manufactories of earthenware, and paper-mills. The large and deep cellars, in which the bottles of wine are piled one above another, are worthy of notice. The scenery in the vicinity is truly romantic. Epernay was taken in 1692 by

Henry IV., after a vigorous resistance; Marshal Biron was killed by the king's side. It has a College and a Theatre.

Pop. 5000. *Fairs.* Saturday in the third week in Lent; July 22; Sept. 14; and Saturday before All Saints.

Inns. L'Ecu; and la Poste aux Chevaux.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, the capital of the dep. of Marne, is seated, as its name imports, on this river. It is a considerable city, situated in meadows; but its soil is very barren. The Town-house, the Prefect's Hotel, the principal Church, and the Gate of Ste. Croix, are worthy of observation. That which strikes the eye of a stranger is the Jard, than which, a more beautiful promenade is not to be found in any other city of France. Chalons has a College, a Royal School of arts and trades, the pupils of which amount to 450, educated at the expense of government; a public Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Botanical Garden, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre.

The town is badly built, the streets being narrow and the *places* very irregular. The gate of Ste. Croix, in the Louis style, is worthy of notice. Chalons, in the time of the Emperor Aurelian, was considered one of the principal towns of Gallic Belgium. Two great battles took place in its vicinity, that in which Tetricus was defeated by Aurelian, and that in which Attila and his allies were defeated and dispersed by the Romans, the French, and the Goths in 451. This town gave birth to David Blondel the architect, La Caille the astronomer, and N. P. d'Ablancourt, the translator of several ancient authors. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn and oats, which are conveyed to Paris; red and white wines, smoked and dried pork. Chalons has distilleries, hemp, cotton, and paper mills; and manufactures summer cloths, serges, stuffs, linen cloths, cordage, girths, and hosiery.

Pop. 10,784. *Fairs.* First Saturday in Lent, 15th day from the 1st Tuesday in Easter, evening of Whitsunday, Aug. 1, and 2d Saturday after St. Martin.

Inns. La Cloche d'Or; le Palais Royal; la Ville de Paris; and la Ville de Nancy.

VITRY-SUR-MARNE, or VITRY LE FRANCAIS, in dep. of Marne, is situated at the junction of the Saulx

and the Marne. It is regularly laid out, although built of wood, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wood, and coal. The *place* in which the principal church is built is handsome. It manufactures serges, druggets, and hosiery. There is also a cotton-spinning manufactory. It was fortified in 1815.

Pop. 7000. *Inns.* La Croix d'Or ; l'Epée Royale.

SAINT DIZIER, in dep. of Haute-Marne, is a considerable town on the Marne, which here becomes navigable, and greatly facilitates commerce. The Blaise, a small river which runs into the Marne, and on which there are several forges, and an oil-cloth manufactory, also adds to the advantages of its situation. It trades in wood and iron, and manufactures nails and spits. The forests, which surround this town, contain excellent wood for ship-building ; and there are many iron works. *Pop.* 5700.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, or BAR-LE-DUC, in dep. of Meuse, is divided into Upper and Lower : it is watered by the Ornain, which abounds with fine fish, particularly trout. Over this river is a very commodious bridge. An immense number of fir and oak planks are brought to this place from the Vosges, and sent to Paris ; they are conveyed on rafts as far as Vitry le Français. In the Church of St. Pierre, Upper Town, is a statue representing a skeleton eaten by worms, which is much admired. The Promenades of Saules and Paquis, and the Theatre, are worthy of observation. Its suburbs produce hemp and wood, as well as wines not inferior to those of Champagne, of which a great traffic is made. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen cloth, laces, woollen stuffs, hats, gloves, and leather. Excellent preserves of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries, are made here ; likewise all sorts of steel work. In its neighbourhood are iron mines, mineral waters, and curious fossils.

Pop. 9900. *Fairs.* Jan. 21, May 20, and Nov. 2.

Inns. Hotels du Cygne ; du Lion d'Or ; de la Croix d'Or ; du Soleil d'Or ; and la Pomme d'Or.

CONTINUATION FROM MEAUX TO CHALONS, THROUGH
MONTMIRAIL.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Jean les Deux Jumeaux	3	Fromentières	3
La Ferté sous Jouarre*	2	Étoges	3
Bussières	3	Chaintrix	4
Vieux Maison	3	Châlons sur Marne*	4½
Montmirail	3		

14½ p. 28½ l.

MONTMIRAIL, in dep. of Marne, is situated on a mountain, near the right bank of the Little Morin. It makes iron work, hedging bills, spades, and other gardening utensils; cutlery, corkscrews, steel articles, surgeons' and dentists' instruments. Spar is found near it. Its mustard is noted. In 1814, the French defeated the Allies here. Cardinal de Retz was born at Montmirail. In the vicinity is a chateau with a good park, belonging to the Duke de Doudeauville.

Pop. 2150. *Inn.* La Cloche.

ÉTOGES, a village in dep. of Marne, possesses a chateau and a wool manufactory. *Inn.* La Poste.

CHAINTRIX, a village in dep. of Marne, on the left bank of la Somme Soude, has paper-mills. *Inn.* La Poste.

CONTINUATION FROM BAR-SUR-ORNAIN TO NANCY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Villette	4	Rosières en Haye	4
St. Mihiel	4	Nancy	5
Besamont	5		

11 p. 22 l.

ST. MIHIEL, in dep. of Meuse, is a considerable town on the right bank of the Meuse, with manufactories of cottons and cloths. It has been several times besieged, particularly in 1635, by Louis XIV., who destroyed the fortifications. The parochial church contains a curious specimen of sculpture, called the sepulchre; it was executed by Ligier Michier, a pupil of Michael Angelo. It has a College and a Library.

Inns. Les Trois Maures; la Poste; le Lion d'Or; le Bras d'Or; la Licorne. *Pop.* 5200.

BEAUMONT, in dep. of Meuse, has iron works.

NANCY, on the left bank of the Meurte, is the chief place of the dep. of Meurte, and was formerly capital of Lorraine. It is considered one of the most beautiful towns in France, and is divided into Old and New; the latter is distinguished by the splendour and regularity of its buildings, and the breadth of its streets, for which it is chiefly indebted to Stanislas, king of Poland. Amongst the principal buildings are the Cathedral, containing the tombs of the dukes of Lorraine, the Town House, the New Barracks, the Episcopal Palace, and that of the ancient University. The Church of Notre Dame de Bons Secours, in the Old Town, contains the marble mausoleum of king Stanislas, a beautiful piece of sculpture by Girardon. Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, was interred here, but was afterwards conveyed to Bruges in Flanders, to be deposited by the side of his daughter Maria.

Nancy possesses a Public Library, a Museum, an excellent Botanic Garden, a Royal College, and a Society of Agriculture and Science. There are also eight Hospitals, a Mint, a Palace of Justice, an Exchange, and a Theatre.

The *Place Royale*, with its triumphal arch, is worthy of notice. The promenades are the walks near the *places* d'Alliance and de la Carriere, and la Pepinière.

The commerce of Nancy was formerly much more extensive, but it still trades in cloths, paper, liqueurs, candles, and types, for which it is famous. Amongst its distinguished natives were Callot the engraver, E. de Choiseul, a minister of state, T. Rellanche, a painter, P. J. Buchon, a physician, St. Lambert, a poet, Mory, the antiquary, Greffigny, the author of Peruvian Letters, C. Bayard, the sculptor, Marshal Bassompierre, and Sigisbert, the sculptor.

Diligences every day for Paris, Strasbourg, Metz, Colmar, Plombières during summer, and Dieuze.

Pop. 30,000. *Fairs.* May 21, and Nov. 6.

Inns. Hotel d'Angleterre; Hotel du Petit Paris; Hotel Royal; Hotel des Halles; and les Trois Maures.

No. 36.—FROM PARIS TO BALE, THROUGH TROYES,
VESOUL, AND BELFORT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Charenton*	2	Vesaignes	4
Grosbois	3	Langres	4
Brie Comte Robert (a)	2		69
Guignes	4	Griffonotes	3
Mormans	2	Fayl Billot	3
Nangis	3	Ceintre	3
La Maison Rouge	3	Combeau Fontaine	3
Provins	3	Port sur Saône	3
	29	Vesoul	3
Nogent sur Seine	4		87
Font sur Seine	2	Calmoutier	3
Les Granges	3	Lure (b)	4
Les Grez	3½	Champagney	4½
TroYES*	4½	Belfort	4
	39		102½
Montiérame	4½	Chavannes	4
Vandœuvre	3	Altkirch	4
Bar sur Aube	5	Les Trois Maisons	4
Colombey les Deux Eglises	3½	Bourg Libre, or St. Louis sous	
Sazaincourt	2	Huningue	3
Chaumont en Bassigny	4	Bâle	2
	61		

59½ p. 119½ l.

- (a) From Brie Comte Robert to Melun* . . . 4 l.
(b) From Lure to Saint-Sauveur . . . 4 l.

GROSBOIS, a village, in dep. of Seine, with a *Chateau*, composed of three piles of buildings. The park, which is surrounded by a wall, contains 1700 acres. This *Chateau* was successively occupied by Louis XVIII., when Count of Provence, Barras, Moreau, and Berthier.

BRIE COMTE ROBERT, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is situated on the right bank of the Hyères. This little town trades in corn and cheese. It has a post-office.

Pep. 2600.

PROVINS, an ancient town on the Vouzie, in dep. of Seine et Marne. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town. It trades in corn, flour, and wool; and conserves of roses and of violets are made here. It has a cotton-spinning manufactory, and makes linsey-woolsey stuffs, fruggets, and cottons.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Tower of St. Queriau, the base of which is of Roman origin; the Ramparts, and the ruins of a Castle, formerly inhabited by the Counts of Champagne and Brie. Provins has a College, a Library, Mineral Springs, and Promenades. *Pop.* 5500.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, a town on the left bank of the Seine, in dep. of Aube, trades in horses and corn. It has manufactories for cotton, linen, hosiery, and cotton spinning. The only objects worthy of notice are the Bridge, Flour-Mill, and the Tower of the Church. *Pop.* 3200.

Inns. Le Signe de la Croix, les Trois Rois, and Jerusalem.

Two leagues south-east of this town are the ruins of the Abbey of *Paraclete*, founded in the twelfth century by Abelard.

BAR SUR AUBE, in dep. of Aube, is situated at the bottom of a mountain, terminating the valley of Aube, the view from which is delightful. This city trades in excellent wines, corn, cloths, serges, linens, hosiery, wool, wood, hemp, and china. It has a Paper-Mill and Glass-Houses, a Button Manufactory, and two for nails.

Two leagues from Bar sur Aube stands the *Abbey of Clairvaux*, which was founded by St. Bernard. It is now transformed into a House of Correction, in which 2000 prisoners are employed in the manufacture of different stuffs. The famous tun of St. Clairvaux, which will contain eight hundred tuns of wine, is still preserved. *Pop.* 4000.

Inns. Le Mulet, and la Croix Blanche.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, the chief place in the dep. of Haute-Marne, is seated on a mountain between the Marne and the Suisse. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill. The Town-House is an elegant modern building, and its principal hall is adorned with a bust of Henry IV., which was given to this town by that monarch as a reward for its fidelity. The Palace of Justice was formerly a part of the Chateau of the Counts of Champagne. This town has a valuable Library, a Cabinet of Philosophical Instruments

ments, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, and Promenades. The entrance to the College Church is much admired.

It carries on a great trade in corn, rye, sheep, candles, swords, and wax, which is refined and conveyed to the departments; and has manufactories of druggets, serges, gloves, hosiery, cutlery, excellent sabres, and linens. There are iron works and iron mines at a little distance.

The Allies concluded a treaty here in 1814, with the view of overturning Napoleon. Bouchardon, the sculptor, was a native of this place.

Pop. 6000. *Fairs.* Jan. 14, Tuesday after Easter, and Oct. 1.

Inns. L'Arbre d'Or, la Fontaine, la Fleur de Lis, and l'Ecu de France.

Bourmont, seven leagues from Chaumont, is a small town, surrounded by mountains, at the foot of which are the beautiful vallies of the Meuse. It commands a magnificent view, embracing more than eighty villages.

LANGRES, in dep. of Haute-Marne, near the left bank of the Marne, is situated on the great chain of mountains which crosses France from south to north. This ancient city was taken and burnt during the passage of Attila; it was rebuilt, and shared the same fate from the Vandals in 407. About the end of the seventeenth century, while building the fortifications, many Roman antiquities, relative to sacrifices and tombs, were found, and many similar discoveries have been made since, particularly in 1770.

The Cathedral is an ancient and noble building: the peristyle of the choir appears to be the remains of a temple dedicated to some pagan divinity; and behind the grand altar is a column, on which it is said a statue of Jupiter Ammon was placed: the screen, in the form of a triumphal arch, the bishop's seat of red marble, and the modern portico, are worthy of notice. Langres has also a Town-House, a Library, a College, a Theatre, Fountains, and Promenades commanding fine views.

Langres is the most elevated spot in France; three rivers spring from the mountain on which it is situated, which flow into three different seas, the Meuse, the

Marne, and the Vingeanne. Langres manufactures good cutlery, sulphuric acid, druggets, serges, and cottons; it carries on cotton-spinning and wool-dyeing, and has manufactories of china, paper-mills, iron works, millstones, and cordage. Diderot, a celebrated philosopher, was born at this place.

Fairs. Jan. 17, and Aug. 18.

Inns. La Poste, l'Etoile, and la Comète.

FAYL BILLOT, in dep. of Haute-Marne, is a market-town, trading in basket-work and leather. It has also bleaching-yards.

Inn. La Poste.

COMBEAU FONTAINE, in dep. of Haute-Saône, is agreeably situated, and is crossed by three high roads, which tend much to its wealth.

PORT SUR SAONE, in dep. of Haute-Saône, is a large market-town on the left bank of the Saône, over which is a beautiful bridge. It trades in corn, cattle, oats, iron, glass, and timber. A great number of boats are built here. *Pop.* 2000.

VESOUL, an ancient and considerable town, the capital of the dep. of Haute-Saône, is situated on the right bank of the Drugeon, at the foot of a mountain called *Motte de Vesoul*, in the shape of a sugar-loaf, the base of which is 1200 or 1500 toises in circumference. This town has mineral waters, and its suburbs produce excellent wines. It trades in ironmongery, linen, and nails, and has an Agricultural Society, a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, a Public Garden, a Theatre, Barracks, Promenades, and Baths.

Inns. L'Aigle Noir, la Poste, and la Croix d'Or.

Near the village of *Frotey*, a league from Vesoul, is the *Frais Puits*, a natural well, about thirty feet in breadth, and the same in depth, having at its mouth the form of a half circle. At the bottom, which is very narrow, is a small fountain in a cleft of the rocks. When it has rained more than two days together, the water springs, fills this well, rises four or five toises above it, and spreads copiously over the neighbouring country, which is soon inundated. This well once saved the town of Vesoul; being besieged in 1557, it had no other help.

deliverance, when suddenly, on the 15th of November, after a rain of twenty-four hours, the Fraix Puits ejected so much water in less than six hours, as to overflow the whole country around. The besiegers, supposing that the inhabitants of Vesoul were going to open some immense reservoir in order to drown the army, raised the siege with so much fright and precipitation, that they abandoned their artillery and ammunition.

Leugne, a village east of Vesoul, has a grotto, which serves as a barometer to all the neighbouring peasants. From the roof, which is fifty feet high, hang immense columns of ice.

Luxeuil, a small town, famous for five warm baths, is six leagues from Vesoul. The ruins of the ancient warm baths, about 400 paces from the city, still attest the magnificence of the prosperous days of Rome. The Town-House is ornamented with pilasters which have been found there. A seminary occupies the ancient Abbey of Luxeuil. This town has a College. *Pop.* 3400.

Inns. Hotel de Diligence, and l'Aigle Noir.

Not far from Vesoul is *Scy sur Saône*, famous for the Chateau which belonged to the family of Beaumont.

CALMOUTIER, in dep. of Haute-Saône, was formerly defended by a strong castle. It has a good inn.

LURE, in dep. of Haute-Saône, is situated in an island formed by a lake, surrounded by woods and mountains. The only objects worthy attention are the rich Abbey, and the Church, the interior of which is richly decorated. This town trades in hosiery and cotton. It has a cotton-spinning manufactory, and in its environs are two coal-mines. *Pop.* 2500.

Inn. L'Ecu de France.

CHAMPAGNEY, in dep. of Haute-Saône, is noted for its glass-houses, its forges, and its coal-pits.

Essert, 3½ leagues beyond Champagny, is a strong town. It trades in iron, linen, and corn. The environs are pretty.

BELFORT, or BEFFORT, a small fortified town in dep. of Haut-Rhin, on the left bank of the Savoureuse, is agreeably situated at the foot of Mont Maudit, on

which is a Castle. At a little distance north of it is a kind of pyramidal tower, called *Pierre Miotte*. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Town-House, the Parochial Church, the Military Hospital, the Library, the College, the Agricultural Society, the curious Garden belonging to Counsellor Boillot, the Promenades, and the Citadel, whence a considerable portion of Alsace may be seen.

This town has three furnaces, four iron works, powder mills, and numerous iron mines. It trades in tin, also brass and iron wire, and has manufactories for cotton-spinning, oil-cloth, paper, and gunpowder. The situation of Belfort, where seven great roads meet, enables it to carry on a considerable trade with Germany and Switzerland. *Pop.* 5000.

Inns. La Ville de Versailles, le Sauvage, l'Ancienne Poste, la Couronne, and le Canon d'Or.

The environs of Belfort abound with enchanting scenery. Three leagues towards the north is the town of *Giromagny*, situated on the road to Nancy and on the Savoureuse, which rises at the *Ballon d'Alsace*, the highest mountain of the Vosges. Here the traveller may see the progress of working the mines, the polishing of porphyry, the sawing of granite, &c. &c. From the top of the *Ballon d'Alsace*, or *l'Echatelon*, the view extends thirty leagues towards the east, and thirty or forty from the south to the west. The fountain on the *Ballon* was formerly kept in much better condition than at present. The road on the mountain, constructed during the reign of Louis XV., is a master-piece of art; and the surrounding scenery is sublime.

ALTKIRCH, in dep. of Haut-Rhin, is a small town, situated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Ill. It is separated by a trench from the Castle which bears the same name, and which was the residence of the Dukes of Austria. It has a College, an Agricultural Society, and Ribbon Manufactories, and trades in printed cottons. *Pop.* 3000.

Inns. Hotel de Lyons, and l'Ours.

Three leagues south of Altkirch, near Ferrette, the po-

ation of which amounts to 800, are the ruins of aateau which was the residence of the Archdukes of Austria. To the south of the same town was the rich bey of Lucelle, now converted into forges.

BOURG LIBRE, or **ST. LOUIS SOUS HUNINGUE**, in dep. of Haut-Rhin, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine. It was formerly a strong town, but its fortifications were demolished by the treaty of 1815. The streets are straight, but badly paved. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church of St. Louis, the Barracks, the Fountains, and the Ramparts. The road from Huningue to Bâle is a monument in memory of General Abatucci, who drove the Austrians from this place in 1796. *Pop.* 800.

BALE. See "Ebel's Traveller's Guide through Switzerland."

**CONTINUATION FROM TROYES TO NANCY, THROUGH
BRIENNE AND JOINVILLE.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Atieramé	4½	Saundron	4
Adœuvre	3	Houdelaincourt	3½
Étane	5	Vaucouleurs	4
Épilly	5	Toul	5
Domartin	3	Velaine	3
Joinville	5½	Nancy*	3

24 p. 48 l.

BRIENNE, on the right bank of the Aube, in dep. of Aube, has manufactories of stockings, hosiery, linen, and goods of every kind. In 1814, the French defeated the Prussians here.

DOMMARTIN LE SAINT PERE, in dep. of Haute-Marne, has iron works and the furnace of Châtillon.

JOINVILLE, an ancient town on the Marne, in dep. of Haute-Marne, has a Chateau. Here is the tomb of the artless historian, the Sire de Joinville. Its trade consists in iron. It manufactures linens, serges, druggists,sey-woolsey stuffs, oil-cloths, stockings, and buckram. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Cardinal de Lorraine. *Pop.* 3000.

VAUCOULEURS, a small town in dep. of Mense, very pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, at the bottom of which is a meadow, extending as far as the eye can reach, and watered by the Mense. It has a cotton-mill, and linen manufactories. G. Delisle, the geographer, and the Abbé Ladvocat, were natives of Vaucouleurs; and near it the famous Jean d'Arc, known as the Maid of Orleans, was born. *Pop.* 2300.

Inns. La Poste, and l'Aigle Royal.

TOUL, in dep. of Meurte, is situated on the Moselle, in a fertile plain, almost surrounded by mountains, which produce large quantities of excellent wines. It was fortified by Henry IV. and Louis XIV., and contains a number of military establishments, for which it is indebted to its former bishops. It has a ci-devant Episcopal Palace of handsome appearance, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Cathedral, a good specimen of Gothic architecture, begun in 965, but not finished till 1447.

Toul has manufactories of hosiery, cotton-spinning, and china, which is much esteemed for its strength, whiteness, the beauty of the enamel, and the variety of its colours. Wines and brandy form a considerable article of its commerce.

Pop. 8000. *Fairs.* Second Friday after Easter, and Sept. 4.

Inn. L'Aigle Imperial.

No. 37.—FROM PARIS TO BAYONNE, THROUGH ORLEANS, POITIERS, AND BORDEAUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Orleans, as at No. 4.	29½	Campagne	3½
Langon, as at No. 5.	139½	Tartas	4
Bazas	4	Pontons	3
Captieux	5	Dax	3½
Poteau	4	Saint Geours	4
Roquefort	5	Cantons	4
Caloy	3	Ondres	4½
Mont de Marsan	3	Bayonne	3
	193		111 p. 222 1

BAZAS, in dep. of Gironde, is situated on a rock. It

was known in the time of the Romans, and was formerly a bishop's see. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and is badly built. It has, however, a Cathedral, erected in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, an Agricultural Society, and Promenades. Its chief trade is in rye, cattle, firewood, glass, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 4600.

Inns. Hotel de Grand Paris.

At *Ossets*, not far from Bazas, is a Gothic Church, built by Clement V.

ROQUEFORT, in dep. of Landes, is romantically situated amidst hills on the Douze. It is noted for its cattle, hemp, honey, wax, and wool. It has limekilns and a pottery. *Pop.* 5500.

MONT DE MARSAN, the chief place in the dep. of Landes, is situated in an immense plain, at the confluence of the Douze and the Midou. It was built in 1140, by Peter Viscount Marsan, and passed to the House of Bourbon by the marriage of Jeanne d'Albert with Antoine de Bourbon, the father of Henry IV. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Bridge over the Douze, which begins to be navigable at this spot; the Prefect's Hotel, the Barracks, and the Palace of Justice. This town also possesses a Library of 11,000 volumes, a College, a Departmental Nursery, a Society of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce, a Theatre, Baths, Prisons, and Promenades. It trades in the productions of the vicinity, and in wools from the dep. of Gers and the Pyrénées, as well as in wines and brandies. Here are mineral waters, which were once very celebrated: they are good for liver complaints.

Pop. 3000. *Fairs.* First Tuesday after St. Martin and after Epiphany, first Tuesday in Lent, and second Tuesday in May.

Inns. Hotel de la Providence, and l'Etoile.

The Canal of Landes commences at this town, from the Douze, which is navigable to Bayonne. It goes along the right bank of this river to Caraban, where it quits it; following the course, and receiving the waters of several rivulets, it arrives at St. Cricq; it then joins the rivulet *Rhinabés*, which it follows as far as its mouth at Gelis, near *Marin*; afterwards it passes along the side of this

river till its entrance into the Baize at the bridge of Bordes. From this place the Baize is navigable to the Garonne. The length of this canal is 21 leagues; it affords an excellent conveyance for the productions of the country, and great facilities for commerce.

The *Department of Landes* is divided into two distinct parts, the *Landes*, the greater part of which the traveller leaves to the right, and the *Chalosse*, a pleasant and fertile country, along the borders of which he passes.

The principal part of the *Landes* consists of extensive plains of sand, without either spring or rivulet; but the other portions are covered with brushwood, and shaded by forests of pines. These *landes*, which are divided into great and small, extend from the environs of Bordeaux, as far as Bayonne, and along the sea-coast, as far as Béarn and Bigorre: they are about thirty leagues in length from south to north, and fifteen or twenty in their greatest breadth from east to west. The inhabitants partake, in character, of the wildness of the country: there are, however, some well built and well furnished houses belonging to wealthy peasants, but the great proportion of the people may be considered as wanderers; their isolated, ill-built huts induce no attachment to the spot, and are easily removed. The chief of the hut directs the agricultural works, and rarely goes far from home: he takes care of the oxen, and feeds them with the straw of maize and reeds. The young men go out, often to a distance of eight or ten leagues, to cut wood, and make charcoal of it; others go equal distances to feed their flocks, and on these excursions they lead a hardy and sober life, taking with them a few cheeses, some sardinias, and a little stove to cook their maize and lard. When they arrive at the spot for making charcoal or settling their flocks, they construct a hut with the branches of trees. Their leisure time is occupied in shooting, and they supply Bordeaux, Dax, Bazas, and the environs, with game.

As it is difficult to walk in the sand composing the *Landes*, the inhabitants make use of stilts, four or five feet in height, which they use with great agility, some of them being able to go nearly as fast as a horse can trot. These stilts are here called *changueas*.

Superstition greatly prevails among the inhabitants of the Landes, and as we approach Spain the signs of it increase. Every door bears a painted cross; and coarse images, over which rosaries are suspended, meet the eye in every direction. The mantel-piece is generally decorated with plaster representations of the Virgin, our Saviour, and the Saints, near which is the vessel for holy water, with a palm branch.

Although the soil of this district is very unfavourable, it is not entirely uncultivated. The vine flourishes in some places, and a small quantity of rye is grown; but there are pasturages, *lieges*, of which corks are made, and pine-trees, producing a large quantity of resin. This country contains iron-mines, and breeds a number of small horses.

The *Chalosse* presents quite a different aspect: the hills are covered with excellent vineyards, and the plains with rich crops of wheat and Indian corn. This district might justly be ranked with the best in Gascony, were it not frequently visited by hail-storms.

TARTAS, in dep. of Landes, is a small and well-built town on the Douze. It has mineral springs and manufactories of linseed-oil, and trades in timber, wheat, resin, pitch, Bayonne hams, fruits, and leather. Its environs abound with game. *Pop.* 2500.

Inns. La Couronne, St. Etienne.

DAX, in dep. of Landes, is situated in a plain, on the left bank of the Adour. It was once the capital of the Tarbellians, and its original name was Aquæ Tarbelliæ, derived from a warm spring, which still exists. Under the emperors it was called Aquæ Augustæ. It was successively occupied by the Franks, the Gascons, and the English: the latter took it in the 12th century, and retained possession of it till the middle of the 15th. Dax possesses a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, a Cabinet of Natural History, an Hospice, a Cathedral, and a Ball-room. A curious collection found in the environs has been formed here by M. de Borda, who, as well as his father, the Chevalier de Borda, was born at Dax. The town trades in corn, vegetables, wines, brandies, resin, and Bayonne hams.

Pop. 4283. *Inns.* St. Etienne, la Couronne, la Croix d'Or.

Beyond the Adour is the suburb of *Sablaz*, connected with Dax by a bridge, at a considerable height above the river, the overflowings of which are frequent and dangerous.

The mineral waters of Dax are taken throughout the year, but particularly in spring. The springs are numerous, and may be found in almost every part of the town, if a hole be dug from four to ten metres in depth; the principal are the *Fontaine Chaude*, the *Sources des Fossés de la Ville*, the *Sources des Baignots*, and the *Sources Adouriennes*.

The *Fontaine Chaude*, or Warm Spring, known since the 13th century as the Spring of Nelse, is situated at the end of the town, about a hundred paces from the river. The water is received in a basin, about twenty-five feet in depth. Its average heat is sixty degrees of Réaumur.

The *Sources des Fossés de la Ville*, or Town-ditch Springs, are extremely abundant: they are situated in the Quartier St. Pierre, and are little frequented. This is not the case at the Quartier de Bibi, which is much better kept.

The *Sources des Baignots* are situated in a building about 400 paces from the town, on the banks of the river. Here there are plunging, vapour, and shower baths of various temperatures, from 25 to 49° of Réaumur. An avenue of elms along the river side leads to these baths.

The *Sources Adouriennes* are found on the banks, and even in the bed of the river. Two of them are copious.

In the environs are the waters of the village of *Terrois*, in a valley watered by the Luy, having a handsome building; and those of *Saubuse*, called the *Bains de Joannin*, two leagues from Dax, and near the Mill of Joannin.

The village of *Pouy*, near Dax, was the birthplace of the illustrious St. Vincent de Paul: he was born Ap. 24, 1596.

At *Gaujac*, four leagues from Dax, mineral bitumen is found; and on the left bank of the Adour, half a league from Dax, are enormous masses of basalt and porzolane. Fossil wood is also found near this town.

BAYONNE, in dep. of Bas Pyrénées, is situated at the confluence of the Nive and the Adour, about a league from the sea. It is a town of a moderate size, but very important, strong, rich, and commercial. It is divided into three parts by the two rivers. The part situated on the north bank of the Nive is called Great Bayonne, and that on the south Little Bayonne: each is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and each has a Castle; the first is flanked by four round towers, and is the residence of the Governor; the second is flanked by four bastions. On the other side of the Adour, which is crossed by a long bridge, is the Faubourg du St. Esprit, surrounded by fortifications, and defended by a Citadel, which was constructed by Marshal Vauban.

The harbour is safe, but difficult of access. The town possesses an Episcopal Library, a School of Navigation, and a Theatre. The traveller should also notice the works of Barreau Boucant, the Castle of Maracy, the Cathedral, the Place de Grammont, and the Marine Walks, or Quay, commanding fine views.

The chief trade of Bayonne is in Spanish wool, about 20,000 bales of which are annually imported. It also fits out vessels for the cod-fishery and colonies, and exports the brandies of Andaye, cream-of-tartar, chocolate, drugs, wines, and fir timber. It likewise imports bullion from Spain, and has docks for ship-building. The Bayonne hams, which are noted, are principally cured at Pau. The town has a glass-house and brandy distilleries.

It was at Bayonne that the formidable weapon the bayonet was invented. In 1808, Napoleon arrested the king of Spain and his son Ferdinand at this place, and in 1814 the town was blockaded by the English and Spaniards. The marble in the environs of Bayonne is quite white.

Pop. 15,000. *Inns.* St. Etienne, du Commerce, Grand d'Espagne, de St. Martin,

Note.—Communication between the arrondissement of Mauléon and Spain takes place by the passes of St. Euzance and Lazzau, the defiles of Ibaigne towards Roncesvalles, and those of Ipegui and Arriète, towards the valley of Bastan. None of these are passable for carriages.

Anglet, one league from Bayonne, produces white wines.

Grottoes of Biaritz. These grottoes are situated on the coast, about two leagues south-west of Bayonne, near the village of Biaritz, which is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The water is very deep along the coast; the tide flows extremely high, and the waves, being driven about by the north and west winds, and broken against the rocks, produce an astonishing noise; their continual motion against the shore has cut it into a great variety of forms, and the fragments heaped or overturned against each other, have an imposing effect. Some resemble antique towers, or the ruins of buildings, others isolated mountains, and natural bridges often unite these scattered masses. The rocks against which the sea is driven with so much violence, deserve notice on another account: they are composed of very fine yellow sand, and contain a prodigious quantity of very small and white stones. It is inconceivable how the sand could connect these small stones, so as to resist the waves, the winds, and the variations of the weather.

The lower part of the rocks of Biaritz abounds in marine plants, which afford the naturalist abundant amusement.

Amongst all the grottoes of these places, the *Chambre d'amour* is the largest and best known. Its form represents half a circle, from thirty-six to forty paces in diameter; its greatest height at the entrance is five or six yards; the height gradually diminishes to the end of the grotto, where the roof touches the ground; there water is continually dripping, and the roof is covered with a kind of damp paste. Above the *Chambre d'amour* grow a great number of curious plants, such as the rose-tree with pimpernal leaves, the Gaulish pink, the Bayonne astragal, and marine linseed.

CONTINUATION FROM BAYONNE TO YRUN.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bidart	3	Yrun (Spain)	4
St. Jean de Luz	3		
Urrugne	3		
			64 p. 24

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, a small town on the Nivette, in dep. of Bas Pyrénées, is situated in a marsh near the sea. It is separated from the town of Sibourre by the Nivette, over which is a bridge. The mouth of the river forms a tolerable harbour, although difficult of access. This is the best commercial town, next to Bayonne, in the country of Labourd. It was in this city that Louis XIV. married Maria Theresa, infanta of Spain, in 1660. Cardinal Mazarin resided here during the negotiations for the peace with Spain, in the island of Conference, or Faisans. *Pop.* 2500. *Fair.* June 25.

Near St. Jean de Luz, on the Bidassoa, is the village of *Andaye*, noted for its brandies. It has a fort. A little distance from it is a lofty mountain, surmounted by a Castle, which commands a fine view, including portions of France, French Navarre, Spanish Navarre, and Castille.

**No. 38.—FROM PARIS TO BAYONNE, THROUGH
CHARTRES, TOURS, AND BORDEAUX.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Angouleme*, as at No. 19	118½	Bayonne*, as at No. 37	53
Langon*, as at No. 5	50		
			110½ p. 221½ l.

**No. 39.—FROM PARIS TO BAYONNE, THROUGH
ORLEANS, LIMOGES, AND TOULOUSE.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban*, as at No. 4	168½	Tarbes*, as at No. 32	17
Casals	4½	Bayonne*, as at No. 314	35½
St Jory	3½		
Toulouse*	4½		125½ p. 250½ l.
Auch*, as at No. 24	17		

No. 40.—FROM PARIS TO BEAUVAIS.

From Paris to Beauvais, as at No. 2 . . . 8½ p. 17½.

CONTINUATION FROM BEAUVAIS TO ROUEN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Gournay*	6½	Rouen*	6
Croisy	6		9½ p. 18½

CROISY. Five leagues beyond this post station is *Darnetal*, an extensive manufacturing town, which may almost be considered a suburb of Rouen. A great quantity of woollen stuffs and printed linens are made here, as well as blankets, paper, flannels, &c. *Pop.* 5250.

CONTINUATION FROM BEAUVAIS TO ECOUIS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Houssaye	3½	Etrepagny	3
Gisors	3½	Ecouis	3
			6½ p. 13½
From Gisors to Magny*	3½		

LA HOUSSEY. Three leagues beyond this place is *Tric le Chateau*, situated on the Troesne. Its name is derived from the chateau which formerly belonged to the Prince de Conti, and in which J. J. Rousseau resided for some time.

GISORS, a small town on the Epte, in the dep. of Eure. Its Church is decorated with painted windows and many sculptural ornaments, among which is a skeleton executed with astonishing truth. It has a manufactory for spinning cotton, which employs between 7 and 800 workmen. The mechanism is ingenious. Here also are made cloths after the English method, thread, ribands and laces. It has a glasshouse and tanyards. In its suburbs is an iron mine called Daugee, and mineral waters.

Pop. 3200. *Inn.* L'Ecu.

ETREPAGNY, a town on the Brenne, has manufactories for lace and cotton spinning. The hemp gathered here is a considerable article of trade.

CONTINUATION FROM BEAUVAIS TO CHARS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Houssaye	3½	Chars	4
Chaumont	3½		
			5½ p. 11 l.

CHAUMONT, in dep. of Oise, is a small and very ancient town on the Troesne. It is remarkable for its picturesque situation, and has manufactories of lace.

Pop. 1088.

No. 41.—FROM PARIS TO BELFORT, THROUGH
TROYES AND LANGRES.

From Paris to Belfort, as at No. 36 . . . 5½ p. 102½ l.

No. 42.—FROM PARIS TO BESANCON, THROUGH
TROYES AND DIJON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Troies*, as at No. 36	39	Genlis	4
Paris	4½	Auxonne	3½
Bar sur Seine	3	Dôle	4
Issy sur Seine	5		
Atillon sur Seine	4		87
Int Marc	5	Orchamps	4
Spilly	2	Saint Wit	3
Anceaux	3½	Besançon	4
Int Seine	3		
Val de Suzon	2½		49 p. 98 l.
Jon	4		
	75½		

BAR SUR SEINE, in dep. of Aube, is situated on the left bank of the Seine, a quarter of a league below its confluence with the Ource, between two small hills covered with vineyards and woods. On the top of the hill towards the south, is an ancient Chapel dedicated to Notre Dame, and along the Seine is a charming Promenade. The manufactories of cutlery, for which Bar sur Seine was famous, no longer exist, but it trades in the wines of Reims, corn, provisions and cattle. Near *Riel-les-Eaux* is an iron mine and a marble quarry.

Pop. 2000. *Inn.* La Couronne.

Three leagues beyond Bar sur Seine is *Gyé*, a large market-town with 1300 inhabitants, principally engaged in the wine trade. It is situated on the Seine, and was formerly fortified. Two or three leagues to the right of Gyé are *Riceys*, three market-towns contiguous to each other, and famous for their wines and cheeses. *Pop.* 4000.

MUSSY SUR SEINE, in dep. of Aube, is a small town, which trades in wine, leather, iron, and firewood. Here may be seen the ruins of a chateau which belonged to the bishops of Langres, and was destroyed during the Revolution. *Pop.* 2000.

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, in dep. of Côte d'Or, is a commercial town situated on a kind of amphitheatre, and divided by the Seine. The canal intended to render the Seine navigable to this place appears to have been abandoned. The town is well built, and has an Hospital, a College, a Library, an Agricultural Society, and Promenades. Iron mines and iron works abound in its neighbourhood, and a great number of sheep are fed there. It has tanyards, paper and cotton mills, and manufactories for linens, serges, and druggets. In that part of the town on the right bank of the Seine near the Porte de Vauvey are the ruins of a Chateau, which was the residence of the Dukes of Burgundy. The Douix rises at a short distance from Chatillon, and joins the Seine. The modern Chateau, situated on a height near the river, belongs to the Duke of Ragusa. A congress was held at Chatillon in 1814 of the ambassadors of the Allies, and of Napoleon.

Pop. 4500. *Fairs.* Jan. 7, June 18, and Aug. 19.

Inns. Hotels de la Côte d'Or; du Cerf Volant; de la Poste aux Chevaux; and du Lion d'Or.

AMPILLY is a village that has a foundry.

SAINT SEINE, in dep. of Côte d'Or, derives its name from an abbey of Benedictines, and not as some have asserted from the source of the Seine. It has forges. Near it is one of the sources of the Tille, which flows towards the Saône; and about a league from it is that of the Seine.

VAL DE SUZON is a hamlet in dep. of Côte d'Or, romantically situated in a deep valley, and watered by a

small river which abounds with trout. Half a league from Val de Suzon, are two curious grottoes abounding with salactites, and surrounded by romantic scenery.

DIJON, the chief place of Côte d'Or, and formerly the capital of Burgundy, is situated in a pleasant and fertile plain between the rivers Ouche and Suzon. The form of the town is oval, and it is surrounded by ramparts. It is entered by a Triumphal Arch. The streets are broad and well paved, and adorned with noble hotels. Amongst the public buildings is the Palace of the ancient dukes of Burgundy, called the Logis du Roi, in which are united the Museum, the Library, and the Observatory.

The Cathedral dedicated to Ste. Benigne is the most ancient church. Its portico is curious, and the spire is 280 feet in height. The Church of St. Michael is adorned with three porticoes, above which are ranged twenty columns of the various orders of architecture.

The traveller should also notice the Library containing 36,000 volumes; the celebrated Academy of Arts, Science, and Belles Lettres; the Museum of statues, pictures, and engravings; the Botanic Garden; the Castle; the Hospital; the ci-devant Palace of the Governors, and the Grand Square, formerly embellished by an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

Dijon also possesses a Theatre, a College, a School of painting, sculpture, and architecture, Baths, and a Mineral Fountain called St. Anne. La Chartreuse, formerly so celebrated for its palaces, its stately church, and its mansoleums, has been destroyed by revolutionary Vandalism. The tombs of the dukes of Bourgogne, made of Parian marble, are particularly regretted, as they were extraordinary productions of art. During these times of anarchy, the beautiful wainscoting of the cathedral was destroyed.

The avenues of Dijon are beautiful promenades, and the Cours is one of the finest in France. The other promenades are, le Parc, planted by le Notre, l'Arquebuse, le Cours, Fleury, and Tivoli. In a grove near the Porte de Paris is a poplar of extraordinary size.

The traveller should notice the Canal du Bourgogne,

nufactories for cotton spinning and white wax, nursery for mulberry trees.

This town gave birth to Bossuet, Buffon, Cr Daubenton, Papillon, Viron Rameau, Saumaise, B and Freret.

Pop. 20,000. Fairs. Mar. 10, June 10, Nov.

Inns. La Cloche, near the Cathedral, a large splendid establishment with a spacious promenade Chapeau Rouge; les Trois Pigeons; l'Hotel du P Galère.

The department of Côte d'Or derives its name from a chain of small mountains which extends from D Nuits, Beaune and Chalons sur Saône as far as 1 and is called Côte d'Or on account of the rich wine productions. Between Dijon and Chalons are grown celebrated wines of Upper Burgundy.

Fifteen leagues from Dijon, on the road from 1 Autun, is the Vaux Chignon. This beautiful town, likewise called Vaux St. Jean, is situated near the town of Nolay, remarkable for its position, and for its productions. It is very populous, well cultivated, and bounded on the right and left, by perpendicular rocks, where in some places are a considerable height. The river saune crosses the valley from one end to the other.

six feet wide, and about twenty-four feet high. The falling of the water has excavated a round basin twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. In winter, the singular congelations and varied forms of the ice at this cascade are worthy of observation. The Vaux Chignon and Ménévault serve as residences for horned owls and other birds of prey, which breed in great abundance in this picturesque spot.

GENLIS, in dep. of Côte d'Or, has a handsome bridge over the Norgue. Near it is a Chateau belonging to the family of Madame de Genlis, so well known to the literary world. *Inns.* L'Hotel du Côte d'Or.

AUXONNE, a town on the left bank of the Saône, in dep. of Côte d'Or, has a curious bridge, as well as a sluice to allow the water a free passage in case of inundation. The town is well laid out, and has ramparts constructed by Vauban, now used as Promenades. Auxonne has a Library, a College, an Arsenal, a School of Artillery, in which Napoleon studied, a Castle, Barracks, a cannon foundry, powder and saltpetre mills. It trades in corn, cloth, serges, wine and wood.

Pop. 5500. *Fairs.* Mar. 16, June 20, Oct. 23, and Dec. 22.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf, le Mont Jura, and St. Nicholas.

DOLE, a town on the right bank of the Doubs, in dep. of Jura, manufactures hosiery, and has a glass-house, coal-mines, and iron-works. It was formerly very strong, but Louis XIV. demolished the fortifications in 1674. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Church of Notre Dame, with the columns and statues of the altar; the College; the Promenade called le Cours, and the Fountain representing a child, executed by Attiret, a native of Dôle. This town has a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. It trades in corn, wood, iron and millstones.

The *Canal de Monsieur* or *Canal du Rhin* begins at the Saône below Dôle, joins the *Canal du Bourgogne*, proceeding with it to St. Jean de Losne, returns by the Doubs, passing through Besançon, as far as Montbelliard, where it receives the Halene; it afterwards re-ascends the valley of Outran, arrives at Valdieu, descends the

valleys of the Largue and the Ill, passes to Mulhausen, where a branch of it proceeds to Huningue and Bâle, and forms a waterfall into the Rhine; the principal canal continues passing to Neuf Brisac, leaving on the left the canal of that name, and on the right Markolsheim; it passes to Krafft, and reaches Strasbourg, where it enters the river Ill. This canal is intended to facilitate, by way of the Rhine, the conveyance of provisions from the neighbouring countries, which come by this river, and which cannot easily ascend from Strasbourg to Bâle.

In the environs of Dôle have been discovered the remains of the superb way which the Romans made from Lyons to the banks of the Rhine. The beautiful *Forest of Chaux*, consisting of 40,000 acres, is near Dôle, and on the borders of it, at *Vielle Loye*, is a large glasshouse.

Pop. 8500. *Inns.* La Ville de Lyon, and la Ville de Paris.

SAINT WIT, in dep. of Doubs, is a village remarkable for its grottoes.

BESANCON, a large, ancient, and strong town, capital of the dep. of Doubs, is situated on the river of that name, which divides it into two parts. It is well fortified, and has a strong citadel, built on a rock by Louis XIV., and capable of sustaining a long siege. The College, the Barracks, the Hospital, and the Prefect's Hotel, are handsome buildings. The Library contains numerous valuable MSS., and more than 60,000 volumes. Besançon likewise possesses an Academy of the Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres; a Cabinet of Natural History; a Museum; a Medical Society; an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; a Society for the promotion of agriculture and commerce; a Theatre, Baths, and a celebrated School of Artillery. There are also many vestiges of Roman antiquities; among which is an Amphitheatre 120 feet in diameter, a Triumphal Arch called La Porte Noire, and some ruins of a temple. The garden of the palace of Granvelle is the rendezvous of fashion, and the promenade of Chaumars is very pleasant.

The environs are picturesque. The mountain of Chaudanc, on the other side, is richly strewed with underwood and bushes. Admirers of natural history will find many

objects of curiosity in its 'neighbourhood, particularly at *Mieri*, at *Burille*, and at *Pouilley*. The famous grottoes of *Aussel* are five leagues from this town.

Besançon has a clock manufactory, which equals that of Geneva, and it is famous for bayonets and fire-arms. There are manufactories of printed calicoes, muslins, inens, and cloths, blankets and woollen stuffs.

The fountains *la Mouillère* near Besançon, and that of *Arrier* are curious. The Canal, which forms a junction between the Rhone and the Rhine, enables this town to communicate with the neighbouring departments.

Millot the historian, Mairat the poet, and Pinet the translator of Pliny, were natives of Besançon.

Pop. 30,000. *Fairs.* Monday before Purification, Monday after Ascension, 2d Monday in July, Monday after St. Louis, and Monday after St. Martin.

Hotels. L'Hotel de France; and l'Hotel des Anciens Sauvages.

*Six leagues from Besançon, near the village of *Beaume*, is a curious grotto.

CONTINUATION FROM CHATILLON SUR SEINE TO
SAULIEU.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Coulmier le Sec	3	Maison-Neuve	3
Montbard*	4	Saulieu*	3
Semur*	4		
			8½ p. 17 l.
From Semur to Vitteaux* 5 leagues.			

CONTINUATION FROM BESANÇON TO PONTARLIER.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mayy	4	La Grange d'Aleine	4
Ornans	3	Pontarlier	4
			7½ p. 15 l.

From Pontarlier to Verrières, the frontier of Helvetia,
route to Neuchâtel 2½ l.

ORNANS, a small town on the Loue, in dep. of Doubs,
is remarkable for a very deep well in its neighbourhood,

called Puits de Brema. In rainy weather this well overflows the neighbouring country. It throws up a large quantity of small fish, called umbres. This town has a Library, a College, and many paper manufactories. Its environs contain iron mines and iron works.

Pop. 3200. *Inn.* La Poste.

PONTARLIER, in dep. of Doubs, is situated on the left bank of the Doubs, amidst the mountains of Jura. It is a commodious route from France to Switzerland. At a little distance is *Fort de Joux*, a castle on the point of a pyramidal rock, at the foot of which flows the Doubs; here may be seen the famous passage cut in the rock by Julius Cæsar, when he crossed the Alps into Germany. Pontarlier has a Library, a College, a Custom House, and a Promenade. *Mont d'Or*, in the neighbourhood, is celebrated for its baths, its pasturage, its cheeses, and the choice flowers which go by the name of *vulneraires*, or Swiss tea.

The Source of the Loue, the Fall of the Doubs, the Church at the Grottoes of Rémonot, and the Circular Fountain on the road to the village of Touillon, are worthy of observation. Pontarlier has iron works, furnaces, cannon-foundries, paper-mills, manufactories of china, of calicoes, of nails, and a mine of nitre.

Pop. 4300. *Inns.* La Croix Blanche; and le Lion d'Or.

CONTINUATION.

From Pontarlier to Jougne, the frontier of Helvetia,
route to Lausanne 51.

JOUGNE is a small town, with a furnace for casting iron, cannons, and muskets, a saw-mill for planks of every description, manufactories of nails, and a linseed-mill. These are situated in a valley, on a little rivulet called Jougneua, 200 toises from the frontiers of Switzerland. About a league distant are copper-mines.

No. 43.—FROM PARIS TO BLOIS, THROUGH
ETAMPES AND ORLEANS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Orleans* as at No. 4	29½	Blois* as at No. 5.	14
			21½ p. 43½ l.

No. 44.—FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX, THROUGH
ORLEANS, LIMOGES, AND PERIGUEUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Limoges* as at No. 4	97½	La Massoulie	4½
Aixe	3	Mucidan	4
Chalus	5½	Montpont	4
La Coquille	3	Saint Medard	4
Thiviers	4	Libourne	5
Les Palissons	3	Saint Pardon	3½
Perigueux	5½	Le Carbon-Blanc	4
	121½	Bordeaux*	4
			76½ p. 153½ l.

AIXE, in dep. of Haute Vienne, is a small town on the left bank of the Vienne. It has the ruins of an ancient Castle, formerly one of the best fortified in the Limousin. In front of this town is a whirlpool or gulf, into which a part of the waters of this river falls. *Pop.* 1500.

CHALUS, in dep. of Haute Vienne, is a small town divided into Upper and Lower, and situated near the source of the Tardoire. Above the town are the remains of the Castle of Chabrol, and of the old tower, at the foot of which Richard Cœur de Lion was killed. There is a steel mine at the castle of *Brie*, near Chalus. *Pop.* 1200.

THIVIERS, a town in dep. of Dordogne, is noted for its sheep, cattle, and cheeses. *Pop.* 1900.

PERIGUEUX, the capital of the dep. of Dordogne, is situated on the river Isle. It was formerly much more extensive, and the part which has been abandoned still bears the name of City. The present town has dark, narrow and crooked streets, but contains the remains of an Amphitheatre, the Tower of Vesunna, and some other monuments which bear testimony to its antiquity. The Tower of Vesunna is circular, and more than 100 feet in height; the wall is six feet thick, and plastered on the

inside with a cement of lime and tile. It has neither gates nor windows, and is entered by two subterranean passages; it is thought that it was a temple dedicated to Venus. The town also contains several buildings of the Middle Ages, amongst which are the Cathedral in the city and the Church of St. Front, in one of the chapels of which is a curious carving of the Annunciation. The Chateau des Barrieres, constructed of walls almost entirely composed of Roman remains; the Prefect's Hotel, the Promenade of Tourny, and the Garden of M. Chambon are worthy of notice. Perigueux has also a Library of 11,000 volumes, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, a Botanic Garden, an Agricultural Society, Baths, and a marble bust of Montesquieu executed by Debay. The town is noted for partridge pies, a considerable quantity of which it sends to Paris, and to the principal towns of France.

Pop. 8400. *Fairs.* Jan. 7; and July 26.

Inns. L'Hotel de France; and le Chêne Vert.

CURIOSITIES IN THE ENVIRONS OF PERIGUEUX.

Sources of the Dour and of Salibourne.—There are upwards of 1400 rivulets in the department of Dordogne, and 560 of these are of considerable size; besides which there are many subterranean channels several leagues in length. Amongst these numerous streams, the most remarkable are those of the Dour and Salibourne, in the arrondissement of Sarlat. The first rises in a very narrow valley, and fills a basin about 520 feet in circumference. Its waters are clear as crystal; and on its banks grows a large quantity of cresses.

The Spring of Salibourne issues from the earth with considerable force, and forms a lake abounding with pike, some of which weigh as much as 25 pounds.

In the same arrondissement is the *Spring of Bousk* which also proceeds from an abyss, and is always flowing abundantly.

The curious likewise visit the *Sourzac*, a fountain which, proceeding from a grotto near the village of Sourzac, makes a fall of thirty-six feet.

Grotto of Miremont.—This grotto, formerly called the

Château, or *Trou de Granville*, may be considered one of the most beautiful in France. It is situated between Seriat and Perigueux, near the village of *Pivaset*, on a barren hill. Its depth, from the opening to the extremity of the great branch, is about 1090 yards, and the total length of the ramifications upwards of 4300 yards ; but in order to examine every part of the grotto, and the curiosities on its walls, the traveller must pass over a space of two leagues. It would be dangerous to venture into it without the assistance of a guide, who resides near the place.

The entrance of the grotto is so narrow, that the visiter must stoop for several paces, but it afterwards widens, and he proceeds without inconvenience, taking the first branch to the right, which contains a stalactite, called the *tas de la Ville* ; it is a stone of a conical shape, twelve feet in circumference at the base, and four in height, formed by the water, impregnated with calcareous spar, which has dropped from the roof. Farther on is the *Chambre des Gâteaux*, of an elliptical form, thirty feet long and nine high ; it is adorned with branches of silex, disposed in a great variety of elegant forms. Near it is another smaller room, the roof and walls of which are covered with beautiful transparent spar, resembling diamonds. *La Chambre des Coquillages* is an immense room, covered with shells, which are incrustated in the rock. This is succeeded by another crystallized room, resembling the first.

After having seen the first part of the grotto, the visiter reaches the great branch by a broad path, called the great road, which in some places is forty feet in breadth, and thirty-six feet high, exclusive of the height of the apolas with which the roof is ornamented, and which are so regular that they might serve as models for architects. The grotto is damper here than in any other part, and lambeaux afford, in consequence, but a very dim light. In this road is a great stone, called the *tombe de Gargantua*, which is said to be the tomb of some giant.

Towards the end of the great branch is a walk, called *allée de Labanche*, adorned with stalactites, in the shape of canflowers, which are so firmly fixed in the rock, that they can only be taken off whole by the application of the chisel.

effect. The soil is clayey, and always so damp, retains the footsteps of all who visit it, from which has been called the *Place du Marché*. On coming on to the next place, the visiter arrives at the opening of the next branch, but may pause a few minutes to notice the place where the rock has fallen and obstructed the entrance to the other caverns.

Quite at the end of the great branch, which is as all the other parts of the grotto, the roof is worthy of observation. Mankind never erected any more elegant, and more solid. An inverse cone rises from the middle of the roof, and rests on another cone which rises from the ground. The same is observed on the sides; and these cones, thus regularly disposed, between them arches forming a circular gallery or cupola. Connected with this apartment are several others, one of which, covered with brilliant crystals, will not escape notice, as the entrance to it is very narrow. Another side-chamber contains clayey and unctuous matter which is made use of by workmen as bloodstone.

The last thing to be seen in this grotto is the entrance to it is in a kind of abyss, which is descended by a ladder. When arrived at the bottom, the visiter will see him an immense passage between the rocks extending

Tremolat, Aserat, forest of Vergt, Fourguoux, and Boulonnais, also deserve attention.

Other Grottoes in la Guienne.—This province has several famous grottoes, containing beautiful petrifications. That of *Cabrières* is situated in the middle of a very steep mountain, on the banks of the river Selle, which passes to *Flgeac*. It is 300 feet in length, and fifteen or sixteen in breadth. The rock which forms the roof is about twenty-four feet high. The opening is so small that it can only be entered by creeping.

The *Grotto of Marsillac* has, at its entrance, a hall and two apartments, supported by columns, on which are several natural statues : beyond these there are five or six rooms, likewise supported by columns. The last is spoiled by the smoke made by a band of thieves, who have used it as a retreat.

The *Grotto of Thébiron*, situated in the territory of *Armagnac*, is larger than that of *Marsillac*, and contains congelations and stalactites of the same kind.

In the territory of *Castelnau*, a league from *Sarlat*, under some rocks, are several caves, which form rooms, halls, and cabinets, filled with congelations of various forms. Amongst them are the Grottoes of *Bruniquel*, *St. Antonin*, *Bugeau*, and *Cluseau*.

There is an almost inaccessible grotto on the top of a mountain near *Tayac*, seven leagues from *Perigueux* ; the entrance is so narrow that a man can scarcely pass. A cascade issues from it with a great noise, the waters of which form the fountain of the *Auch*, five leagues distant.

The grotto of *Barrière* is very lofty and broad ; its roof is flat, and is supported by a column of rocks abounding with stalactites.

There is another in the parish of *Tuillères*, five leagues from *Perigueux*, which is 120 feet long, with several walks ; it is covered with crystallizations, in the form of honeycombs.

In the village of *Cangoireau*, three leagues from *Bordeaux*, are several grottoes, which serve as habitations for the peasants ; and three others, abounding with crystallizations and congelations, one of which is nearly 200 feet

ong. The most curious of these three is that called *la Tête*, which has a second story.

MUCIDAN is a small town in dep. of Dordogne. In the environs are iron-mines and iron-works. *Pop.* 1200.

LIBOURNE, a neat and populous town, in dep. of Gironde, is situated at the confluence of the Dordogne and Isle, and surrounded by promenades. The present town is of English origin, having been built in 1286, by Edward I. It has been besieged by three great commanders, Du-guesclin, Dunois, and Talbot. It possesses an Athenæum, a Library, an Agricultural Society, a School of Navigation, a Botanic Garden, a Museum, a Theatre, a Board of Trade, and Barracks. A statue of Montaigne has recently been erected here. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons, and a considerable trade is carried on in salt, wine, brandy, stuffs, ropes, and glass.

The bridge over the Dordogne at Libourne was built from designs by M. Deschamps, and was completed in 1824. It consists of nine arches, built of stone and brick, each about sixty-five feet in the span.

Pop. 9000. *Inns.* Hotel de France, la Clef d'Or.

About five leagues from Libourne, and one league north-east of *Castillon*, on the road towards Bergerac, following the rich valley of the Dordogne, is *Montagne St. Michel*, the seat of the celebrated Michel Montaigne. The chateau forms the principal of four fronts, which surround a square court, and this front is flanked by two towers of unequal size. The front opposite that of the court overlooks a terrace; the philosopher's room, which is in the tower over the entrance, is circular, and has seven windows, commanding three distinct views. The cornices of the ceiling are painted, and bear inscriptions, amongst which is the following: *Homo sum : humani nihil à me alienum puto* : "I am man, and nothing of humanity is strange to me." A very small cabinet, with a mantel-piece and a window, whence there is a good prospect, is attached to this rotunda, and completes the apartment of Montaigne. To this spot he retired to depict, in his antiquated and laconic style, the follies and caprices of mankind. The traveller may return to Libourne by another road, which is a league shorter.

The excursion by water from Libourne to St. Pardon and Bourg is truly delightful, when the weather is fine: the banks of the Dordogne bear a considerable resemblance to those of the lakes in Italy and Switzerland. At Bourg the traveller must stop for another tide, as he cannot do more than go from Libourne to Bourg in one tide.

BOURG, a small town in dep. of Gironde, trades in wines. It has a Harbour, a Chateau, and reservoirs which furnish the fountains with water.

ST. PARDON is a market-town, in dep. of Gironde, on the opposite bank of the Dordogne. About a quarter of a league from it is the market-town and chateau of *Vayres*, remarkable for two fine cedars of Lebanon, and for the room in which Henry IV. slept after the battle of Coutras. Its wines are in considerable repute.

St. Loubes, a neat market-town, two leagues beyond St. Pardon, possesses a pretty market-place, surrounded by woods. Pop. 1500.

No. 45.—FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX, THROUGH ORLEANS, TOURS, POITIERS, AND ANGOULEME.

From Paris to Bordeaux, as at No. 5. 78 p. 156 l.

No. 46.—FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX, THROUGH CHARTRES, TOURS, AND ANGOULEME.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Angouleme*, as at No. 19 .	118½	Bordeaux*, as at No. 5 .	37
			77½ p. 155½ l.

No. 47.—FROM PARIS TO BOURBON VENDEE, THROUGH ORLEANS, BLOIS, AND MORTAGNE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Orleans*, as at No. 4 .	29½	Mortagne	2½
Tours*, as at No. 5	29	Les Herbiers	3½
Le Croix Verte, as at No. 16 .	16½	Le Fougerais (a)	2½
Baumur*	½	Les Baraques	3
Doné	3½	Bourbon Vendée (b)	3
Vihiers	4½		
Vezins	3		
Maillet	3½		
			52½ p. 104½ l.

(a) From Le Fougerais to Montaigne* 5½ l.

(b) From Bourbon Vendée to Luçon* 7½ l.

mills; the Church of St. Denis, founded by Da and the Grottoes. Doué has also a Convent and a pital. J. Savary was born at this place.

CHOLLET, in dep. of Maine et Loire, on the river Moine, has manufactories of calicoes, linen handkerchiefs. It has a good Inn. *Pop.* 5000.

MORTAGNE, in dep. of Vendée, is situated on the Sèvre Nantaise, and carries on a considerable linen, porcelain, leather, horses, and cattle. It has a mineral spring and a paper-mill. *Pop.* 700.

LES HERBIERS, in dep. of Vendée, is a town, situated in the Bocage, on the Grande Meuse; it produces pleasant wines. At *Ramés*, a village near Herbiere, is a mine of antimony. *Pop.* 2000.

BOURBON VENDEE, or NAPOLEON, the chief place of the department of Vendée, is a modern town, rebuilt and enlarged by the late emperor, on the site of the market-town of Roche-sur-Yon. It has three streets well laid out, promenades, and handsome buildings. The Place Royale, in which is a handsome Church, is very large. The town trades in corn, paper, and so on. It possesses a Library, a College, Baths, and a School of Agriculture, Science, and Arts.

Pop. 1500. *Inn.* Hotel de France.

Mer, near Challans, has a harbour, and trades in rye and salt. *Pop.* 2500.

The *Isle de Bouin* is situated to the north-west of Beauvoir, on the bay of Bourgneuf. It is intersected by four canals, one of which can receive vessels of forty tons, and exports corn and salt, in exchange for wines and provisions. On this island, it is said, the Normans first landed in France, in 820.

The *Isle of Noirmoutier*, at the north-west point of the department, contains about three and a half square leagues. It is surrounded by sands, but the soil is particularly noted for its fertility. The little town of Noirmoutier is regularly built and well paved. The chief trade is in salt. *Pop.* 7000.

CONTINUATION FROM BOURBON VENDEE TO LES SABLES
D'OLONNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Motte Achard	4½	Les Sables d'Olonne	4
		4½ p. 8½ l.	

LES SABLES D'OLONNE is a sea-port in dep. of Vendée, noted for its sardinia fishery. It also sends vessels to the cod-fishery, and trades in salt, horses, and mules. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, descending towards the sea, and is separated from its suburb, called La Chaume, by the entrance to the harbour, which is capable of receiving vessels of 150 tons. The sardinia fishery begins in the middle of May, and ends in Sept. *Pop.* 5200.

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No. 43.—FROM PARIS TO BOURG EN BRESSE, THROUGH
TROYES, DIJON, AND MAÇON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Dijon,* as at No. 42	75½	Mâcon, as at No. 6	15
La Baraque	3	Le Logis-Neuf	4
Nuits	3	Bourg en Bresse	4
Beaune	3½		
Chagny	4	58 p. 116 l.	
Salins-sur-Saône	4		

ducing the wines known as Clos-Vougeot, Romané Richebourg, la Roche, Musigny, &c. The R Conti is a very small vineyard, not producing more than ten or twelve tuns annually.

NUITS, in the dep. of Côte d'Or, on the small Muzain, at the foot of a hill called Côte Nuits Coteau de Nuits, where is produced the excellent wine which this town is so celebrated. It manufactures and other common woollen articles, such as dresses, serges, and flannel. It has paper-mills and dye works. *Pop.* 2800.

Three-quarters of a league beyond Nuits is Premes situated in a large and pleasant plain, from which sand and stone is obtained. It has mineral waters.

Aloxe, one league and a half beyond Premes Corton, in its vicinity, both produce wines said to be Clos-Vougeot.

BEAUNE, a town in dep. of Côte d'Or, situated in a pleasant and fertile plain on the Bouzoise, and the Aigue at the foot of Mont-Afrique. It is well built on an oval form, and has broad streets, an Hospital, a Theatre on the ramparts, Promenades, particularly that of the Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Museum. In the church of Notre Dame is an altar formed of different kinds of marble. Beaune is celebrated

Four leagues also from Beaune is the *Vaux de Chignon*, or *Vaux St. Jean*, already described.

CHAGNY, a small town in dep of Côte d'Or, on the left bank of the Heune, has a very considerable trade in excellent wines, and manufactures linen cloth. It is situated near the *Canal du Centre*, and at the junction of several roads. *Pop.* 2500. *Inns.* Several.

BOURG EN BRESSE is situated on the left bank of the Reyousse, in dep. of Ain. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Corn-hall, the Hospital outside the town, the Theatre, and one of the fountains which was erected in honour of General Joubert, a native of this department. Bourg has a College, a Library, a Museum, a Cabinet of Philosophical Instruments, and an Agricultural Society. It has but little trade, except in fowls, and its only manufacture is cotton. Admiral Coligny, and Lalande the astronomer, were natives of this town.

The environs of *Chailly*, in the neighbourhood, are pleasant. The Church of Brou, near Bourg, is remarkable for its architecture, the sculpture of its choir, and three mausoleums of the Savoy family. It was formerly a monastery, belonging to the Augustines.

The villages of *Box* and *Arbigny*, near Bourg, are inhabited by the remains of the Saracen colonies; whose manners, character, and customs, essentially differ from those of their neighbours.

Pop. 8000. *Inns.* L'Ecu de France, le Griffon, le Parc, and le Nord.

A phenomenon in this country is worthy of observation. It relates to the valley in which the village of *Drom* is situated, two leagues from Bourg. This valley, although it is well cultivated, rests on a deceitful soil. Sometimes water spouts up in every part of it, and a well situated in it begins to overflow. After having inundated the valley, the water retires almost as promptly as it came; and for some time afterwards the holes in the ground, through which it escaped, are visible, and the whole valley resembles an immense sieve.

Grottoes of Notre Dame de la Balme. These grottoes are situated at the foot of the rock of Pierre Chatel, in the dep. of Isere. The visiter must be provided with *lanterns*, in order to proceed through their various

openings; the entrance is very steep and crooked; the roof assumes various shapes, in some places in the form of a dome, in others like arbores, but all ornamented with stalactites, and bas-reliefs. The sides and floor are likewise adorned with numerous brilliant stalactites; in one place may be seen a light embroidery, in another branches and leaves disposed with great art and elegance; farther on, ornaments in the Gothic style, groups, pyramids of unequal size, masses of cylinders terminated by points; and, in short, all the various forms which can be seen in the most famous grottoes.

No.49.—FROM PARIS TO BOURGES, THROUGH ORLEANS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Vierzon, as at No. 4	51½	Bourges	4
Mehun sur Yèvre	4		
			22½ p. 88½ l.

MEHUN SUR YEVRE, in dep. of Cher, is situated in a fertile country, and has manufactories of coarse linen, which is sold for packing wool. Here are the ruins of a Castle in which Charles VII. allowed himself to die of hunger, fearful that he might be poisoned. Pop. 1500.

BOURGES, the chief place of the dep. of Cher, and formerly capital of Berry, is situated at the confluence of the Auron and Yèvre, which fall into the Cher. It was the ancient capital of the Bithurigi, and was the metropolis of the first Aquitania: a part of the original inclosure may still be seen. The Cathedral is a fine piece of Gothic architecture. Several councils have been held here. This town was the cradle of Louis XI., who founded a university here in 1464, and it still possesses the remains of the Palace of the Dukes of Berry, the Hotel of the famous Jacques-Cœur, and that in which the great Condé resided when he attended the university.

Bourges has an Academy, a Library, a Philosophical Cabinet, a College, a Museum, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. The traveller should notice the Archbishop's Palace, the Obelisk to the memory of Béthune-Chavert, in the garden of the Palace, the Hotel de Ville, the Barracks, the Nursery-ground at the gates of Bourges, the Maternité, and the Promenades. Bourdaloue, P. d'Uzès, and Berthier the sculptor, were natives of this place.

This town trades in iron, wood, hemp, wool, cloth, which is manufactured here, and cattle. There are two mineral springs, one called St. Firmin's, or the Iron Spring, and the other the Hospital Spring, being situated at the Hospital.

Pop. 18,000. *Fairs.* Ash-Wednesday, May 3, May 20, June 20, Aug. 10 and 24, Oct. 25, Nov. 2, and Dec. 24.

Inns. La Tête Noire; le Cheval Blanc; and le Bœuf Couronné.

CONTINUATION FROM BOURGES TO NERIS LES BAINS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Coudron	6	Montluçon*	7
St. Amand Montrond	4½	Neris les Bains	3
Maulne	4½		

12½ p. 25 l.

ST. AMAND MONTROND is one of the most commercial places in the dep. of Cher. It is situated near the Cher, and trades in timber, iron, and wine. It has a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. In April large quantities of mushrooms are gathered here. *Pop.* 5700.

In the environs are several objects of interest. At *Dun-le-Roi*, six leagues distant, Cachemire goats are kept. *Celle-Bruère*, two leagues to the west, has extensive stone quarries. *Charenton*, two leagues distant, has forges. At *Meillant*, one league distant, are iron mines.

NERIS LES BAINS, in dep. of Allier, is situated at the head of the Canal of Cher, on the great road from Moulins to Limoges. It is noted for its warm springs, the waters of which are efficacious in rheumatism, palsy, scurvy, &c., but are dangerous in pectoral affections. There is no bath house, but at all the inns are commodious baths. There are four springs: the Puits de la Croix, which is the most used; the Puits de César, or Grand Puits; the Puits Carré, or Tempéré; and a fourth, which has issued in abundance since the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. Their temperature varies from 18 to 40 degrees of Réaumur. Neris has good inns, a Promenade,

and an Hospital, where 130 patients are received gratuitously. The season lasts from May 20 to Nov. 5.

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No. 50.—FROM PARIS TO BOURGES, THROUGH LA CHARITÉ.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Charité, as at No. 8.	52	Bourges*	4
Coupois	5		
			31½ p. 634 l.

A short distance beyond La Charité, but in dep. of Cher, is *St. Martin des Champs*, famous for the growth of fruit. The inhabitants are the descendants of English refugees.

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No. 51.—FROM PARIS TO BOURGES, BY MONTARGIS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Fontainebleau*, as at No. 7	14½	Aubigny	—
Nogent sur Vernisson*, as at		La Chapelle d'Angillon . .	5
No. 8	17½	Grange Neuve	8
Gien	5	Bourges*	4½
Argent	4½		
			27 p. 541.

GIEN, in dep. of Loiret, is seated on the right bank of the Loire, and carries on a considerable trade in wool, leather, and beer. The wines made here will seldom bear carriage. *Pop.* 5400.

AUBIGNY, in dep. of Cher, is 1½ league beyond Argent. It is situated on the Nere, and has glass-houses and cloth manufactories. It is also famous for trout, and trades in white wool, called Sologne. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Chateau, with a Garden and Promenades; and the Champ de Mars, a perfect square, planted with three rows of trees. *Pop.* 2500.

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CONTINUATION FROM BOURGES TO CHATEAUROUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Florent sur Cher	4	Chateauroux*	4
Issoudun (a)	4		
			72 p. 611.

(a) Issoudun to Maasay 61.

ISSOUDUN is the most important town in the dep. of Indre. It is situated in a plain watered by the Theols, and trades in cloth, wine, linen, wool, parchment, and iron. It has a College and a Theatre. *Pop.* 11,000.

Inns. Le Lion d'Or, le Lion d'Argent, and les Trois Marchands.

At *St. Lisaigne*, 1½ league distant, is a paper-mill. The Department of Indre exports large quantities of wool, poultry, iron, and wood. It also produces good white wines.

No. 52.—FROM PARIS TO BREST, THROUGH ALENÇON
AND RENNES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Alençon, as at No. 12	47½	Bedé	3
St Denis	3	Montauban	3
Pres-en-Pail	3	Broons	5
Le Ribay	4	Langouèdre	3
Mayenne	4½	Lamballe	4
Martigné	4	Saint Brieuc	5
Laval	4		115
	70	Chatel Andren	4
La Gravelle	5	Guingamp*	3
Vitré	4	Belle Ile en Terre	5
Chateaubourg	4	Le Pontou	4½
Noyal	3	Morlaix (a)	4
Rennes	3	Landivisiau	5
	89	Landerneau	4
	8	Brest	5
Paris			74½ p. 149½ l.

(a) From Morlaix to Saint Paul de Léon*

5 l.

MAYENNE, a town on a river of the same name, in dep. of Mayenne. It was taken by the English in 1424, after four attacks, and a siege of three months. Its manufactures consist of lawn, calico, coarse cotton cloth, and handkerchiefs; and it trades in grain, cattle, silk, and ironmongery. It has a College, and an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In its environs are iron works, which annually produce seven or eight hundred thousand weight of iron.

Arén, one league distant, has iron works; and at For-

taine-Daniel, one league also, is a cotton factory. *Jublains*, three leagues south-east of Mayenne, is noted for its Roman antiquities. At the entrance to it there is also a Celtic monument, called the *Chaire du Diable*.

Pop. 9000. *Fairs.* First Monday of every month, Jan. 2, Frid. and Sat. before Passion Week, Mon. after Trinity, Mon. before St. George's, July 22 and 23, Aug. 29, Sept. 22, and Nov. 23.

Inns. *La Belle Etoile*.

MARTIGNE, a village in dep. of Mayenne, has ferruginous mineral waters and iron works.

LAVAL, the capital of the dep. of Mayenne, is situated on the river of that name, over which is a stone bridge. Its manufactures are fine linens, calicoes, flannels, stuffs, serges, druggets, and handkerchiefs. Its linen manufactories are numerous, and are much celebrated. It is estimated that they produce annually 24,000 pieces, from 120 to 160 ells each. There are also twelve or fifteen bleaching-yards, the smallest of which employs from eighty to a hundred men.

Laval has a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. The principal buildings are the Old Castle, the Prefect's Hotel, and the Hospitals. The Linen Hall is extensive. Vestiges of the fortifications are still visible; and there is a Convent of Trappists.

In the environs are iron works, and quarries of marble of different colours.

Sr. Susanne, 6½ leagues from Laval, has several paper-mills. Near St. Pierre d'Evre, to the north-east of Laval, are some curious grottoes, called *Caves à Margot*.

Pop. 15,800. *Fairs.* First Sat. in each month, last Wed. in April, Tues. before St. Jean, Sept. 9, and Nov. 3.

Inns. *Le Louvre*, *la Tête Noire*, and *la Cour Royale*.

VITRE, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, is a considerable town, on the Vilaine. It is irregularly built, badly paved, and very dirty. It is entered by a gloomy Gothic gate, and is inhabited by persons whose barbarous dress resembles that of savages. The traveller, however, need not pass through it, as the road crosses its two suburbs, between which may be seen vestiges of the

Gothic fortifications, and two circular freestone Towers. The large house between the Towers was once occupied by Madame de Sevigné.

At the west end of the town are the remains of a Castle, which belonged to the Dukes of La Trimouille. They are now used as a prison. The Church of Notre Dame is a Gothic edifice, on the outside of which is a stone pulpit. The interior contains an elegant altar, and in one of the chapels are thirty-two ancient pictures. The Hotel de Ville, the Courts of Justice, and the Hotel of the Sub-Prefect, are situated in an old Convent of Benedictines.

Vitré possesses a College, an Agricultural Society, and pretty Promenades. Sevigné Savary, the author of "Letters on Egypt and Greece," was a native of this place.

The town trades in bees and cantharides. Its manufactures are sail and packing cloths, flannels, stockings, linen; linsey-woolsey, gloves, serges, and stuffs. *Pop.* 9000.

A league south of Vitré is the estate of *Les Rochers*, so celebrated as the residence of Madame de Sevigné. It is a handsome mansion, with extensive gardens and a fine park. The *cabinet vert*, in which, as stated in one of her letters, she received the lady of the governor of the province; her bed-room, and the adjoining boudoir, where several of her admirable letters were written, are still shown to visitors. Here also may be seen a portrait of Madame de Sevigné, said to be by Mignard; as well as portraits of her son, and her daughter Madame de Grignan, by the same artist.

In the commune of Essé, about a league from Vitré, is a curious Celtic monument, called *La Roche aux Fées*. It consists of forty-two immense stones, forming an oblong square sixty feet long and twelve broad, rising about twelve feet above the ground.

CHATEAUBOURG, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, is a large market-town, trading in linen, corn, and provisions. *Pop.* 3000.

NOYAL is a village in dep. of Ille and Vilaine, dis-

tinguished by its manufactories of *toiles royales* and sail-cloth.

RENNES, the capital of Ile and Vilaine, and formerly the chief town of La Bretagne, is situated in a vast plain at the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine. It is large and handsome, and has a Royal Court, an Episcopal See, a Board of Trade, an Academy, a Library, a College, a Museum, containing some pictures by Vandyke, Paul Veronese, Rubens, and Lebrun; a Cabinet of Natural History, a School of Artillery, and a Garden of Plants.

The other objects worthy of notice are the Place Royale, in which formerly stood an equestrian statue of Louis XV.; the Town-House, containing the Public Library; the Sessions-House, in which are ceilings by Jouvenet; the ancient Abbey of Saint George's, the front of the Church of Saint Pierre, the Place d'Armes, the Arsenal, the Theatre, and the Promenades, particularly those of Tabor and Mail. In one of the town gates, called Porte Mordelaise, is an ancient stone with an inscription.

The butter made at *Prévalaye*,¹ a league from Rennes, is not equalled by any in France, except that which comes from the Valley of Campon on the Adour, one league from Bagnères. The manufactures of Rennes are blankets, coarse cotton cloths, linen, sail-cloths called *toiles royales*, coloured linens, thread, china, knit gloves, stockings, and leather. It has manufactories for cotton-spinning and dye-houses. Thread and cider are the principal articles of its trade.

Abbé de la Bletterie, the translator; Gerbier, the lawyer; Chapelier, a member of the Constituent Assembly; and Duval, the comic writer, were natives of Rennes.

The Canal of Ile and Rance passes this town.

At *Pont Paén*, three leagues from Rennes, is a lead-mine.

Pop. 30,000. *Fairs*. First of each month.

Hotels. L'Hotel de France, la Corne de Cerf, and l'Hotel des Voyageurs.

PACE. About three leagues distant is Montfort-la-

Cunne, at the confluence of the Meu and the Chaillon. It trades in corn, cattle, butter, and hemp. *Pop.* 1200.

BEDE. About 3½ leagues from this place is the town of *Becherel*, which commands a fine view. It trades in thread. Near it are the *Landes of Evran*, noted in the wars of Brittany.

MONTAUBAN. Two leagues distant is *St. Meen*, which has a Hall, and the building which was formerly the Seminary for the Diocese of St. Malo. *Pop.* 800.

BROONS is in dep. of Cotes du Nord. In the environs is the site of the Chateau in which the Constable Duguesclin was born.

LAMBALLE, in dep. of Cotes du Nord, is surrounded by walls, and divided into Upper and Lower. In the former is a *place* with a covered market; in the latter a street inhabited by tanners and dyers. The town has a Library and a College. It manufactures the best parchment in France, and trades in linens, threads, and thick stuffs. *Pop.* 4000.

Inns. Le Croissant.

SAINT BRIEUC, the chief place of the dep. of Cotes du Nord, is a commercial town, with a harbour on the Gouet, at the end of a gulf, half a league from the sea, capable of receiving vessels of four or five hundred tons. It sends out a considerable number of ships to the Colonies and to distant fisheries. Boats also go in about six hours to St. Malo and to the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Convent of Cordeliers, with spacious gardens; the Parish Church, formerly a Temple of the Druids; and the stone Bridge. St. Brieuc also possesses a College, a Library, an Agricultural Society, a School of Navigation, and a Theatre. In the arrondissement of St. Brieuc are remains of three Temples of Mars and a Roman Way. The town manufactures cotton, wool, linen, paper, and leather; and trades in cloth, corn, butter, and cider. *Pop.* 9000.

Inns. La Croix Blanche, le Pelican, and le Croissant.

Four leagues south-west of St. Brieuc, on the Gouet, is the town of *Quintin*, famous for its manufacture of *laines*, which are exported under the name of *toiles de*

seed, honey, butter, and thread. It also manufactures hats, and has lead-mines.

Pop. 900. *Inns.* La Poste; and la Grande M
GUINGAMP, in dep. of Cotes du Nord, is situated on the Trieux. It is crossed by a large street, in the middle of which is the Church with two towers. The Church is called Notre Dame de Halgoet, is celebrated for the number of its devotees. This town has a College of Agriculture, and makes linens, leather and
Pop. 5000. *Inns.* Hotel des Voyageurs, and Hotel de Bretagne.

BELLE ISLE EN TERRE is a small town on the right bank of the Guer, in dep. of Cotes du Nord. It has a paper manufactory, and at the distance of a quarter of a league, are several lead-mines. *Pop.* 900.

MORLAIX, in dep. of Finisterre, is a very commercial town, with a good harbour, situated on the Channel. It is built on the sides of two mountains, and on the summit of the river Jarleau and Kent, which unite and pass through an arch under the town-house and the church, and, joining the sea, form the harbour of Morlaix. The water, drawing 10 or 12 feet of water, may easily come up to the tide. The inhabitants have a considerable trade, and import the productions of the East and

laix; and it trades in threads, papers, oil, flax, hemp, butter, leather, honey, horses, and cattle.

Pop. 12,000. *Fairs.* Sept. 15, 21, 22, and Second Wednesday in every month.

Hotels. De France, and de Paris.

Four leagues from Morlaix is the ancient town of *St. Pol Leon*, situated on a hill to the north of the dep. of Finisterre. It has a small harbour, and trades in horses, wax, flax, linen, hemp, pottery, and paper. It also manufactures cotton and wool. The principal objects worthy of notice are the steeple of Creisker, 170 feet in height; the Cathedral, the Hotel de Ville, and the Bishop's Palace. At *Kerfissice*, near this town, are quarries of stone, here called *kersanton*. The sands threaten to destroy the town of St. Pol, which is only preserved by a dyke.

The *Ile-de-Bas*, situated in the Channel to the north of St. Pol de Leon, is one league in length and three-quarters in breadth. Its steeples, which are perceptible at a great distance, serve as marks for sailors. It has an anchorage for small vessels. The male inhabitants are employed in fishing, and the females in agriculture. There are three principal villages, *Porsenioc*, *Cara*, and *Gonaleu*. To the north are two forts and four batteries. *Pop.* 1000.

Roscoff is a small town and seaport on the north coast of Brittany, five leagues from Morlaix. It is built on the sand, and is separated from the *Ile-de-Bas* by a road.

The *Department of Finisterre* is so called because it is, in one direction, the last of the departments of France (*fin de la terre*.) A considerable part of the coast is moving sand. The inhabitants are very peculiar in their dress and manners, which differ as to the towns in which they reside, so that on meeting a labourer one may tell at once to what place he belongs. The same difference exists in their language: the inhabitants of Leon do not understand those of Morbihan; and those of the environs of Quimper, though they approach rather nearer in dialect, understand but little better. The foundation of the language, called *bas Breton*, is, however, the same for all. Instruction has made but little progress here, and the inhabitants are very superstitious. The department is fertile and populous. It is interspersed with lakes,

which afford excellent pasturage for horses, a number of which, as well as oxen and sheep, are reared here.

LANDIVISIAU, in dep. of Finisterre, is a commercial town near the Elorn, with upwards of sixty tanyards. It trades in linen, candles, corn, honey, and butter. This town has a large hall, where the productions of the neighbouring factories are sold.

Pop. 4000. *Fairs.* Sept. 15 ; Oct. 16.

LANDERNEAU, in dep. of Finisterre, is a small town on the Elorn, situated on a hill between two mountains. It has a harbour to the east of the road of Brest, and exports the linens of Brittany, particularly to Lisbon and Bilbao. It also trades in leather, soap, tallow, and soda, and has upwards of sixty tanyards. The principal buildings are the Mayor's Hotel, the Marine Hospice, and the Town Hospice. Mazeas the mathematician was a native of this town.

Pop. 4000. *Inn.* Hotel du Commerce.

BREST, the chief place in the dep. of Finisterre, is a large and strong town, built on the declivity of a mountain, at the mouth of the small river Penfeld. Its Harbour, which is one of the safest in Europe, is situated at the end of a bay, and is protected by a strong Castle, built by Louis XIV. It divides the town into two parts ; that on the right bears the name of Recouvrance, so called from a Chapel dedicated to the Virgin ; and the other, on the left, is properly the town of Brest. Steps have been erected in order to descend from the upper to the lower town. In both parts some of the houses are built in such a manner that persons must ascend the fifth story in order to reach the gardens. The streets are narrow and dark.

The Road of Brest, one of the largest in the world, is capable of containing 500 ships of war, which may ride there in safety, though rocks under water, called *goulets*, render the entrance narrow and dangerous.

Brest possesses a fine Arsenal, Timber-yards, Magazines filled with all kinds of accoutrements for an army Marine Barracks, a Rope Walk, two superb Quays, surrounded with buildings for the galley slaves, and large Docks.

The traveller should notice the Place de Rome, the Place d'Armes, the Church St. Louis, the Mayor's House, the Theatre, the Observatory, the Library, and the Model Hall. This town has also a School of Navigation, a Botanic Garden, a Cabinet of Natural History, an Agricultural Society, a College, and Hospitals. Its trade is very inconsiderable, except in pilchards and codfish; and it has manufactories of sailcloth and cordage. The English endeavoured to take it in 1694. There is a delightful promenade, called the Cours d'Ajot, or la Reunion. Brest was the birthplace of La Motte Piquet, Kersaint, and Olivier.

Pop. 25,000. *Fairs.* First Monday of each month.

Inns. Le Grand Monarque, la Tour d'Argent, le Grand Turc, l'Aigle d'Or, and l'Hotel de Provence. Provisions are cheap and abundant.

The villages near Brest, and the creeks on the coast, present charming promenades, as well as the woods of Kéroual and St. Marc, commanding a fine view of the road. The climate, however, is damp, and subject to winds. Although there are numerous gardens, little fruit is produced, and no cider. Vegetables are brought from St. Pol de Leon, Landerneau, and Chateaulin.

About five leagues and a half from the coast of Brest is the *Isle of Ouessant*, on which there is a lighthouse.

CONTINUATION FROM PREZ EN PAÏL TO BAGNOLES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Conterne	4	Bagnoles	2
Domfront	5		
			5½ p. 11 l.

DOMFRONT, in dep. of Orne, is a small and commercial town, built on a steep rock near the Varenne. It was formerly a strong town, and sustained several sieges, but yielded to Henry IV. in 1589. It trades in fountains and copper utensils, corn, hemp, horses, pigs, nails, and paper. In its vicinity are forges, linen factories, tile-kilns, and glasshouses. *Pop.* 2000.

Four leagues N. W. of Domfront is *Tinchebray*, celebrated for the victory which Henry of England obtained

over his brother Robert duke of Normandy, in 1106. It has manufactories of ironmongery, linen, and paper.

Pop. 3000.

Five leagues from Domfront is *La Ferté Macé*, an important commercial town, with manufactories of cotton, ribbons, leather, flax, and thread. It also trades in honey, spices, and snuff-boxes. *Pop.* 5000.

BAGNOLES, in dep. of Orne, is noted for its mineral waters, which seem destined to regain their former popularity. The situation is good, the lodgings are neat, and the environs picturesque. The waters are taken from May to October, and are recommended for various disorders.

CONTINUATION FROM RENNES TO PORT MALO, THROUGH DOL.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Hédé	5	Dol	4
Combourg	8	Port, or St. Malo	6½

9½ p. 18½.

HEDE, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, is a small town, with vestiges of a Castle. It has mineral waters, and manufactures linen. *Pop.* 800.

COMBOURG, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, manufactures linens. It is situated near a small lake, and has an ancient Castle. *Pop.* 4000.

DOL, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, is situated in a marsh, which renders it unhealthy. It is a very ancient town surrounded by walls and ditches, and was formerly one of the principal defences of Brittany against the attacks of the Normans. It is defended from the incursions of the sea by dykes of considerable height. The Cathedral, erected in the seventh century, is a handsome edifice. The environs produce corn, tobacco, hemp, flax, and apples, of which excellent cider is made. A number of sheep is also fed here. In the vicinity is an iron-mine and a Celtic stone called *La Pierre du Champ Dolent*.

Pop. 3000.

PORT, or ST. MALO, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, is situated on the north side of Brittany, in an island or rather peninsula, as it is joined to the main land by a

chaussée called the Sillon. Its harbour is much frequented, though difficult of access on account of the number of rocks by which it is surrounded. It is defended by numerous batteries, the principal of which are the Holland, the Moulinet, and the Citadel. The English bombarded it without success in 1673. The town is surrounded by ramparts and promenades. It carries on a considerable trade, though less than in former times, and possesses a Custom House, a Naval Arsenal, a Theatre, a School of Navigation, an Agricultural Society, an Exchange, a Chamber of Commerce, and manufactories of snuff, Dugay Trouin, Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1534; Maupertuis, La Bourdonnaye, and La Metherie, were natives of St. Malo. The coast near this town abounds with rocks, on some of which forts have been erected.

Pop. 10,000. *Fair.* May 28.

Inns. Hotel de France, and Hotel des Voyageurs.

Cancale, three leagues and a half E.N.E. of St. Malo, is a small seaport, noted for its oysters, which are dredged from September to the end of April. *Pop.* 3000.

CONTINUATION FROM RENNES TO FAUBOURG ST. SERVANT,
THROUGH CHATEAUNEUF.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Hadé*	5	Châteauneuf	3
Saint Pierre de Pleguen	5	Faubourg St. Servant	2
			7½ p. 15 l.
		Châteauneuf to Port, or St. Malo*	3 l.
		Châteauneuf to Dinan*	4 l.

CHATEAUNEUF, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, is famous for a hexagon fort, situated on a kind of isthmus between some marshes and the Rance. This fort defends the entrance of the department. Under its bastions places have been constructed which will lodge 600 men. The powder magazine, the roof of which is bomb proof, is very large, and is built with great strength.

FAUBOURG ST. SERVANT, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, was till 1755 a part of St. Malo, from which it is only sepa-

rated by an arm of the sea, dry at low tides. It is situated at the mouth of the Rance, and has a commodious road, as well as two harbours, separated by a rock, on which is a tower called Solidor. One of the harbours is named from this tower, and is capable of receiving the largest frigates; the other, called St. Père, is appropriated to commerce. This town is defended on the sea side by a fort, called *Pointe de la Cité*. In time of war it sends out privateers, and in peace employs a number of vessels in the East and West India trade, and in the cod-fisheries. The Marine House is the principal building. *Pop.* 9300.

CONTINUATION FROM MORLAIX TO GUINGAMP.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Plestin	4½	Guingamp*	7½
Lannion	4		
			8 p. 16 L

↳ *Lanmeur*, about three leagues beyond Morlaix, trades in cattle, cider, and corn. *Pop.* 2000.

LANNION, in dep. of Cotes du Nord, is a small town on the Guer, which is navigable at high water. It has Mineral Springs, and trades in salt butter, hemp, cider, and Bordeaux wines. Near the town is a Druidical stone.

Pop. 3500. *Fair.* Sept. 25.

Inn. Vincent-Jagoury.

On the banks of the Guer are the ruins of several ancient chateaux, the most remarkable of which are those of *Touquedec*.

Perros-Guirec, two leagues from Lannion, has a safe road capable of receiving armed frigates. *Pop.* 2000.

In the Channel near Perros are *Les Sept Îles*, and one league to the west *Les Triagons*, a chain of formidable rocks.

Tréguier, four leagues N. E. of Lannion, is built on a peninsula, and trades in corn, wool, horses, and oysters.

Pop. 2700.

At *Coatascorn*, a village three leagues S. E. of Lannion, are lead-mines.

No. 53.—FROM PARIS TO BRUGES, THROUGH DOUAY,
LILLE, AND MENIN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Peronne, as at No. 10	33½	Pont à Marque	5
Fins	4	Lille	3
Bonavis	3		
Cambray	3		58
Bac à Bincheux	3	Menin	4
Douay	3½	Roulers	3
		Thourout	4
	50	Bruges	4½

36½ p. 73½ l.

From Bruges to Ghistel . . . 5½ l.

DOUAY, in dep. du Nord, is a large, handsome, and strong town, on the Scarpe. It has a Royal Court, an Academy, a Lyceum, one of the finest Arsenals in France, a Cannon Foundry, a School of Artillery, a Theatre, a Public Library, and a Museum of Natural History, Sculpture, and Painting.

The English College here, where so many persons of rank received their education before the French Revolution, has been converted into a cotton manufactory, and the large and beautiful Church of St. James levelled with the ground. The Town-House, the Church of St. Pierre, the Grande Place, and the Ramparts, are worthy of observation.

Douay was the birth-place of Jean de Bologne, the sculptor, and of Jerome Commelin, a celebrated printer. It is defended by the fort of the Scarpe, situated half a league distant, on the left bank of that river; and, when occasion requires, can protect itself by an inexhaustible inundation. This town cultivates the sciences more than any other in the department du Nord: it has two Literary Societies. Louis XIV. gained possession of it in 1667; the Allies took it in 1610; and Marshal Villars retook it in 1712. It has glass-houses, tan-yards, and manufactories of linens, laces, cambrics, camlets, flannels, counterpanes, blankets, tapestry hangings, carpets, stuff, soap, lamp-oil, sugar, and salt. Its manufactures of tin are much admired. Provisions are cheap here. A stage-boat leaves Douay for Lille every morning.

Pop. 19,000. Fairs, June 1, and Oct. 1.

Inns. Hotel de l'Europe, Rue St. Jacques; des Quatres Fils Aïmons, Rue St. Jacques; du Grand Cerf, Rue St. Jacques; du Nouveau Monde, Rue de Bellain; de France, Rue de Paris; de Versailles, de Bourbon, du Nord, du Mouton Noir, all in the Grande Place; de l'Homme Sauvage, Rue de Valenciennes; du Chevalier Rouge, Petite Place.

LILLE, capital of the dep. du Nord, is a large, rich, and strong city, situated on the Deule, in a fertile soil. Its Citadel, constructed by Vauban, is one of the finest in the world. It is adorned with a large square, and the streets are well laid out. The principal Gate, the Theatre, the Exchange, and the Barracks, are much admired. Near this town are 200 oil-mills. This town has often been the scene of many bloody wars, and suffered much by bombardment in 1702. It was taken in 1708 by the Allies, after a very long siege; the Austrians vainly attempted to take it in 1792, after a terrible bombardment which lasted eight days.

The principal objects worthy of attention are the Public Library, the Theatre, the Museum, the Port d'Esplanade, the Circus, with a garden; the Promenade d'Esplanade, the Botanic Garden, the Fish and Poultry Markets, and the Baths.

The chief manufactures consist of cloth, serges, ratteens, stuffs, blankets, calimancoes, and camlets of different qualities, Utrecht velvet, threads, household linen, paper, glasses, china, laces of the same kind as those of Malines and Valenciennes, table-cloths of every kind, refined sugars, soap, and starch.

Pop. 62,700. *Fairs.* Aug. 20, and Dec. 16.

Hotels. De Bourbon, de Brabant, de l'Europe, de France, du Lion d'Or, des Pays Bas, de Gand, de Mariembourg, de Portugal, de Villeroy, de la Cloche, du Commerce, and du Cirque.

The diligence from Lille to Brussels usually performs the journey in sixteen hours, and that to Paris in thirty-two hours.

A vessel every morning to Douay.

Beyond Halluin, half a league on this side Menin, the traveller enters BELGIUM.

MENIN, a town on the Lys, which communicates with the Scheldt. It has four principal streets, leading from so many gates, and meeting in the market-place. Its manufactories are linens, table-cloths, lace, linseed and colsat oils, soap, and tobacco. It has cotton-spinning manufactories and bleaching-yards. Its chief trade consists in table-linen. *Pop.* 5000.

BRUGES is a large and celebrated town, situated on a canal in a beautiful plain. It has about 260 streets, which are broad and spacious, and the houses are large but ancient. It has seven gates and six markets, but neither river nor fountain; water is conveyed out of the rivers Lys and Scheldt, from Ghent, by canals.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Town-Hall, in the tower of which are some excellent *carillons*; the Chapel, containing the tomb of John Van Eyck, the inventor of oil painting, who was born in this town; the Church of Notre Dame, containing a curious pulpit; a statue of the Virgin by Michael Angelo, and the splendid tombs of Charles the Bold, and his daughter Mary of Burgundy; the Cathedral of St. Salvador, adorned with some good pictures; the Church of Jerusalem, possessing what is said to be an exact resemblance of our Saviour's tomb; and St. Mary's, enriched with some fine carving, and several tolerable pictures.

Bruges also possesses an Academy of the Fine Arts, in which are some curious old pictures, and a Convent of English Nuns. Its chief manufactures are lace, china, earthenware, woollen-cloths, tickings, and dimities. Its blue dye is much celebrated.

Pop. 33,000. *Fairs.* First Thurs. after Easter, May 4, July 25, and Oct. 1.

Inns. Hotel du Commerce, la Fleur de Bled, Hotel des Nothes, Hotel d'Angleterre, le Lion d'Or, le Singe d'Or, and l'Ours.

CONTINUATION FROM LILLE TO BRUGES, THROUGH COURTRAY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Menin*	4	Pethem	5
Courtray*	2½	Bruges*	5
			16½.

CONTINUATION FROM MENIN TO FURNES.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Ypres	4½	Furnes	5½
Rousbrugges	5½		
			15½ l

YPRES, a town on the Yperlée. The Canal of Bosingen, the Town-House, which is an immense building, and the Cathedral, are worthy of observation. Its manufactures are linens, serges, ribands, thread, and table-cloths.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* Mar. 2, and July 30.

Hotel. La Tête Noire.

FURNES is a small but well-built town, on the Canal between Bruges and Dunkirk. The Town-House is a Gothic building. It trades in grain, hops, cheese, and beer, and has the largest market for linen in Belgium.

Pop. 3000. *Fairs.* Mar. 26, May 5, and Oct. 3.

CONTINUATION FROM THOUROUT TO OSTEND.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Ghistel	4	Ostend	2
			6 l

GHISTEL. *Inn.* L'Etoile.

OSTEND is a fortified seaport, situated among numerous canals. It is celebrated for the siege of three years and three months, which it sustained against the Spaniards, from 1601 to 1604.

The only objects worthy of notice are the Town-House; the Church, outside of which is a horrible representation of purgatory; the Fortifications; the Sluices, particularly that called the Slykens; the Light-house, and the West Gate.

The harbour is good, but the entrance is only practicable at nearly high water. The houses are generally low, but the streets are wide and the market-place spacious. The town affords no fresh water, and the inhabitants are obliged to procure it from Bruges. Provisions are cheap and vegetables plentiful. The chief trade carried on here is in linen. During summer Ostend is fre-

quented for sea-bathing, and the ramparts form a delightful promenade.

Pop. 10,000. *Fairs.* June 27, and Nov. 23.

Inns. La Rose, or Hotel d'Angleterre; Le Grand St. Michel, l'Ancien St. Michel, le Lion d'Or, la Cour Imperiale, Waterloo Hotel, and London Hotel.

Steam-vessels go during summer two or three times a week to London, and also to Margate. There are boats on the canal to Bruges daily.

54.—FROM PARIS TO BRUGES, THROUGH VALENCIENNES AND COURTRAY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Valenciennes*, as at No. 20	53	Courtray	7
Saint Amand	3	Pethem	5
Tournay	4½	Bruges*	5

38½ p. 77½ l.

SAINT AMAND, a small town on the Scarpe, in dep. du Nord, is noted for its mineral waters, which are considered efficacious in subduing various disorders. They are situated half a league east of the town, at the extremity of the hamlet of *Croisette*, in the midst of a marshy meadow, surrounded on almost every side by the Forest of St. Amand. The waters are derived from three springs, called le Bouillon, la Fontaine Ferrugineuse, and la Fontaine d'Arras; and the season for taking them lasts from June 1 to Sept. 1. This town manufactures thread, lace, and oil. *Pop.* 7000.

Inns. Le Mouton Blanc, and le Lion d'Or.

Two leagues beyond St. Amand the traveller enters **BELGIUM.**

TOURNAY is a fortified town, situated on the Scheldt. The Cathedral is an edifice in the Saxon style, 500 feet in length and 250 in breadth at the transept: it contains numerous pictures, some of which are by Rubens; and a robe which was worn by Charles V. The town possesses an *Atheneum*, an *Exchange*, a *College*, and *Hospital*. Its manufactures are stockings, carpets, table-cloths,

china, woollen articles, and cottons. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

Pop. 20,000. *Fairs.* May 22, and Sept. 23.

Inns. Le Singe d'Or, l'Hotel Imperial, and l'Hotel de l'Imperatrice.

COURTRAY is situated on the Lys, and is noted for the manufacture of lace, table linen, and woollen cloth. Great quantities of the finest flax are grown in the vicinity. It has a Town-House, two Churches, and a Nunnery.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* Easter Tuesday, and Aug. 24.

CONTINUATION FROM BRUGES TO ANTWERP.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Ecloo	6	St. Nicolas*	24
Ghent	5	La Tête de Flandres .	44
Lokeren	5		94 1.

Cross the Scheldt to Antwerp.

ECLOO is a large market-town, trading in corn. It has several manufactories, as well as tan-yards and breweries. *Pop.* 7000.

GHENT, formerly the capital of Austrian Flanders, and more recently of the department of the Scheldt, is a very ancient town, situated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Lys, Lieve, and Maese. It is about two leagues and a half in circumference, and is intersected by numerous canals, over which there are upwards of 300 bridges. The streets are generally wide, and the quays well built.

The Cathedral of St. Bavon is adorned with a splendid altar, a very curious pulpit, and numerous chapels, in which are pictures by Crayer, Van Eyck, Honthorst, Seghers, &c. The traveller may also notice the tomb of Bishop Ersell, the stalls of the choir, four splendid candelabras which once belonged to Charles I. of England, the tomb of Bishop Triest by Du Quesnoy, the font used at the baptism of Charles V., and the crypt containing some ancient sculptures. The summit of the steeple commands a good view of the town and environs. In the Belfry, near the Cathedral, are chimes which play every

quarter of an hour. The other Churches of Ghent are enriched with pictures and sculpture.

The following objects are likewise entitled to notice : the Museum and Academy of Drawing, containing a collection of the works of the best Flemish artists, ancient and modern ; the Palace of the University, a noble modern edifice, comprising Theatres for the delivery of Lectures, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, a Collection of Mineralogy, &c. &c. ; the Public Library, occupying an ancient Church ; the Botanic Garden ; the Prison, or House of Correction ; the Town-House, an immense building, presenting an incongruous mixture of ancient and modern architecture ; the Nunnery, access to the chapel of which may easily be obtained ; and the Royal College.

Ghent also possesses a Mont de Piété, an Atelier de Bienfaisance, several Hospitals, a Fish-market, a Custom-house, an English Protestant Church, several Societies for the promotion of the Arts and Sciences, and a Theatre. The chief Promenades are the Coupure and the Caeter.

The principal manufactures are silk, linen, lace, and wool. It also trades in corn, and has distilleries of gin, soap manufactories, breweries, salt works, and sugar refineries.. The vicinity produces tobacco, madder, corn, and flax.

House-rent is reasonable, vegetables are abundant, meat is rather cheaper than in London, and fish and bread are nearly at the same price.

Pop. 78,000. *Fairs.* March 15, July 10, Aug. 9, and Oct. 3.

Inns. Le Paradis, Hotel d'Angleterre, le Cerf, le Lion d'Or, Hotel de Vienne, and Hotel de Flandres.

LOKEREN, situated on the Durn, has numerous tobacco and oil mills. It also manufactures cotton, sail-cloth, and lace ; and trades in corn, hemp, linseed, and flax. *Pop.* 13,000.

No. 55.—FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS, THROUGH
VALENCIENNES, AND MONS.

From Paris to Brussels, as at No. 10 . . . 35½ p. 71

FROM BRUSSELS TO MONS.

	Leagues.	
Nivelles	7½	Mons*
Haine Saint Pierre	4	

NIVELLES is a town pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thienne. Jean de Nivelle, so well known among the vulgar, is an iron figure at the top of a clock, who strikes the hour with a hammer. The manufactures of this place are laces, woollen stuffs, coarse cotton cloths. It has a paper-mill and oil-mill. *Pop.* 7000. *Fair.* Sept. 29.

No. 56.—FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS, THROUGH
QUENTIN, VALENCIENNES, AND LEUZE.

	Leagues.	
Valenciennes*, as at No. 20	53	Enghien
Nord Libre, or Conde	3	Halle
Leuze	4½	Brussels*
Ath*	3	

57½ p.

NORD LIBRE, or CONDE, in dep. du Nord is a strong town at the confluence of the Hesne and Scheldt. It has a commodious port, and carries on considerable trade with Mons by means of a canal. Austrians gained possession of this place in 1793, a French retook it in 1794. During the military occupation of the Allies in 1815 it was given up to the Prussians as a hostage. *Pop.* 6700.

LEUZE, in Belgium, is a small and neat town, has a very ancient Church, and several dye-house manufactures. *Pop.* 4500.

ENGHIEN is a small town, noted for its Chateau and gardens. It manufactures linens.

Pop. 3000. *Fairs.* June 20, Aug. 20, Oct. 3.

FROM VALENCIENNES TO DOUAY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Bouchain	4	Douay*	5
			4½ p. 91.

FROM BRUSSELS TO GIVET.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Genappe	7	Philippeville	8
Charleroi	5½	Givet*	5
			12½ p. 25½ l.

GENAPPE, on the left bank of the Dyle, has a manufactory for paper, an iron foundry, and an oil-mill.

CHARLEROY, a town on the Sambre. The canal of communication between the Sambre and the Meuse, and which bears its name, adds much to its importance. It has manufactories for nails and for wool, saw-mills, large coal-mines, two foundries, and lime-pits. It was taken by the French, Nov. 12, 1792, and the seventh Messidor, 1794.

Pop. 4000. *Fair.* Aug. 5.

NO. 57.—FROM PARIS TO CAEN, THROUGH EVREUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Nanterre	3	La Commanderie	4½
Saint Germain en Laye*	3	La Rivière Thibouville	4
Triel	3	Le Marché Neuf	3
Moulan	2	L'Hôtellerie	3½
Mantes*	4	Lisieux	3
Boisnières	3	Estrées	4
	18	Moult	3½
		Caen	4
Pacy*	4		
Evreux	4		27½ p. 55½ l.
	26		

NANTERRE, a town in dep. of Seine, is famous for its cakes, its salt pork, and its pastry; also for its utensils for chemistry, such as stoves and stills.

In 1815 the Allied troops and the French had an engagement here, when the latter obtained the advantage. Nanterre has a considerable trade in stone. *Pop.* 2000.

Beyond Nanterre the traveller passes by the celebrated Chateau of *Malmaison*, the favourite residence of Napoleon. Here the ex-Empress Josephine expired in 1816.

ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE. See p. 171. One league beyond St. Germain is *Poissy*, a small but ancient town on the Seine, celebrated for its long stone bridge, and for its cattle market, from which the capital is supplied. St. Louis was a native of Poissy. *Pop.* 2500.

MEULAN, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is a little town on the Seine, noted for its trade in leather. It has considerable lime quarries, and it manufactures all kinds of stockings.

MANTES. See p. 160.

PACY. See p. 161.

EVREUX, chief town of the dep. of Eure, on the Iton, has manufactories of cotton velvet, ratteens, cloths, ticking, linens, coarse cotton cloths, muslins, and stockings; also paper-mills and tan-yards. Near it is the Chateau of Navarre, which belonged to the Dukes of Bouillon, and was afterwards the residence of the Empress Josephine. The Cathedral, the Palaces of the Prefect and of the Bishop, the College, the Promenades, the Park, and the Gardens, are worthy of attention. Evreux also possesses a Library, a Theatre, and an Agricultural Society.

Pop. 9300. *Fairs.* April 20, Whit Tuesday, July 16, Aug. 11, Sept. 18, and Dec. 6.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf, le Dauphin, la Ville de Rouen, la Belle Epine, la Biche, and le Cheval Blanc. The following charges were recently made at an inn at Evreux: breakfast 1 fr., dinner, including wine, 2½ fr., coffee 1 fr., bed 1½ fr.

LISIEUX, a town at the confluence of the Tonque and the Orbec, in dep. of Calvados, has manufactories of linen, linsey-woolsey, stuff, coarse cotton cloth, fannel, ferrets, blankets, tapes, and white soap. Its inhabitants

are also employed in spinning cotton, making laces, and leather-dressing. Lisieux has a College and a Theatre. The Church and the Bishop's Palace are worthy of notice. *Pop.* 10,200.

Inns. La Levrette, la Belle Fontaine, and l'Hotel d'Espagne.

CAEN, the chief town of the dep. of Calvados, is situated at the confluence of the Orne and the Odon, three leagues from the sea, with which it communicates by a canal. It has a Royal Court, a Board of Trade, an Academy, a College, a Naval School, and an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is surrounded by excellent pasturage, and the soil is fertile in corn and fruits. Its manufactures consist of damask table-cloths, Holland cloth, ratteens, fustians, hosiery, cutlery, porcelain, and black and white laces of all qualities. It has a cotton-spinning manufactory, tan-yards, and paper and linseed mills; and it trades in oysters, fish, and salt herrings. The horses of Caen are particularly famous.

The principal objects which deserve notice are, the Theatre, the Public Library, the Cabinet of Natural History, the Museum, the Garden of Plants, the Promenade of the Cours de la Reine, and the ancient Royal Abbey. Caen is remarkable as the burial-place of William the Conqueror, whose tomb is in the Church of St. Etienne.

The river is navigable here for vessels of 200 tons.

Two leagues from Caen, and half a league from the Orne, is the village of *Vieux*, supposed to have been a Roman station. It is situated in a valley, near a quarry of red marble.

The *Department of Calvados* derives its name from a bank of rocks, four leagues long, at the mouth of the Orne, on which a Spanish vessel, named the *Calvados*, was wrecked. Several of the mountains of Calvados contain antimony, sulphate of iron, and coal. Agriculture has made more progress here than in other parts of France.

Pop. 36,000. *Fairs.* First Monday in Lent, Good Friday, Monday in Trinity, Sept. 29, Oct. 28, Dec. 28.

Diligences for Rouen, Cherbourg, and Granville every other day; for Paris every day.

Inns. Hotel d'Angleterre, d'Espagne, de la Victoire, de la Place Royale.

CONTINUATION FROM MANTES TO PONT CHARTRAIN.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Septeuil	2½	Pont Chartain	6
		3½ p. 7½ L.	

CONTINUATION FROM LISIEUX TO VIRE.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Estrées	4	Condé sur Noireau	8
Canon	4	Vire	6
Falaise	4	12½ p. 25 L.	
Le Pont d'Ouilly	4		

FALAISE is situated on a hill on the Ante, in dep. of Calvados. It was formerly defended by a Castle, the ruins of which still exist. In this castle William the Conqueror was born in 1207. The town is decorated with fountains. It has a Theatre and an Agricultural Society. Its manufactures are, coarse cotton cloths, serge, laces, hosiery, and cutlery. In one of the suburbs of this place, called Gulbray, a celebrated fair is held, which commences Aug. 15, and lasts fifteen days. There is another fair at Falaise, Sept. 15.

Pop. 14,000. *Inns.* Le Grand Turc, le Grand Cerf, Hotel de la Place.

In the arrondissement of Falaise, two leagues from the town, is a romantic mountain, called the *Roche de St. Quentin*, or *Brèche au Diable*.

No. 58.—FROM PARIS TO CAEN, THROUGH PONTOISE AND ROUEN.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Rouen*, as at No. 102	3½	Caen*, as at No. 229	2
		3½ p. 6½ L.	

MONTREUIL SUR MER.

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No. 59.—FROM PARIS TO CAEN, THROUGH ST. GERMAIN EN LAZE AND ROUEN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Bonnières, as at No. 57	18	Caen*, as at No. 229	32
Rouen*, as at No. 103	16½		
			32½ p. 62½ l.

CONTINUATION FROM CAEN TO CONDE SUR NOIREAU.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Harcourt, or Thury	6	Condé sur Noireau	4½
			5½ p. 10½ l.

CONDE SUR NOIREAU, in dep. of Calvados, is a small town, situated at the confluence of the Drouance and the Noireau. It has manufactories of nails and ironmongery. *Pop.* 4000.

No. 60.—FROM PARIS TO CAHORS, THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Cahors, as at No. 4. 16½ p. 153 l.

No. 61.—FROM PARIS TO CALAIS, THROUGH BEAUVAIS, POIX AND ABBEVILLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Abbeville, as at No. 3	37½	Boulogne sur Mer	56½
Nouvion	3	Marquise	3½
Nampont	4	Le Haut Buisson	2
Montreuil sur Mer (a)	3	Calais	3
Cormont	3		
Samer	2		32½ p. 65 l.

(a) From Montreuil sur Mer to Hesdin, 5 p.

NOUVION, in dep. of Somme. To the right of this place is *Crecy*, famous for the victory obtained by the English.

MONTREUIL SUR MER, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is a strong town, built on a hill, with a Castle, on the right bank of the Canche, about three leagues from the sea. *Before the Revolution* it had five or six churches, the ruins of which alone remain. The principal street is

broad, but the square is very irregular. Montreuil has a College and an Agricultural Society. The Church of Notre Dame is a fine ruin. Its manufactures are, linen, serges, cloths, black and green soap, paper, &c.

Pop. 3500. *Inns.* La Tête de Bœuf, Hotel de France, Hotel de l'Europe.

SAMER, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is situated on the summit of a hill. *Inn.* La Tête de Bœuf.

BOULOGNE SUR MER, in dep. of Calais, is a town of very great antiquity, and is said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, who is supposed to have sailed from this port on his expedition against the Britons. The only vestige of Roman antiquity now remaining is a tower, built in the reign of Caligula.

Boulogne is divided into two parts, the Haute Ville and the Basse Ville, connected together by a steep street, called the Rue Grande, the view down which is much admired. The former is surrounded by ramparts, commanding fine views, and is inhabited by the gentry, while the latter is occupied by the commercial part of the residents.

The Haute Ville contains the Church of St. Joseph; an English Protestant Chapel, where service is performed every Sunday; the Town-hall, and the Castle; and in the Basse Ville the traveller may notice the Church of St. Nicholas, in front of which is the market-place; the Public Library in Rue Grande, open every day except Tuesdays and Sundays, from ten to two; and the Fish-market at the end of Rue de l'Ecu. Here also is the harbour, which was enlarged and improved by Napoleon, and is bordered by a spacious quay. It is situated at the mouth of the little river L'iane, and is defended by a pier, to the right of which is the beach, where machines of English construction are placed for the accommodation of bathers. Near them is a singular representation of our Saviour on the cross. The sands here are of considerable extent, and form an excellent promenade at low water. The Bath-house is a handsome establishment, comprising an assembly, billiard, and reading room.

Boulogne has an Agricultural Society, held in the same building as the Public Library; a Theatre, occupied al-

ternately by French and English performers ; commodious hot and cold Baths ; two Public Gardens, one called the Grand Tivoli, much frequented on Sunday evenings, and the other the Capicure, on Monday and Thursday evenings ; an Hospital, and a Public School.

Le Sage, the author of " Gil Blas," died at Boulogne in 1747. The house in which this event occurred is still standing, and the door bears an inscription respecting it.

A great number of English are resident at Boulogne, and there are numerous tradesmen from London who sell English articles of almost every description. There are two or three English Libraries and Reading-rooms. The post sets out every day for Calais, and takes the letters for England. There are two post-offices, one in the Rue de Lille, where foreign letters must be post-paid, and the other in the Rue de l'Hôpital.

At a short distance, on the Calais road, is a mineral spring.

About a mile from Boulogne, and 200 yards from the road to Calais, is the monument which was commenced by Bonaparte, to celebrate his intended victories over the English, but completed by order of Louis XVIII. in 1822. It is a noble column of the Corinthian order, 155 Paris feet in height, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. At the summit is a large gilt ball, ornamented on four sides by fleurs de lis, and surmounted by a crown. Round the base of the ball is an iron gallery, the ascent to which is formed by a staircase in the interior. The view from the summit, to which admission may be obtained for half a franc, is remarkably fine, including the upper and lower town of Boulogne, the Cliffs of Dover, &c. The column is constructed of large blocks of grey marble, brought from the vicinity of Marquise.

Provisions at Boulogne are cheap, and the market is well supplied on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Meat averages about 4d. per pound ; butter, 9d. ; bread, 1½d. ; pickled pork, 5d. ; eggs about 9d. for 25 ; fowls, 1s. ; partridges, 1s. 6d. a brace. The water is good.

Boulogne contains 20,000 inhabitants, about 3000 of whom are English, and during peace carries on a consider-

where one of the Paris diligences stops; Hotel de la Rue Royale, where another Paris diligence stops; Mortier d'Or, in the Haute Ville; the Lark Hotel is a mercantile house; and the Hibernia, an inn-house. At the principal hotels dinner is charged three to five francs; breakfast, including eggs, two francs and firing per day three francs.

One league and three-quarters beyond Boul Wimille, a village situated by the side of a lake by the river Wimereux. In the cemetery by the side of the road is a monument representing a balloon being erected in memory of the aeronaut Pilatre de Rosier who was killed in the vicinity. *Pop.* 1565.

MARQUISE is a pretty village, with a Chateau some distance from the road. *Inns.* Le Cerf, le Cerf Rouge.

Two leagues west of Marquise is Ambleteuse, a small harbour, where James II. landed in 1688; and at the same distance is Wissant, another small harbour, up with sand, which is said to have been the place where Cæsar embarked for England, though Wimereux vicinity also claims this honour.

CALAIS is situated in the dep. of Pas de Calais, and is protected by a strong citadel and several forts. The

The Town-hall, in the *place d'armes*, contains busts of Charles X. and Louis XVIII., as well as a portrait of the latter. Here also are preserved the balloon and car with which M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffreys crossed the channel; and over the stairs is a portrait of Pierre de Belloy, who wrote "The Siege of Calais." In front of the building are busts of Eustace de St. Pierre, Cardinal Richelieu, and the Duke of Guise.

The interior of the Church is considered one of the prettiest in France, and contains numerous chapels, adorned with paintings. The traveller, however, will lose his time if he be seduced by the rhetoric of his guide to ascend the tower of the church, to enjoy the superb prospect which will there be presented to his view. When he has painfully wound his way to the top, and given his franc to the specious orator, he will perceive nothing but a dreary expanse of country, relieved indeed by a sea view.

An English clergyman resides at Calais, and performs the English protestant service every Sunday, in a room appropriated to that purpose.

The most interesting object at Calais is the Pier; and this derives its interest from the continual bustle occasioned by the endless succession of travellers, eager to gaze on the wonders of the Continent, and from the pillar erected to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. from England. Opposite to this pillar is shown the first impression of his foot on landing.

The traveller may likewise notice the Ramparts, the Barracks, the Lighthouse, near the town-hall, the Gate erected by order of Richelieu, and on the wall by the quay a Monument in memory of some shipwrecked sailors.

At the end of the Rue de la Prison, opening on the Grande Place, is a Gateway, which formed part of the Cour de Guise, where Henry VIII. received Francis I.

Should the traveller be detained at Calais during the night, he will remember that he is in a fortified town, and that the gates are regularly shut in the winter at five and in the summer at nine o'clock in the evening. A small gratuity, however, to the keeper of the *Porte Royale*

which is on the land side of the town, will procure him admission at any hour of the night.

The tourist may while away a few of the hours of the evening at the Theatre, *Rue de la Comédie*. The house is neat, and some of the actors far above mediocrity. The performance commences at half-past five, and is usually over at nine. The prices of admission are, amphitheatre and boxes, 2 francs; pit 13 sous.

In the *Faubourg St. Pierre* are Public Gardens, to which the middle and lower classes resort on Sunday evening, and amuse themselves with dancing.

At Dessin's Hotel is still shown a room in which it is said Sterne wrote part of his "Sentimental Journey." Over the door is the following inscription: "This is Sterne's Room."

In the Rue Royale is an excellent library, kept by M. Leleux, and in the Place d'Armes is a reading-room, where the English newspapers may be seen.

Calais was besieged in 1347, by Edward III. king of England. The besieged defended themselves for a year with the most exemplary courage; but at length, becoming destitute of every thing, requested to capitulate. The king consented to spare the inhabitants, on condition that six of the most famous should bring him the keys, with cords round their necks, and devote themselves for their fellow-citizens. Edward was about to have them executed, when the queen threw herself at his feet, and obtained their pardon. All the inhabitants were driven out, but every town in France was anxious to receive them, and Philippe de Valois rewarded them handsomely. The English remained masters of this town from 1347 till 1558, when it was retaken by the Duke de Guise, during the reign of Henry II. Calais was the birth-place of La Place.

There is a daily communication between Calais and Dover, by means of sailing and steam-packets. The distance is twenty-six miles, and the passage is generally accomplished in three or four hours. The return, from Dover to Calais, is generally easier and quicker, as the wind is more favourable.

Fairs. Jan. 7, May 15, and Oct. 9.

Inns. The most superb is the hotel formerly the cele-

brated Dessin's, Rue Royale. The apartments are elegant, and the accommodation every thing that can be wished; but the charge is proportionable, and will not suit every pocket. Here his Majesty George IV. stopped on his way to Hanover, in 1823; and here also the Duke of Northumberland slept when proceeding to the Coronation of Charles X.

At the Royal Hotel, late the *Hotel de Kingston, Rue de l'Etoile*, kept by an Englishman of the name of Roberts, the traveller will meet with good accommodation, at very moderate charges. Mr. Roberts himself presides at the *table-d'hôte*, which combines French and English cookery. Visitors, however, may have their meals quite in the English style if they prefer it.

At Meurice's Hotel, *Rue de la Prison*, also, he will find much civility, but the charges are rather high. Several of the attendants, as well as Mr. Meurice himself, speak English, and many of the floors are furnished with carpets.

The Hotel de Bourbon, kept by Rignolle, is a good inn, whence the mail starts every evening.

The diligence, connected with the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, puts up at No. 14, Rue de la Mer, which is only an office, and not an inn. At the British Hotel, next door to the coach-office in the Rue de la Mer, the London papers are taken in.

The other Hotels at Calais are, the White Hart and Hotel de l'Europe, Rue Royale; Quillac's, or the Silver Lion, Rue Neuve; Diligence Hotel, Rue de la Mer; and the Crown Hotel, Rue de la Mer. The last, kept by Mr. Lawson, is a very comfortable inn, and is particularly convenient to travellers going to Paris, as it adjoins the sea-gate, and is within two or three doors of the diligence offices.

The following may be considered fair charges at most of the hotels in Calais; at Dessin's and Meurice's, however, they would be rather higher.

	Francs. Cents.	
Table d'hôte	3	0
Ordinary wine, that is, the usual wine of the country	2	0
	2 c 3	

	Francs.	Cents.
Champagne, or Claret	6	0
Lodging	1	50
Breakfast	1	20
Breakfast, with eggs	1	50

The waiters at inns in France do not expect more than 1 franc per day, the chambermaid 1 franc, and the port half a franc.

CONTINUATION FROM BOULOGNE SUR MER TO ST. OMER.

	Leagues.		Leagues
Collembert	4½	St. Omer*	4
La Motte Bayenghiem	4½		6½ p. 13

No. 62.—FROM PARIS TO CALAIS, THROUGH BEAUVAIS, AMIENS, ABBEVILLE, AND ST. OMER.

	Leagues.		Leagues
Abbeville*, as at Nos. 1 & 2	41½	St. Omer	—
Canchy	2		6
Hesdin	6		
Fruges	4	La Reconnue	
Avrault	4	Ardres (a)	
		Calais*	

35½ p. 7½

(a) From Ardres to Marquise, 5 l.

HESDIN, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is a small, fortified strong, and well-built town, situated where the valleys of the Canche and the Ternoise meet. It is crossed by 1 first river, which fills the ditches encircling its beautiful ramparts. It is surrounded by canals, meadows, orchard gardens, and groves; but the air is rendered unhealthy by the stagnant waters. This town was taken by Louis XIII. in 1639, and has since belonged to France. 7 Abbé Prevost was born at this place. A great deal of linen is made in its environs, and it has manufactories of stockings, and one for cotton-spinning.

Pop. 3500. *Inn.* L'Europe.

ST. OMER, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is an ancient strong town on the Aa. It is large and well-built.

has handsome streets, some of which are of considerable breadth. It formerly contained numerous churches and convents, many of them curious for their architecture; particularly the Church of St. Bertin, one of the richest and most celebrated of the order of St. Benoit. The Cathedral, which has escaped the devastations of Vandalism, is a Gothic edifice, displaying many architectural beauties. Its interior is admired for the wainscoting, the organ, adorned with Corinthian columns and all kinds of figures, the marble balustrades and colonnades, the chapels, the tomb of St. Omer, and the colossal grotesque figure, known under the name of *Grand Dieu de Théroutanne*. The Churches of St. Sepulchre, of St. Denis, and of the College, are still preserved. The latter is famous for the two towers which ornament its front, and for its beautiful wooden roof. This town has a College, a Theatre, a Library containing 20,000 volumes, and Promenades at the faubourg du Haut Pont.

Its manufactures consist of cloth, flannel, plushes, coarse woollen cloths, lawn, calico, worsted stockings, thread, goat-skins, cards, glue, white soap, nails, leather, china, and paper. It has also dye-houses, and manufactories for refining salt and sugar.

Pop. 20,000. *Fairs.* Shrove-tide, and Sept. 30.

Inns. L'Hotel d'Angleterre, l'Ancienne Poste, la Grande Ste. Catharine, le Canon d'Or, and l'Hotel de Dunkerque.

ARDRES, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is a small, but strong town. Turf is procured in the environs. *Pop.* 600.

A league beyond Ardres is *Le Pont sans Pareil*, by means of which the traveller crosses the two canals, from St. Omer to Calais, and from Ardres to Gravelines, which here cross each other at right angles. In order to view the curious construction of this bridge the traveller should go beneath it.

No. 63—FROM PARIS TO CALAIS, THROUGH PERONNE,
ARRAS, AND SAINT OMER.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Arras, * as at No. 22	44½	Saint Omer *	4
Souchet	3	La Recousse	4
Bellou	4	Arras * (a)	2
Lillers	3	Calais *	4
Aire	3		

35½ p. 7½ l.

(a) From Arras to Beaupré 5 l.

BETHUNE, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is a town on the Lave, which runs through it. It is tolerably well fortified. The surrounding pasturages are covered with flocks. Its cheese is much admired; and great quantities of cambric and lawn are manufactured here. The principal Church is remarkable for the elegance of its nave, supported by very slender columns. There is a navigable canal from Lagorgue to Bethune, where it forms a beautiful dock capable of admitting large barges. Near the town is the chateau of *Annesin*.

Pop. 6750. *Fairs.* Of ten days, Feb. 3, and Aug. 15.

Hotels. L'Hotel de France, l'Hotel d'Angleterre, le Lion d'Or, and Hotel du Pas de Calais.

LILLERS, a small town on the Nave, in dep. of Pas de Calais, has potteries, and oil and flour mills, and trades in linen. There is a good inn, a square, and fountains.

Pop. 2300.

AIRE, a strong town at the confluence of the *Lys* and *Laquette*, in dep. of Pas de Calais, has manufactories for oil, white soap, china, starch, blankets, and for spinning flax. The Hotel de Ville, in the square, the Church of St. Pierre, the Barracks, and the Fountains, are worthy of notice. Malebranche, the metaphysician, was a native of this place. *Pop.* 8600.

CONTINUATION FROM SAINT OMER TO DUNKIRK.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
La Recousse	4	Dunkirk	6
Gravelines	4		

64 p. 12 l.

GRAVELINES, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is a small town on the right bank of the Aar, with a port in the channel, where vessels of the largest size may unload. Its fortifications render it very important. It has many magazines, one for corn, three for powder, several barracks, a beautiful square, and a well-regulated hospital.

Pop. 2800. *Inn.* Veuve Lesur.

Beyond Gravelines, the traveller passes the canal and village of *Mardyck*, which were formed by Louis XIV., in order to replace the harbour of Dunkirk, destroyed in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht.

DUNKIRK is a commercial and sea-port town, in dep. n Nord. The sailors of this place, and of Jeanbart, have been rendered famous by their celebrated fisheries. It is one of the most regular built towns in France. The houses are of brick, and white-washed. The Champ de Mars is a spacious area, and the Place Dauphine is planted with trees, and adorned with a statue of Jean Bart, who was a native of this town. The traveller should notice the front of the Church of St. Eloi, composed of ten beautiful Corinthian columns, surmounted by a Grecian pediment, which was executed by the French artist Louis; it is an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome.

This town was one of the strongest places in Europe, during the reign of Louis XIV.; but its fortifications were destroyed, and its harbour filled up, according to the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713: they were afterwards re-established, by the treaty in 1763. The new harbour is large, and has a broad canal, which is only full when the tide flows in: it is more than a quarter of a league from the ocean. There are two docks; the principal of which is situated between two long parallel and uniform buildings. The road of Dunkirk is one of the most beautiful in Europe. A very extensive quay leads from the harbour to the interior of the town. The rope-walk, the magazines of the sailors, and the country-seats in the environs, are worthy of observation. Dunkirk has a library, a Theatre, a Literary Society, an Agricultural Society, and a public School for mathematics, and hydrography. There are also considerable manufactories of *wolf, starch, glass, china, cordage, and sugar.*

A very large import and export trade is carried on by the inhabitants of Dunkirk: they receive from Spain, brandy and other merchandise; from England, coals, pewter, lead, leather, Virginia tobacco, and ironmongery; from Ireland, butter, salt meat, dried salmon, and leather; from Scotland, salmon and coals; from Holland, salt butter, cheese, and spices; from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, timber, pitch, corn, iron, wool, and leather.

This town was given up to Spain, in 1559, by the treaty of Cateau Cambresis. It was taken by the duc d'Enghien; but soon after it again fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Turenne retook it in 1558, after having gained the famous battle of the Downs. It was given up to Cromwell, the same year, by Louis XIV., who bought it again four years afterwards from Charles II. for about five millions of francs.

Pop. 23,800. *Fairs.* Jan. 1, and June 24.

Hotels. La Poste aux Chevaux, l'Hotel d'Angleterre, le Chapeau-rouge, l'Hotel de Flandres, le Sauvage, and l'Hotel du Nord.

Coffes-Houses. Le Café Royal, and le Café de Bon Gout.

No. 64.—FROM PARIS TO CALAIS, THROUGH AMIENS, ARRAS, AND SAINT OMER.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Amiens, as at No. 1	31	Calais, as at No. 63	37
Arras, as at No. 23	15½		

36½ p. 72½ l.

No. 65.—FROM PARIS TO CARCASSONNE, THROUGH LIMOGES AND MONTAUBAN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Toulouse,* as at No. 11	18	Castelnaudary	8
Castanet	3	Villepinte	3
Bazilège	3	Alzonne	3
Villefranche	3	Carcassonne	4

102½ p. 204½ l.

VILLEFRANCHE, in dep. of Haute Garonne, is a small town on the Mares, near the Canal du Midi. The plain in which it is situated, produces large quantities of corn. It has an Agricultural Society, sail-cloth factories, potteries, tanyards, tilekilns, and dyehouses.

Pop. 2100. *Fairs.* Jan. 22, May 8, Aug. 16, and Sept. 30.

CASTELNAUDARY, in dep. of Aude, the ancient capital of the Lauraguais, is situated on an eminence near the Canal du Midi, and occupies the site of Sostomagus, which was destroyed by the Goths. In the war between Raymond VI., count of Toulouse, and Simon de Montfort, this town was several times captured and recaptured: the English burnt it in 1355, but it was rebuilt the following year. The battle of 1632 between the rebels under Gaston, duke of Orleans, and the troops of Louis XIII., commanded by Marshal Schomberg, took place beneath its walls. Montmorency, who was taken prisoner in this engagement, perished shortly afterwards at Toulouse. The spot where the battle occurred, is situated on the banks of the Fresquel, a little below the town.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Hotel de Ville, from which there is a good view, the Church containing a picture representing the Scourging, by Rivals, and the Basin 3000 feet in circumference, forming part of the canal. The town also possesses a College, an Exchange, and an Agricultural Society. Father Gibrat, Germain la Fille, and Vidal, the poet, were natives of this place. Castelnauudary trades in corn, and near it is a yard where canal boats are built.

Pop. 9000. *Inns.* Hotel Notre Dame, and le Cheval Vert.

St. Papoul, three leagues east of Castelnauudary, was the see of a bishoprick erected in 1317.

Fanjeaux, six leagues to the S. E., was formerly called Fanum Jovis, on account of a temple here, dedicated to Jupiter. This place was rendered famous in the twelfth century, by the residence of St. Dominick.

Bram, six leagues to the S. E., a rich commune of the department, was formerly called Hebromagus. It has a modern chateau.

viol, a prodigious basin which supplies the C. Midi with water. The traveller may go to it in a carriage, but he had better visit it on horseback; it costs two and a half posts for going there. The road through which the road passes is well cultivated and crosses a chain of small mountains, which belong to Montagne Noire.

The *Canal du Midi*, also called the *Canal de Languedoc*, was commenced in 1666, and in 1681, from the plans and under the direction of Pierre de Riquet, Baron de Bonrepos. It forms a communication between the Ocean and the Mediterranean, coming from the Garonne below Toulouse, and taking a course from the north toward the S. E., passes to Montauban to the west of Montesquieu, and to the east of Albi, to Franche and Avignonet, where it leaves the department of Haute Garonne, and then crosses that of Aude to the west, passing by Castelnaudary, to the south of Carcassonne, to the north of Carcassonne, continuing its course almost parallel to the Aude, to Tresbes. It afterwards enters the department of Aude, turns towards the north near Capetang, passes to Villeneuve, and finally opens into the lake of St. Pierre near the Mediterranean, to the N. W. of, and

cubic metres of water. Its figure is triangular: it is enclosed by two mountains, and by an immense dyke which forms its base, and through which an aqueduct passes to supply the basin of Naurouse. Few pieces of masonry surpass the dyke of St. Ferréol in extent and solidity. It extends 2520 feet, and is 150 in height. The other constructions worthy of notice are, the Lock of Fonserranne, the archway of Malpas, the excavation in the rock across the plain of Argeliers, and the aqueduct of Cesse. On the side towards the Mediterranean are 44 locks, and on the side towards the Ocean 18. It is crossed by 72 bridges; and there are 55 aqueducts enabling it to cross as many rivulets without mingling their waters.

By means of this canal, the corn of Upper Languedoc is conveyed to the southern departments. It is sent chiefly from Castelnaudary to Agde, Cette, or la Nouvelle, whence it is conveyed to other places. The expense of conveyance by the canal is about one-third of land carriage.

A packet boat goes the whole length of the canal in four days, and affords travellers a pleasant and economical excursion. On its banks are numerous warehouses, and inns for the accommodation of those employed in the dockyards and navigation. The expense of keeping it up is estimated at 400,000 francs, and the produce at 500,000 francs.

Near St. Ferréol is *Alzan*, which possesses a forge; a little above, is a paper-mill, and in the valley of the Sar are copper-works. Here is the celebrated school of *Sorèze*.

CARCASSONNE, the chief place of the dep. of the Aude, is situated on the Aude, which divides it into the Upper Town or city, and the Lower Town. It was originally inhabited by the Volcæ Tectosagi, and has been a place of importance since the time of Julius Cæsar. It is surrounded by a double wall flanked with towers, constructed according to the system of defence practised before the invention of gunpowder. The Upper Town, which is badly built, with narrow streets, has the ruins of a Castle, in which are some curious MSS. written on the bark of trees. The Lower Town is more modern and better built.

The most remarkable objects are the Halles, which are

large and well ventilated, the Grande Place, in the centre of which is the fountain of Neptune; the Cathedral erected towards the end of the eleventh century; the Hotel de Ville; and the Promenade leading to the Quay. Carcassonne possesses two Libraries, a College, a Museum, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. It is noted for its manufacture of cloths, and also trades in wine, corn, brandy, oil, and fruits. In the vicinity are quarries of various coloured marbles: the red is much admired. Fabre d'Eglantine, Gamelin, the painter, Gardiegner, and Janin the physician, were natives of Carcassonne.

Pop. 15,300. *Fairs*. Mar. 8, Aug. 6, Nov. 25.

Inns. L'Ange, St. Jean Baptiste, and le Petit Paris.

The Aqueduct of Fresquel, three-quarters of a league from Carcassonne is worthy of notice: it is supported by three arches.

In the seventh century from the foundation of Rome, the Romans opened on the east side of this department, a canal from the Aude to the sea, near the lake called by Pliny *Rubrensis*; and in several places, ancient monuments attest their residence in this part of Gaul. Near Carcassonne is a column erected in honour of Numerian.

Caunes, on the Argentonville, five leagues from Carcassonne, is celebrated as the birthplace of the christians who were persecuted by Diocletian.

Mascubardes, *Durfort*, and *Lunet*, near Carcassonne, have copper-mines; *Moussoulens* a lead-mine, and *Cannecaude* a quarry of coloured marble.

NO. 66.—FROM PARIS TO CAUTERETS, THROUGH
LIMOGES AND TARRES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Pierrefitte,* as at No. 34	223½	Cauterets	114½

114½ p. 2841

CAUTERETS, in dep. of Hautes Pyrénées, is a charming town situated in the valley of Lavedan. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, but it is rendered easy of access by a fine road which was constructed during the last century, by M. d'Etigny. The climate is mild and

the situation pleasant, and the town is guarded against avalanches and floods which annually threaten Barèges, by the trees growing on the tops and sides of the neighbouring mountains. Many of the houses are well built and elegantly furnished, and good society frequents Cauterets during June, July, Aug., and Sept., the period for taking the waters. The inspection of the waters is entrusted to a physician. There are ten springs. A quarter of a league from this town on the banks of the Gave, is the spring of *La Raillère*, where there is a saloon with four rooms.

Above the Baths of *Bruzault*, on the mountain towards the east, are the establishments of *César*, of *les Espagnols*, also called *La Reine* and *Pause*, very near each other and difficult of access. There are also the springs of *Pré, Bois, Plaa, Mauhourat*, and *Rieumiset*, or *des Yeux*.

The spring of *César* supplies the bottles which are exported to all parts of France. The price of each bottle is 25 centimes, but visitors may drink at the springs gratuitously, and this is the case at all the springs in the arrondissement. The Baths have been gradually improved, particularly at *Mauhourat* and *la Raillère*.

The waters are efficacious in various cases, particularly in wounds, rheumatism, liver-complaints, intermittent fevers, consumption, ulcers, paralysis and cutaneous disorders. The great distance of the baths, and the badness of the paths, render the use of chairs necessary: these are hired under certain regulations: ladies take them for long promenades on the mountains. Visitors may also hire horses which, being accustomed to the rocks, go along the narrowest paths with the greatest facility.

Amongst the articles eaten at Cauterets, are raspberries and strawberries from the mountains, excellent apples from *St. Savin*, plums from *Argelès*, peaches from *Bearn*, and poultry from *Pau*. They have also here, excellent vegetables and good trout.

The most frequented promenades are the road towards *Pierrefitte*, the footpath to *Py*, a charming place for fêtes, *champêtres*, and *Cancèrè*. Towards the west are the *sadons* of *Cambasçou*, and the mountain of *Monne*,

from the summit of which there is a fine view of the Pyrénées.

The traveller should also visit the Cascade of *Val de Jeret*, and the Lake of *Gaube*, the Cascades of *Corist*, of the *Pas de l'Ours* and *Bousses*; as well as the *Pont d'Espagne*, which is about two hours' walk: the defile divides into two parts, and forms on the left the valley of *Marcadav*, which is an easy *port** or entrance into Spain.

NO. 67.—FROM PARIS TO CHALONS SUR MARNE,
THROUGH MEAUX, AND DORMANS.

From Paris to Châlons, as at No. 35 21 p. 48 l.

NO. 68.—FROM PARIS TO CHAMBERY, THROUGH MELUN,
AUXERRE, AND LYONS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Lyons,* as at No. 6	118	La Tour du Pin	4
Bron	2½	Le Gaz	2
Saint Laurent des Mâres	2	Pont de Beauvoisin	2½
La Verpillière	3	Echelles de Savoie	4
Bourgoin	3	Saint Thibault de Cour	3
	128½	Chambéry	3
			73½ p. 147 l.

LA VERPILLIERE, in dep. of Isère, is a village with a tolerable *Inn*. Near it, is the town of *Cremieu*, noted for its turkeys.

BOURGOIN, a small town in dep. of Isère. It has broad streets, and is situated on three small rivers, which unite at this place amidst verdant hills. Bourgoin has manufactories of linen, packing-cloth, and calicos. There are likewise paper-mills, and flour-mills of a peculiar construction. These manufactories increase the trade, which likewise consists of grain and hemp. *Pop.* 3000.

Six leagues from Bourgoin, and near the village of

* This is the term which the inhabitants of the country give to all the passages forming a communication between the two sides of the Pyrénées.

Balme, is a curious excavation called the Grotto of *Notre Dame de la Balme*, described at page 259.

LA TOUR DU PIN, a town in dep. of Isère, gave its name to an illustrious family. It is situated on the Bourbre. *Pop.* 1500. At *Belley* in the vicinity, is the Chartreuse of *Pierre Chatel*, transformed into a prison.

LE PONT DE BEAUVOISIN, in dep. of Isère, is a small town picturesquely situated on the Guiers, which separates France from Savoy. It has hemp and silk factories. The traveller who passes from France to Italy, by the route of Lyons, will discover at this place a sensible change in the appearance, climate, and population. The mountains, woods, rocks, precipices, cascades, and torrents of Savoy present a surprising *coup d'œil* to those who are pleased with the horrors of nature. The road is good, safe, and in some places beautiful. The Pont de Beauvoisin is known in the Itinerary of Antoninus under the name of Labiscor. It has two Custom Houses, where the traveller's luggage will be examined: one is on the French, the other on the Savoyard frontier.

Pop. 1200. *Fairs.* Mar. 6, June 6, Sept. 4, Nov. 8.

While pursuing his journey, the traveller enjoys the prospect of a rich and fertile country, and passes through a well-cultivated plain, covered with all kinds of trees, vines, sheep, and cattle.

About a league beyond Pont de Beauvoisin, is the *Pass of La Chaille*. This is a frightful streight, at the bottom of which the Guiers rolls between the mountains of prodigious height, and forms a cataract. It has been well described by Rousseau. An excellent road has been made by the Sardinian Government, and bordered by parapets, which render it safe, and afford travellers an opportunity of observing the depth of the precipice without danger. A little farther, the road passes between the rocks, and during a frost or fall of snow, is rendered dangerous by falling masses.

ECHELLES is a market-town situated on a plain, on the right bank of the Guiers. On the neighbouring heights are the ruins of some ancient castles, which formerly defended the pass.

About 500 paces from this place, is the mountain called the *Grotto*, or *Echelles*. The road by which it is ascended is steep, but broad, and the greater part paved. In order to permit carriages to pass, the rocks have been cut through for about 5000 yards. This undertaking will immortalize the name of Charles Emmanuel, second duke of Savoy, who caused it to be executed in 1670. It was afterwards improved by Bonaparte, and is now one of the finest roads in Europe.

ST. THIBAUT DE COUX. To the right of the road, near this place, is a Cascade, the perpendicular fall of which is calculated at 120 feet. It appears particularly beautiful when the sun shines. The river Albano, which runs to Chambéry, is partly formed by its waters.

The country around is very fertile, and well cultivated. Large quantities of silk-worms are fed here.

CHAMBERY is on the right bank of the Leisse, and on the Albano. Its streets are narrow and the houses dark. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Promenade of Vernay and that of the Terrace, the Barracks, the Staircase of the Castle, the Fountain in the Place d'Ans, and the Porch of Ste. Chapelle.

Pop. 10,800. *Inns*. St. Jean Baptiste, Les Quatre Nations, La Poste, La Parfaite Union.

The heights which surround Chambéry, covered with vineyards, orchards, chestnut-trees, pasturages, forests of firs, and rocks, present forms and prospects as numerous as they are extraordinary.

The most remarkable, although not the loftiest, is the *Dent de Nivolet*, forming part of the chain of Beauges, which separates the basin of Chambéry from that of Annecy. It is an object of curiosity to all travellers. The ascent occupies four hours; and it is so steep towards the top, as to render it necessary to crawl on the hands and feet, to reach the summit, which is level, and about 1555 yards above the Mediterranean. It commands a fine view of the town, of the basin of Chambéry, of the mountains in the environs, and of the tops of some of the Alps.

Half a league from Chambéry are the sulphurous waters of *Boisse*. Farther on is the beautiful spot called *Bout du Monde*, which will please the traveller who is an admirer of Nature unadorned. It is a straight cut between two mountains, and closed at the upper end by an enormous mass of rocks, from the top of which run several rivulets in cascades, forming by their confluence the river Leisse. A league towards the south are the *abîmes* of *Myans*, at the foot of the mountain of Grenier, where the town of *St. André*, with sixteen villages, was swallowed up in 1249. The irregular appearance of the soil corroborates the account of the historian. But, of all the views near Chambéry, the most interesting, both in itself and in the recollections it excites, is that of *Charmettes*, an isolated house, a quarter of a league from the town, celebrated as the residence of J. J. Rousseau, and Madame de Warens.

CONTINUATION FROM LA GAZ TO VOREPPE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Montferrat	2	Voreppe	3
Voiron	4		
			4½ p. 9 l.

Montferrat to Pont de Beauvoisin	1½ p. 3 l.
Voiron to Rives	1½ p. 3 l.
Voiron to Tullins	1½ p. 3 l.

VOIRON, in dep. of Isère, has paper-mills, steel-works, and a Chateau. It trades in linen. *Pop.* 6000.

No. 69.—FROM PARIS TO CHAMBERY, THROUGH
TROYES, DIJON, AND GENEVE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Geneve, as at No. 83	125	Chambery as at No. 190	23½
			74½ p. 148½ l.

308 PARIS TO CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY.

No. 70.—FROM PARIS TO CHARTRES, BY BERNY AND ORSAY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Berny	3	Ablis	4
Orsay	3	Le Gué de Longroy	4
Bonneilles	2½	Chartres	4
			10½ p. 21½ l.

From Abilis to Dourdan . . . 2 p. 4 L

From Ablis to Rambouillet . . . 2 p. 4 L

No. 71.—FROM PARIS TO CHARTRES, THROUGH VER-
SAILLES.

From Paris to Chartres, as at No. 15, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ L.

COMMUNICATION FROM VERSAILLES TO PONTOISE.

Saint Germain en Laye	Leagues. 8	Pontoise	Leagues. 4
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COMMUNICATION FROM VERSAILLES TO LOUVRES.

Sevres*	Leagues.	2	Louvres*	Leagues.	5
Saint Denis*		4			
					54 p. 11 l.

**No. 72.—FROM PARIS TO CHATEAUROUX, THROUGH
ETAMPES AND ORLEANS.**

From Paris to Châteauroux, as at No. 1, 32½ p. 65 L.

No. 73.—FROM PARIS TO CHAUMONT EN BAS-SIGNY, THROUGH TROYES.

From Paris to Chaumont en Bassigny, as at No. 36, 304 p. 61 L

CONTINUATION FROM CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY TO MIRECOURT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mandres	4	Lignéville	6
Montigny	4	Mirecourt	5
Bourbonne les Bains	5		

12 p. 24 l.

BOURBONNE LES BAINS, in dep. of Haute-Marne, is situated at the confluence of the Borne and the Apance, and is famous for its warm waters, the temperature of which is forty degrees. They are considered efficacious in curing palsy, rheumatism, colds, scorbutic complaints, gout, gravel, &c. The season continues from June 1 to October 1. The Baths are convenient, and there are delightful Promenades. *Pop.* 3000.

Inns. Le Tête de Bœuf, and Le Mouton Blanc.

MIRECOURT, in dep. of Vosges, is seated on the Madon. It is celebrated for the manufacture of violins, portable organs, and other musical instruments. It also makes lace. It has a Library. At *La Hutte* and *Ste. Marie*, six leagues from Mirecourt, is a large manufactory of steel articles.

**No. 74.—FROM PARIS TO CLERMONT FERRAND,
THROUGH NEVERS AND MOULINS.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Moulins, as at No. 8	72½	Gannat	3½
Châtel Neuve	5	Aigueperse	2
Saint Pourçain	3	Riom	4
Mayet d'Ecole	4	Clermont	3

48 p. 96 l.

In this route the traveller will pass through *Auvergne*, a portion of which, named *Limagne*, is one of the most fertile and pleasant districts of France. It forms the basin of a hilly country, and presents an ever-varying aspect of beauty.

ST. POURCAIN, in dep. of Allier, is noted for its wine. It has a Promenade along the banks of the Sioule; and in the Church is a well-executed statue of our Saviour. *Pop.* 3000.

Inn. La Poste.

310 PARIS TO CLERMONT FERRAND.

GANNAT is a small town in dep. of Allier, on the right bank of the Andelot.

AIGUEPERSE, in dep. of Puy de Dome, is seated on the Beron. It consists of one long street. In the Church is a fine picture of St. Sebastian. This town was the birth-place of Delille, and of the Chancellor l'Hôpital.

Inn. La Poste.

A league to the north-east of Aigueperse is the Chateau of *Effiat*, built by the Marshal of that name, one of the favourites of Richelieu.

On the right of the road beyond Aigueperse is the market-town of *Artonne*, an ancient place, noted for its fruit.

RIOM, in dep. of Puy de Dome, is situated on the Ambène, and is the prettiest town in Auvergne. Its inhabitants make candles; excellent pies of apricots, apples, and quinces; coarse cotton cloths, and brandy. The streets are well laid out, but badly paved, and the houses are built of lava brought from *Volvic*, a town with 3000 inhabitants, situated a league and a half towards the west. The quarries there are worthy of notice, as well as the villa of M. Rochevert, with its gardens and grotto. *Volvic* has also a School of Architecture and Sculpture.

Riom has a College, an Agricultural Society, a Cabinet of Philosophy, a Theatre, and Fountains, one of which, named *Mozac*, is superior to the rest. The traveller should also visit the Palace and the *Sainte Chapelle*, as well as the *Marturel* and the *Belfry*, whence there is a fine view. The *Promenade of Pré-Mesdames* is pleasant. *Pop.* 13,000.

Inns. Le Puy de Dome, and la Colonne.

The mineral waters of *Chatel Guyon*, *St. Myon*, and *Chateauneuf*, have a considerable reputation, particularly the first, a league north-east of Riom.

The environs of Riom are pleasant, and abound with objects of interest. We shall notice the most remarkable.

Bessat, a village, one league to the west, in the *Commune* of Champfort, has a mineral spring, the waters of which issue from a rock, and, joining a neighbouring torrent, form a very picturesque object.

St. Genest, one league to the south-west, supplies the fountains of Riom with water. The aqueduct and works are curious.

Munsat. At this place terminates the stone aqueduct begun by the town of Riom: the ancient Benedictine Abbey is worthy of notice.

At *Menat*, five leagues from Riom, on the cross-road to Montaigne, is a ravine, remarkable for its coppery pyrites, and tripoly.

Ayat, four leagues from Riom, has a granite pyramid, twelve feet high.

At *Gimeaux*, two leagues to the north, is a mineral spring, and a grotto formed in the rock, from which it issues.

MONT FERRAND, which adjoins Clermont, is a small town, built on an eminence. It has two broad streets, which cross at the centre. The Church of St. Robert is remarkable for the breadth of the nave, and for the figures in relief which ornament the choir. A quarter of a league from this town is a small hill, called *Puy de la Poix*, so called from a fountain which issues from a rock in it, and ejects pitch (poix) and water. Pop. 5500.

CLERMONT FERRAND, the chief place of Puy de Dôme, stands on the Artière and the Tiretaine. It is situated in a basin of Limagne, or rather a bay between two mountains, which appears to have been hollowed out at some former period by the ocean. This basin is about two leagues broad, and is inclosed on every side, except the east-north-east, by a chain of hills. Clermont occupies an eminence near its opening. The streets are narrow and the houses ancient; but a pleasant boulevard encircles the town. The principal places are du Taureau, le Jaude, de la Poterne, et d'Espagne. In the first is an obelisk to the memory of Desaix, who was born in the vicinity; and behind it a terrace, commanding a view of the summit of Mont Rognon, crowned with the ruins of a Gothic Chateau, and the Height of Gergovia. At the end of the Place d'Espagne is that of Champeix, with a Gothic ornamented fountain; thence the visiter may pro-

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ceed to the *Cours Sablon*, a promenade, along which is a terrace called *l'Etoile*.

Clermont has an Academy, a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, several Fountains, Hospitals, a Botanic Garden, Mineral Waters, a Corn-Hall, a Linen-Hall, and public Baths. The traveller should also notice the Chateau des Salles, of Roman construction; the Cathedral, remarkable for the height of its nave, its pillars, its windows, and the view from its tower.

Clermont has been several times taken and ravaged: nine councils have been held there, the most remarkable of which was that of 1095, when the first crusade was preached. Pascal, and Girard, the author of the work on Synonymes, were natives of Clermont; and Massillon was bishop of this town. The industry of the inhabitants is exerted in the manufacture of cotton and hemp, as well as in trade in corn, wine, wool, leather, and playing cards. The apple and apricot pies made here are noted.

Pop. 31,500. *Fairs* of eight days, May 9, Aug. 16, Nov. 11; of two days, Shrove Tuesday, June 23.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, le Soleil d'Or, and l'Hotel de France.

The vineyards, which constitute the riches of Clermont, commence almost at the gate of its suburbs, and covering the adjacent hills, have a very picturesque appearance. The most esteemed are those of Chanturgue, Martres, Monton, Montperroux, Vic le Comte, Corent, and Chauriat.

We shall notice the most remarkable objects in the environs of Clermont. At *Chamalières*, a league from Clermont, is a paper manufactory, and the villa of *Mont Jai*, remarkable for its mephitic cave.

Chanturgue les Cotes, and *le Vare*, though now separated into three mountains by the effect of floods, was formerly but one. These eminences, although two leagues apart, bear a striking resemblance. Chanturgue was formerly built on, and remains of bricks and tiles are found here.

Nohanant, or *Nonent*, has a beautiful spring, which issues from below a bed of basalt.

haute-Côte-de Sayat, a granite mountain to the north, noted for its crystals of feldspar, and for two sorts of *crystals*, one cruciform, the other oblong.

At the springs of *Fontannat* is a Roman aqueduct: the *aqueduct of Font-de-l'Arbre* runs from valley to valley, and defile to defile, watering and surrounding Clermont. *Chaté* is to the naturalist one of the most remarkable mountains in Auvergne. Its crystals are well known in *collections* of natural history. On the top of *Chaté* the traveller may study the direction of the volcanic currents *travelling*; and towards the bottom of the mountain the burnt corn, from which this spot has been called *the Granaries*.

Tradour has a spring which issues from the extremity of a current of lava.

Gergovia, one of the mountains round the basin in which Clermont is situated, is supposed to be the site of the town of Gergovia, celebrated in the Commentaries of *Caesar* for a successful resistance against that famous conqueror. In a mineralogical view it is curious; its nature is volcanic, the general mass is calcareous, it is covered with vineyards, and at one extremity of it is a bituminous rock.

The *Puy de Mur* is a calcareous hill, remarkable for its beautiful conical form, and the fine view from the summit.

It was formerly a volcano, and presents the remains of a crater, which was once a lake, and afterwards covered with wood. *Vic-le-Comte*, *Billom*, *Mosem*, *Buron*, *Veroux*, and *Cordelon* will also attract the curious.

Near *Mont Dor* the traveller should visit *Rochefort*, *Puy de Salomon*, the *Puy de Monchié*, *Mont Rodois*, *Cascade of Salien*, *St. Bonnet*, near which may be seen *basalts*: *Jougeat*, where *pechstein* is found; *Lakori*, the *Bourboule*, the Dell of *Souci*; *Besse*, a town built on a stratum of lava, which may be distinctly seen crossing the *Couse*; beyond this rivulet, and higher up the hill, are found basaltic prisms of great beauty.

Also *Montalet*, the Valley of *Chaudesfour*, *Lake Ambon*, *Murol*, *Senecterre*, the Caverns of *Cournador*, *Cascades and Caverns of Laval*, the *Puy de Montolivet*, the pretended remains of the House of *Sidoine*, the

length some curiosities of higher interest.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES OF CLERMONT ITS ENVIRONS.

The Natural Bridge. In an enclosed kitchen of this town is a spring, the water of which is of petrifying nature, that it has formed in its Bridge, or Wall, more than 240 feet long, and 10 feet high. The inhabitants of Clermont make an ingenious use of this stream, by placing in it various articles which become incrustated or petrified, and are the curiosities. Animal matter does not, however, petrify very well, as it decomposes while it is being in the water. Bunches of grapes, gathered a short time before they are ripe, are well adapted for the operation, and return to their original form perfectly.

All the springs of Clermont have the same properties as the fountain of St. Allyre, but in a less degree. The waters of St. Béné and Jaude are said to be efficacious in various complaints; and the Fontaine-du-Château produces saltpetre and sulphur. Near the Château is a bituminous spring, the water of

being incrustated in some parts with volcanic scoria, and in others covered with different kinds of plants.

At *Graveneire*, in particular, the currents of lava have formed a great number of caverns and grottoes. That near Clermont, beyond the Pont de Wau, is remarkable for its picturesque character. It is 74 feet in depth, 57 in breadth, and 10 in height at the highest point.

Le Puy de la Poix. The Puy, or Mountain de la Poix, a league from Clermont, is so called from a spring, in a rock on one side of it, emitting pitch. In this rock is a kind of basin, from the bottom of which the water and pitch flow through an opening, about two inches in height, and five or six in breadth. This is the only place where the water issues with the pitch; in all the other springs the pitch is alone. Here it is ejected in three different ways. The finest pitch always covers the surface of the water with a scum about three or four lines in thickness; the water brings with it a kind of gravelly pitch, which, being heavier, always remains at the bottom. About half a foot above the opening in question is a vein or slit in the rock, whence pitch issues and joins that on the surface.

The first pitch of which we spoke rises continually from the bottom of the basin, and forms a scum on the surface of the water, which may be removed entire, as it is very adhesive. If suffered to remain, it gradually thickens. This pitch has formed above the basin a rock, composed of different beds of pitch, dust borne hither by the wind, gravel, and stones fallen from the mountain, so hard that it can only be broken by a hammer. There would, however, be some risk of losing a shoe if the visiter walked in it after the sun had risen some time.

The water beneath the pitch is slate-coloured, and appears clear, but if taken internally produces vomiting. It is singular that pigeons seem to prefer this water, and generally visit it early in the morning before the sun has softened the pitch. Iron dipped in this water rusts almost immediately, and brass vessels receive a blackness which nothing can efface.

To the right of this spring are two others of pure pitch, as they only flow copiously in summer.

No sort of herb grows on the spot where the pitch runs, but the other parts of the mountain are covered. The rock forming the summit is black.

Le Puy de Dome. Besides the Monts Dor, Lower Auvergne presents another chain of less height and extent, but equally celebrated for its scenery and its productions. It is also noted as the place where Pascal made his experiments on the atmosphere. The chain of the Monts Dome, which is composed of more than sixty different mountains, or *puy*s, is eight leagues long, and runs from north to south. They have all a volcanic character. The principal, or *Grand Puy*, near the centre of the chain, surpasses all the others in height, and appears like a giant among his children. Close to it is the *Petit Puy*, which joins its base.

In order to obtain the best view of the Grand Puy, the traveller should go to a place called La Baraque, at some distance from Clermont. There are two paths to the summit; one on the south, called the *Chemin d'Alagnat*, because it leads beyond the Dome to this commune; the other on the north, named *Gravouse*, because it is covered with black pozzalana, which the peasants call *grav*, or gravel. Towards the east and the south the Puy is quite detached; but on the north and west it is backed by other smaller mountains, which resting one against the other serve as buttresses. Although the Puy is a volcanic rock, it is covered with herbage, and produces an infinite variety of plants as well as simples employed in medicine. The summit is about 4920 feet above the level of the sea, 3360 above the ground at Clermont, and 504 above the top of the Petit Puy. It commands an extensive view, embracing all the other mountains of the chain, and the whole of Limagne.

The Monts Dor. This chain of mountains is the principal in Auvergne, both as to height and extent. It derives its name from a little rivulet, called the Dor, which has its rise here. The mountains are about twenty leagues in circumference. The principal, which is particularly distinguished as Mont Dor, is celebrated for its warm springs and baths, and is about 10,088 feet above the level of the sea. The broad base forms a beautiful valley of

ircular shape; and the mountain itself gently rises as amphitheatre covered with firs. The summit tapers 600 feet above the level of the baths.

Mont Dor, as already stated, rises on this mountain, mixes its waters with another rivulet, called the Dore, in the valley. The two streams then unite their waters as well as their waters, and are afterwards called Dordogne. Previous, however, to its union with the Dore, the Dor forms a cascade, which is surrounded by scenery of the most romantic beauty.

A road leads up Mont Dor, and it is even possible to go to the base of the cone which forms the summit on the back; but unless the traveller is accustomed to climbing rocks it will not be advisable to venture farther. The cone is called *Pic de la Croix*.

The cold on Mont Dor is intense; snow lies in August. The defile whence the Dogne has its source, is called *Le des Enfers*, on account of its gloomy aspect.

The *Cascade of Auvergne* is formed by the rivulet which is called Cascade, and which falls into the Dore, near its source. This is the most beautiful, as well as the most celebrated, cascade in Auvergne.

Lac Pavin. This lake, situated on the top of Mont Dor, is one of the numerous beauties which enrich Auvergne. It occupies the crater of an ancient volcano, and did not of itself appear very remarkable, were it not enclosed by a complete curtain of verdure, which rises to its banks to the height of 125 feet. The superfluous waters are carried off by the channel formerly formed by the lava, and joining the rivulet of Couse, fall into the Allier near Issoire.

The lake is about 300 feet in depth, and in winter the water freezes to a great thickness.

At a short distance from Lake Pavin is the *Creux de la Vache*, a kind of natural well.

Chalucet de Chalucet. Chalucet is a miserable hamlet, composed of six or seven huts, situated rather more than a mile from Pont-Gibaud. Here the traveller must leave his horse, and descending into a valley, crossed by the river, he will see many curious vestiges of volcanic desolation. Some of the mouths of the volcano are black, and

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others red, as if the fire had but just ceased its destructive operation.

Rocher de Devez. This is a rocking stone, situated at some distance from Rochefort, to the south-west of Clermont. Its perpendicular circumference is about 34 feet, and its horizontal circumference about 48 feet. It moves so easily, that if pressed against with the shoulder, it vibrates several times.

Le Saut de la Saule. This cascade, which is formed by the river Rue, is situated near the hamlet of St. Thomas, and is well worthy a visit. A granite rock rises in the middle of the stream, and impedes the passage of the water in its natural channel, to such a degree, that it has forced itself through a furrow on the left bank, and falls with astonishing force about twenty or thirty feet, scattering the spray to a considerable distance. After heavy rains the Rue perforates for itself a channel down the right bank, but this does not form a cascade.

NO. 75.—FROM PARIS TO CLERMONT FERRAND, THROUGH NEVERS, MOULINS, AND ROANNE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Roanne, as at No. 8	96½	Thiers	2½
Villemontais*	3	Lezoux	3½
St. Just en Chevalet	4	Pont sur Allier ou du Chateau	3
La Bergère	4	Clermont*	3½

61½ p. 1231

THIERS, in dep. of Puy de Dome, is seated on the brow of a hill, watered by the Durole, but the streets are narrow and steep. It carries on an extensive trade in cutlery, iron articles, leather, ribbons, china made in the environs, candles, corn, and paper manufactured in the mills on the Durole. It has a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Promenade. The environs produces corn and wines, the chief of which are Chateldon and Ris.

Pop. 12,000. Inn. La Poste.

LEZOUX, in dep. of Puy de Dome, is a pleasant town with a handsome place and two promenades. At *Ravel*, a league and a half distant, is a china manufactory.

PONT SUR ALLIER, or **DU CHATEAU**, in dep. Puy de Dome, derives its name from a Chateau and bridge of eight arches. It carries on salmon fishing during spring and trades in wine and coals. Behind the town is an eminence, commanding a good view, and near it is a rock which emits pitch. *Pop.* 3000.
Inn. La Poste.

CONTINUATION FROM CLERMONT TO MONT DOR LES BAINS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Rochefort	7	Mont Dor les Bains	6

6½ p. 13 l.

At *St. Bonnet*, which is about 5½ leagues beyond Clermont, the traveller may quit the road to see some tabular basaltes, forming the head of a current, which descends towards the Valley of *St. Bonnet*. Between this place and *Jouigeat* is found *pechstein*, which the peasants sell. At *Jouigeat* is seen lava containing schorl crystals and idiospar.

ROCHEFORT, in dep. of Puy de Dome, is situated in deep defile. The traveller should notice the eminence at which the Castle formerly stood, the two Grottoes, the effect of water in the double valley, and in that towards the south, the columns formed by a current of basalts.

MONT DOR LES BAINS, in dep. of Puy de Dome, is a village celebrated for its baths. They were known and frequented by the Romans, who adorned them with monuments, vestiges of which still exist. There are four springs, all issuing from the base of a mountain, and crossing the village from north to south-west. They are *St. Marguerite*, which is the highest; and a little to the right of which is the source of the *Tambour*; *le Bain de Cesar*, or, *de la Grotte*, about twenty yards below the receding, inclosed in a very ancient building; *le Grand Bain*, or *de St. Jean*, is a quadrangular Gothic edifice; and the *Madelaine* quite at the foot of the mountain, its waters issuing in a square building, in the centre of the *Place du Panthéon*.

The waters of *Mont Dor* are tonic, and are annually

frequented by about 2000 invalids. The season lasts from June 15 to Sept. 20. The waters of the Bain de César are used, as their name imports, for baths; but previous to storms, and in very hot weather, they emit a gas, which renders them extremely dangerous.

Above the village is a beautiful valley where the Dordogne has its rise. It is terminated by Mont Dor, which will afford ample amusement to the lovers of mineralogy, botany, and geology.

No. 76.—FROM PARIS TO COBLENTZ, THROUGH LUXEMBOURG AND TREVES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Châlons sur Marne*, as at No. 35,	49	Luxembourg	9
Pont de Sommevesle	4		
Orbeval	4		85½
Sainte Ménéhould	2	Roodt	3½
Clermont en Argonne	4	Greven Macheren	2½
Domballe	2½	Trèves	4
Verdun	4	Helzenrath	5
		Wittlich	4
	62½	Lutzerath	7
Etain	4	Kaiseresesche	4
Spincourt	3	Polich	4
Longuyon	3	Coblentz	6
Longwy	4		
			62½ p. 125½

SAINTE MENEHOULD, in dep. of Marne, is a town situated on a marsh, between two rocks on the Aisne. It has sustained several sieges. Louis XIV. took it by storm, and this was the first siege at which he was present in person. In Sept. 1792, the Prussian troops, who formed part of the coalition against France, advanced to its environs, but were compelled to retire. It has manufactories for china, spinning-wheels, and wool-spinning. The Town-House is built in a good style. *Pop.* 3800. *Inns.* Le Soleil d'Or, le Bras de St. Menehould, and St. Nicholas.

CLERMONT EN ARGONNE, a small town in dep. of Meuse, has paper-mills, and manufactories for china and glass.

VERDUN, in dep. of Meuse, is a town on the Meuse.

rich intersects it, and here becomes navigable. Its fortifications were constructed by De Ville and Vauban. It was taken by the Prussian army in 1792. The islands, formed by the Meuse, render its suburbs charming. Cherbourg, a famous general, was born here, in 1755. Verdun was suffered much by lightning, which destroyed a bell, weighing 24,000lbs. The aniseed, the sweetmeats, and particularly the sugar-plums, made here, are noted both in France and abroad. In the vicinity of Verdun is found marble which bears the name of *Marbre des Argonne*s; it is used in making tables, chimney-pieces, &c.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Theatre, the Promenades à la Roche, and the Church of St. Vannes, the altar of which is much admired.

Not far from Verdun is *Varennes*, celebrated for the arrest of Louis XVI. in his unfortunate flight.

Pop. 10,200. *Fairs.* May 25, and Nov. 12.

Inns. Les Trois Maures, l'Hotel de la Bannière, Hotel de la Tête d'Or, l'Aigle d'Or, and l'Hotel Royal.

ESTAIN, a small town in dep. of Meuse, at the foot of the mountains, on the left bank of the Orne. Its manufactures consist of common cloths, flannels, coarse wollen cloths, buffskin, leather, and paper. This town gave title to Count d'Estaing, a distinguished admiral in the reign of Louis XVI.

LONGUYON, a town in the Chiers, in dep. of Moselle, has iron-mines, two considerable iron-works, and a manufactory in which are made cannon and copper-plates.

LONGWY, a small town with a castle, in dep. of Moselle, is divided into Old and New Town. It was given up to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678, and fortified by Vauban, but the Prussians took it in 1792. It was occupied by the Allies from 1815 to 1818. Its manufactures are stuffs, hosiery, china, and paper. *Pop.* 400.

LUXEMBOURG, formerly the capital of the duchy of Luxembourg, and lately of the dep. of Forêts, is a very strong town, romantically situated on rocks overhanging the Else. Near it are the ruins of the Palace of Ernest, Count of Mansfield. It trades in cloth, linen, tobacco, china, paper, and hides.

Court of Cassation, the Church of Notre Dame, St. Nigra, or Church of St. Simeon, the Church of St. Martin, the Cathedral of St. Peter, and the College, containing an extensive Library, a collection of Medals, &c.

The principal Roman monuments are, the Bridge over the Moselle, the Amphitheatre on the road from Treves to Ohlwig, the ruins of the Palace of Constantine, the Baths near Calvary, the Corn-hall to the west of the town, the Aqueduct terminating at the amphitheatre, the Roman Tomb at Igel, one league and a half distant from Treves.

The other objects in Treves worthy of notice are the Cabinet of Mineralogy, belonging to the Society of Naturalists, the Garden of Landchen, and the former Convent of St. Matthew.

A more minute account of Treves and its environs may be found in SCHREIBER'S TRAVELLER'S GUIDE TO THE RHINE.

Pop. 13,000. Fairs. Feb. 2, June 23, Sept. 2, Nov. 3.

Inns. L'Hotel de Cologne, l'Hotel de Venise, la Cour Rouge, la Fontaine, le Cheval Blanc, la Cour de la Fontaine, le Cerf d'Or, and le Beuf Noir.

COBLENTZ is an ancient town, on the left bank of the Rhine, at its confluence with the Moselle. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Stone Bridge,

In the vicinity are several places entitled to attention, particularly the *Hill of Marterberg*, commanding a fine view; *Ehrenbreitstein*, on the opposite side of the river, whence there is a magnificent prospect of the valley of the Rhine; the ruins of the Castle of *Philippsthal*, at the foot of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein; the *Petersberg*, on which is *Fort Marceau*; the Monument of General Marceau, near to which the remains of General Hoche were interred; and the *Kuhkopf*, the highest mountain in the vicinity.

Pop. 11,000. *Fairs.* Ap. 5, Aug. 17.

Fairs. La Poste, or la Cour de Treves, les Trois Suisses, la Pomme d'Or, l'Ours Noir, la Cour de Cologne, le *Isaacherhof*, les Trois Couronnes, le Lis.

CONTINUATION FROM VERDUN TO LUXEMBOURG THROUGH METZ.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Manheule	4	Mondelange	4
Harville	2½	Thionville	3
Mars la Tour	3	Frissange	4
Gravelotte	2½	Luxembourg*	3½
Metz	4½		
	16½		15½ p. 31 L.

METZ, chief town of the dep. of Moselle, is situated at the confluence of that river with the Seille. Its fortifications were constructed by Marshals Vauban and Belleisle. It has a Royal Court, an Academy, an Episcopal See, a Board of Trade, and a Royal Collège. The most remarkable objects in it are, the Barracks, the Hospital, the Town-house, the Governor's House, the Promenades, the Theatre, the Library, containing 60,000 volumes, and the Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, 363 feet long and 73 broad, with a tower 345 feet in height. Metz was celebrated during the time of the Roman empire, and was governed by one of the chiefs of the Gauls. It manufactures cloths, flannels, blankets, hosiery, table-linen, glass, china, paper, oil, starch, paper-hangings, and snuff-boxes. It trades in Mayence hams, provisions, furniture, liqueurs, sweetmeats, gingerbread, artificial flowers, leather, and

de Pont à Mousson, l'Hotel du Nord, and l'Hotel
rope, a very good house.

THIONVILLE, in dep. of Moselle, is a stron
on the left bank of the Moselle. It was fortified
ban and Cormontagne. Over the river is a br
fended by horn-works. Its manufactures consist
hosiery, and hats, and in its environs are numer
tilleries. The Prussians besieged it without su
1792. It has a College. *Pop.* 5000.

**No. 77.—FROM PARIS TO COBLENTZ, THROUGH
AND MEZIERES.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Mezieres, as at No. 133	59½	Coblentz, as at No. 78 — 67½
Luxembourg as at No. 113	35½	

**No. 78.—FROM PARIS TO COLMAR, THROUGH C
NANCY, AND SCHELESTAT.**

LIGNY, in dep. of Meuse, is situated on the Ornain. trades in wool, and manufactures hosiery. In the vicinity are several forges. *Pop.* 3000.

VOID, in dep. of Meuse, trades in cattle and cheese. *Pop.* 1300. *Inns.* L'Aigle Royal, le Brun.

LUNEVILLE, in dep. of Meurte, is a neat town on Meurte and the Vezouze, a little above the confluence of these two rivers. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Place Neuve, with a superb fountain; the *ci-devant* Carmes, in which are the Barracks; the dining-house, in which 200 horsemen can exercise; the theatre, the *Bosquets*, and le Champ de Mars, near which the chateau where the Dukes of Lorraine held their court, and which is now made use of as a barracks. Lunéville has also a College and an Agricultural Society.

The manufactures of this place are, stockings, cloth, embroidery, muslins, lace, gloves, coarse cotton cloths, linen, tobacco-pipes, and porcelain; it has also mills for spinning cotton and wool, and glass-houses. The treaty of peace between Austria and France was concluded here, Feb. 9, 1801. The Marquise de Chatelet, the heroine of *Altaïre*, was buried at this place.

Pop. 11,500. *Fairs.* Mar. 16, and Sept. 12.

Inns. La Tête d'Or, le Grand Cerf.

Two leagues and a half beyond Lunéville is the village *St. Clement*, famous for its manufacture of china.

MENIL FLIN. One league and three-quarters beyond this place is *Bacarat*, at the foot of a steep mountain on the Meurte. It contains one of the first manufactories of crystals in France. *Pop.* 1860.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town at the confluence of the Meurte and the Meurte, in dep. of Vosges, carries on a large trade in timber. Near this town are linen factories. *Pop.* 2650. *Claire Fontaine*, a league beyond Raon l'Etape, has glass-houses.

ST. DIEY, a town on the Meurte, in dep. of Vosges, has manufactories for cotton counterpanes, flannels, handkerchiefs, calicoes, and hosiery. The inhabitants are likewise employed in bleaching linen.

Pop. 6823. *Inn.* La Poste.

At Lubine, three leagues from St. Diey, is a silver-

mine; and at *Laveline*, one league and a half distant, are mines of silver, copper, and lead.

STE. MARIE AUX MINES, in dep. of Haut-Rhin, is situated on the *Leloure*, or *Lamback*, which divides it into two parts. The manufactures of this town are, calicoes, lawns, mohairs, cottons in imitation of those of Rouen, hosiery, and cloths. It is noted for its mines of lead, interspersed with veins of silver.

Pop. 7500. *Inns.* *Le Grand Cerf*, *le Pied de Bœuf*, *le Chariot d'Or*.

SCHIELESTAT ON THE ILL, in dep. of Bas Rhin, is an ancient town of great strength, and was a place of importance even in the time of Charlemagne. It was fortified by Vauban, by order of Louis XVI. The Swedes besieged and took it in 1632. At Schielesstat the art of glazing earthenware was invented. It has manufactories of linens, hosiery, arms, and potash.

Pop. 8000. *Inns.* *Le Bouc*, *la Couronne*, *l'Aigle d'Or*.

COLMAR, chief place of Haut Rhin, is a pretty town on a branch of the *Fecht*. Its situation, on a fine plain, almost at the foot of a mountain, renders it one of the most healthy towns in the country; and the rivers *Fecht* and *Lauch*, which water its streets, in little canals, contribute much to its neatness. Its vineyards are excellent. At a little distance is a large manufactory for printed calicoes, and near it is a powder-mill. It trades in corn, wine, calicoes, cottons, cloths, snuff, and paper.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Church of the Dominicans, with a beautiful nave, the Palace of Justice, the Town-house, and the Prefect's House. Colmar also possesses a Theatre, Promenades, a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, with a Philosophical Apparatus, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Public Garden.

Pop. 14,000. *Inns.* *Les Deux Clés*, *les Trois Rois*, *l'Ange*, and *le Roi de Pologne*.

At *Logelbach*, on the canal near Colmar, are extensive cotton factories.

Half a league from Colmar stood *Argentovaria*, an ancient city of Gaul, and one of the most distinguished in Upper Alsace.

Munster, four leagues from Colmar, is a small town situated in a valley, and remarkable for its manufactures inens, cotton, muslin, and paper. *Pop.* 3450.

Ribauviller, three leagues N.N.W. of Colmar, manufactures coarse cottons and handkerchiefs.

The mineral waters of *Sultzbach*, a village in the valley St. Gregory, three leagues from Colmar, enjoy considerable reputation, as well as those of *Sulzmatt*, in a row, pleasant, and fertile valley, four leagues from mar. The season for taking the waters lasts from y to October.

COMMUNICATION FROM ST. DIEY TO COLMAR.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
raise	4	Kaiserberg	2
a Poutroye	4	Colmar	3

6½ p. 13 l.

FRAISE is a market town on the right bank of the urte, in dep. of Vosges. In its vicinity is a copper-*ie.* *Pop.* 2000.

KAISERBERG, in dep. of Haut-Rhin, is situated on river Weiss, and has the ruins of a chateau. The rons are picturesque, and produce large quantities of *ie.* *Pop.* 2500.

[o. 79.—FROM PARIS TO COLOGNE, THROUGH LIEGE AND AIX LA CHAPELLE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
la Chapelle, as at No. 9	106	Bergheim	5
less	6	Cologne	6

61½ p. 123 l.

JULIERS, a town on the Roër. The Collegiate urch is very elegant. The *Vogelsang*, formerly a mo-*stery*, is about half an hour's walk from this place.

Aldenhosen, at the distance of one league and a half, is ebrated for the victory gained by the imperial troops r the French, in 1793.

COLOGNE, a very ancient town on the left bank of the Rhine, was founded by Marcus Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus. Its port is very convenient, and it receives large quantities of merchandise from the North. The most remarkable buildings and curiosities are, the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, the Church of Notre Dame du Capitole, the Church of St. Géréon, the Church of St. Cunibert, the Church of the Apostles, the Church of St. Peter, the Chapter of the Ladies of St. Ursula, the Church of the Jesuits, the Hotel de Ville, the Hotel de Gurzenich or Weigh House, the Arsenal or Granary, the College, with a library of 60,000 volumes, and a Botanical Garden; and the great Hospital of St. Cecilia.

Cologne also possesses numerous Hospitals; several Private Collections of Pictures, and other curiosities; a Society for the encouragement of the Arts; Promenades; an Exchange, built in 1820; and a Bridge of Boats. The manufactures of Cologne are cloth, calico, stockings, riband and tobacco. It has also paper and cotton-mills, and is noted for the excellence of its aromatic and distilled water which is known under the name of Eau de Cologne.

At the distance of four leagues, in the environs of Br and of Liblas, are the mines of *tuffa*, known under name of *terre d'ombre*, or *terre brune de Cologne*. Cologne contains about 7500 houses, and it is about three hours walk round the town; its walls are furnished with towers, and with 13 gates. On the right bank of river, at Deutz, is an office for the government post and a good inn.

Pop. 58,000. Inns. Le Grand Rheinberg, l'Hotel perial, la Cour de Mayence, la Cour de Deux Portes, Cour d'Angleterre, la Tour Blanche, and le St. Esprit.

For a more detailed account of Cologne, see SCHREIBER'S TRAVELLER'S GUIDE DOWN THE RHINE.

GRENOBLE.

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No. 80. FROM PARIS TO DIGNE, THROUGH LYONS AND GRENOBLE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bourgoin, as at No. 68	128½	Corps	3½
Eclos	3	La Guinguette de Boyer	4
La Frette	4	Brutinet	2½
Rives	3	Gap	3½
Voreppe	3		
Grenoble	4		171½
	145½	La Saulce	3½
Ville	4	Rourebeau	3½
Lafrey	2	Sisteron	3½
Lantre	3	Lescale	4
Souchons	3½	Les Grillons	3
		Digne	3

96 p. 192 l.

The hill which separates *Eclos* from *La Frette*, is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and rises above all the surrounding eminences, except the mountains of the Grande Chartreuse, six leagues towards the east.

RIVES, in dep. of Isère, is a small market-town situated on the Fure, on the borders of a romantic valley. At this place the Fure receives the waters of the Reaumont, a rivulet which swells in summer and diminishes in winter. On the first river there are seven forges for the manufacture of steel. Rives has a paper-mill; and carries on a great trade in linens, which bear the name of the town. In the vicinity is the *Château d'Alivete*, remarkable for its situation.

Moirans, one league and a half beyond Rives, in dep. of Isère, is a market-town, with manufactories of hemp and linen. It has several Inns and Cafés. Pop. 2000.

VOREPPE, in dep. of Isère, is a considerable market-town, with several Inns. From this place there is the best road to the Grande Chartreuse.

The hills which border the right bank of the Isère here change to steep mountains, in many places threatening the road.

GRENOBLE, the chief place in the dep. of Isère, is an ancient town of the Allobrogi, who called it *Cularo*; the Emperor Gratian called it *Gratianopolis*. The river

Isère divides it into two unequal parts : the smallest, that of Perrière and St. Laurent, enclosed between its right bank and the foot of the mountain, consists of one very long street resembling a suburb. The other part, properly called the town, is large and well laid out, but ill built. Grenoble is surrounded by ramparts ; and the entrance to it is over a drawbridge. It was formerly defended by a fort, on the summit of the mountain which overlooks the town on the north, and commands a delightful prospect.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Public Hospital ; the principal Church, which is a Gothic building ; the Arsenal, resembling a citadel ; the Prefect's Hotel ; the four Bathing-houses ; the Theatre ; and the Palais de Justice, on the Place St. André, a Gothic edifice of delicate architecture.

The College contains an extensive library, in which are preserved some curious manuscripts, and the poetical effusions of the duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII. : here likewise may be seen the statues of the four most celebrated men that Grenoble has given birth to—the Chevalier Bayard, the metaphysicians Condillac and Mably, and the mechanician Vaucanson. The same house has a Museum, a Cabinet of Natural History, and a very small one of antiquities, in which are some Egyptian mummies.

Grenoble has a College, a Medical and Law School, a School of Artillery, a Royal Court, a Society of Arts and Sciences, and a Botanical Garden. The principal Promenades are, that of la Porte de France ; the Prefect's Garden, ornamented with a statue of Hercules, in bronze, taken from the chateau belonging to the Constable Lesdiguières ; the Glacis ; and the Cours de la Graille, which extends in a direct line from Grenoble to the Bridge of Claix, a single arch over the Drac, 140 feet wide from one abutment to the other, and 120 feet high.

The trade of Grenoble is assisted by the Isère, which, in spite of its rapidity, is navigable 12 leagues above Grenoble. It consists in hemp, cotton, cheese, gloves, ratafia and other liqueurs, iron from the forges of Allevard, and

om the neighbouring mountains, fir timber for
 , and other wood for furniture. Grenoble has several
 eries, and its gloves are particularly famous.
 o. 22,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 22, Monday in Holy Week,
 14, and Sept. 4.
 is. Les Trois Princes, l'Hotel des Ambassadeurs.

CURIOSITIES IN THE ENVIRONS.

senage. This town is situated about a league from
 ble, and is famous for its cheese, as well as for a
 tain of the same name a league distant. The former
 considerable resemblance to the cheese of Roquefort.
 made in the vicinity of Sassenage, to which place it is
 id for sale, and bought by the dealers from Grenoble.
 senage is a large town on the Furon, which falls with
 rapidity into the strait of Sassenage at Lans. The
 tain is celebrated for its peculiar form, as well as
 ie cavern which bears its name. There are several
 es at this mountain, from the principal of which
 the torrent of Germe.

e Preciosier de Sassenage has received its name from
 rilliant stones found there in great abundance.

Grande Chartreuse. Those who are fond of seeing
 horrors of nature will be delighted with the route
 ig to this monastery, which is about five leagues
 east of Grenoble. It abounds with steep mountains,
 tuous torrents, irregular rocks, frightful precipices,
 nse cascades, &c., but is too hazardous an excursion
 rsons with weak nerves.

ie Monastery is situated in the centre of a desert, and
 edifice of noble architecture. The front is embel-
 l by the gardens of the officers of the house. The
 ller may visit, in the interior, the strangers' apart-
 s, the spacious cellars, and the dairy, where a kind
 uyere is made. The kitchen tables are formed of
 pieces of marble. The hall of the chapter; adorned
 portraits of all the generals of the order, is the most
 hy of notice. The cloister is very extensive; it con-
 80 cells. At a short distance from the Monastery is
 ell of St. Bruno, the founder of the Chartreuse, now
 rted into a chapel.

La Fontaine Ardente. This spring, vulgarly called *Fontaine Ardente*, is three leagues from Grenoble, near the village of St. Barthelemy. The phenomenon which distinguishes it was formerly more frequent; flames and smoke used often to issue from it, but these are but seldom seen now. An inflammable gas is emitted from its waters, by means of which paper or candles may be lighted.

The *Tour-sans-Venin*, some leagues south-west of Grenoble, was formerly reckoned amongst the wonders of Dauphiny, because it was said to destroy venomous animals, but it is now infested with them.

VIZILLE, a market-town in dep. of Isère, containing 1000 inhabitants, is situated on the banks of the Romanche, in a fertile plain, surrounded by high mountains. It has a Gothic Chateau, which was the favourite residence of the Constable Lesdiguières. The principal objects worthy of attention in this chateau are, the apartments for the manufactory of printed calicoes; a curiously decorated hall, in the same state as during the Constable's time; and his equestrian statue, in bronze, the scattered fragments of which seem to deserve a better fate. Within its walls is the source of a clear river abounding with fish, which runs for half a league, and falls into the Romanche, near the bridge of Vizille.

LAFREY, a village in dep. of Isère, has a mine of pyrites.

LAMURE, a small town in dep. of Isère, has manufactories for nails and packing cloth. It has an Inn.

The *Montagne de Gap*, or *Mont Bayard*, about two leagues on this side of Gap, rises about 3900 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent occupies about an hour. This passage or defile is one of the lowest parts of that branch of the Alps which extends along the left bank of the Drac and the Isère as far as the Rhone.

GAP, the chief place of the Hautes Alpes, is situated in the centre of the department, surrounded by hills. Beyond these hills are mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow. The houses are ill built, and the streets narrow, dirty, badly paved, and uneven. The only objects worthy of notice are, the Hotel de Ville, the

Palace of Justice, the Cathedral, the Seminary, the Barracks, and the mausoleum of the Constable *Leadignières*, executed in alabaster by Jacob Richier, the most skilful artist of his time. He is represented with his cuirass, in armour.

Gap possesses a Library, a College, a Departmental Nursery, an Agricultural Society, and a Promenade, forming a Boulevard. This town manufactures shalloons, serges, leathers, hats, and linens; and it trades in corn, fruit, cattle, skins and wool.

Pop. 6500. *Fairs.* May 1, Sept. 8, and Nov. 11.

Inns. Marchand's and Mazoudier's.

SISTERON, on the Durance, in dep. of Basses Alpes, is an ancient, rich, and populous town, defended by a good citadel, which was the prison of Casimir, the celebrated king of Poland. The Cathedral contains an altar-piece by Vanloo. Sisteron has a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Promenade. It trades in wool and almonds. The scenery of the vicinity is of the most splendid description. *Pop.* 3650.

Two leagues to the N. E. of Sisteron, near the village of *St. Genies de Dromont*, is an inscription respecting the ancient *Theopolis*, which occupied a neighbouring height, here called *Theoux*. On this eminence stand the chapel and hermitage of *Notre Dame de Dromont*. Only two towers remain.

DIGNE, the chief place of the dep. of Basses Alpes, is pleasantly situated at the foot of a mountain, on the left bank of the Bleone. It is a very ancient town, and was called by Cæsar, *Digna' inter montes posita*. The streets are steep and the houses ill built. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Prefect's Hotel; the Church of *Notre Dame*, containing some vestiges of fresco-painting; and the Promenade, forming an entrance to the town. Digne also possesses a College, a Library, an Agricultural Society, and a Departmental Nursery. It trades in fruit, particularly prunes.

Pop. 3350. *Inn.* Le Petit Paris.

The celebrated *Gassendi* was born at the village of *Champstèrier*, near Digne. Half a league from Digne are *Mineral Springs*, which attract a great number of visitors.

They are of very ancient date, having been mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny, and are still in high repute. The Bath House is capable of accommodating sixty persons. Provisions are good, but the wine has an unpleasant earthy taste. The neighbouring mountains form pleasant promenades. The waters are taken from May 1 to Sept. 1, and are under an inspector. They are prescribed for cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. There are five springs, four of which supply five baths. The Bain des Vertus is generally preferred by invalids, being the largest of all.

The mountains of Digne are calcareous, and part of those near the springs contain large schistous masses. At a little distance from the springs, and on the edge of a torrent, is a rock which appears to have been formed of petrified shells.

The Valley of Mardaric and that of the Bléone both conduct to *Barcelonnette*, a small town built in 1230 by Raimond Berenger, Count of Provence. Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, obtained possession of it in 1388, and the treaty of Utrecht secured it to France in 1713.

Eight leagues from Digne is the fortified town of *Colmar*, where there is a curious intermittent fountain. Near the village of *Maurin*, in the arrondissement of *Barcelonnette*, there is also a natural curiosity. It consists of a rock of pyramidal form, covered with sulphurous matter, in which are found particles of copper. A cavern in the same mass contains crystal.

The easiest passages from the Department of *Basses Alpes* into Piedmont are the Col de Longet, and the Col de la Madelaine; the latter is an easy route, even for artillery. Both open into the Plain of Piedmont, the first by *Chateau-Dauphin*, the other by *Démont* and *Conl*.

CONTINUATION FROM DIGNE TO BRIGNOLLES.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Mesol	3	Quinson	
La Begude Blanche	3	Barjols	
Riez	4	Brignolles	

Z, in dep. of Basses Alpes, is a small town pleasantly situated on the Colostre. It is noted for the anas found here. The principal are four Corinthian in a meadow by the side of the road, about a shot from the town; and not far from them a, consisting of eight columns of the same order. as tanyards and rope-walks. It produces good id wines.

2950. *Fairs.* Jan. 2, Sept. 14, Oct. 19, Nov. Dec. 21.

leagues E.N.E. of Riez is the small town of *Mou-*
The *Chapel of St. Bauverest* is picturesquely
l between two steep mountains 150 feet apart,
ed by an iron chain, which extends from one sum-
another.

BJOLS, a small town in dep. of Var, carries on a
rable trade in oil, wines, brandies, paper, silk, and
. *Pop.* 3500. In the Mountain of Barjols is a
impregnated with salt. In the sacristy of the cl-
Convent of the Carmelites are some very curious
tions. At some distance from Barjols is a silver-

IGNOLLES, in dep. of Var, is situated on the
f a hill, between the rivers Calami and Isolle. It
ice of great antiquity, having been known before
ie of Julius Cæsar. It was the residence of the
t Counts of Provence; and St. Louis, Bishop of
i, the nephew of St. Louis, King of France, was
ere in 1274. Brignolles possesses a Library, and
icultural Society. It has manufactories of soap,
ilk, and common cloths; and trades in oranges,
il, and liqueurs. The vicinity produces corn and

. 6000. *Hotel.* La Cloche d'Argent.

Grotto of Villecroze near Lorgues, at a short dis-
from Brignolles, is worthy of observation. It is
d at the top of a hill, and is rather difficult of access.
environs are two cataracts, the principal of which,
d at *Sillans*, is formed by the river Bresse falling
rock 100 feet in height.

GREOUX, in dep. of Var, is pleasantly situated for its mineral waters, which appear to be known to the Romans. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Templars constructed baths here. The recommendations of this place are an agreeable situation, a temperate climate, and a commodious establishment. The waters are taken from March to the end of September, and are under the superintendence of an inspector. The mineral springs are situated at a few paces from the village, near the river Verdon. The waters are recommended in cases of indigestion, nervousness, hypochondriasis, &c. The Prince of Monaco took the waters in 1808, and a monument has since been erected on a neighbouring height.

ST. PAUL, in dep. of Bouches du Rhone, is a picturesque village, which is separated from that of Mirabeau by the Durance. At Mirabeau is the Chateau inhabited by the celebrated Mirabeau.

PEYROLLES, in dep. of Bouches du Rhone, is a village, with a Chateau and a curious grotto.

Near the village of *Meyrargues*, a league beyond Peyrolles, are the remains of an ancient aqueduct.

O. 82.—FROM PARIS TO DIJON, THROUGH JOIGNY.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Paris, as at No. 6	35	Montbard	3
Joigny	4		
Florentin	3		59
Joigny	3	Villeneuve les Couverts	5
Tonnerre	3½	Chanceaux	3
Le Franc	4	St. Séiné*	3
Sur Armançon	3½	Val de Suzon*	2½
		Dijon*	4

38½ p. 76½ l.

Three-quarters of a league beyond Esnon is *Brinon chéteque*, a neat and well-built town, in dep. of Yonne. It has a considerable trade in timber, coals, corn, and wine, its situation at the confluence of two rivers giving great facility. *Pop.* 2500.

F. FLORENTIN, in dep. of Yonne, is a neat town, at the confluence of the Armançon and the Armançe. It trades in corn, hemp, firewood, coals, and leather. The church is a Gothic building, adorned with painted windows; in one of the pillars is a double staircase. The town is pleasantly situated, and commands fine views. *Pop.* 2500. Near this town is a curious stone and brick bridge over the *Canal de Bourgogne*, which extends from Auxerre to Dijon.

TONNERRE is an ancient town on the Armançon, dep. of Yonne. The church of St. Peter has a lofty Gothic steeple, and the roof commands fine views of the town. In the hospital, which is a noble building, is a large gnomon, constructed in 1786, and unique of its kind. In the church of the hospital is the tomb of Martine of Burgundy, queen of Sicily, and wife of Charles V. Tonnerre has a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. The traveller should also notice the Promenade of Patés, along the river; the Hermitage of St. Loup; the Abbey of St. Michael, and the Fosse aux Moines, which supplies water for several mills. This town is in excellent wine, made in the vicinity, and has manufactories of china. In the vicinity are stone-quarries.

The celebrated Mademoiselle d'Eon was a native of Tonnerre.

ciours.

ANCY-LE-FRANC, in dep. of Yonne, is pl situated on the Armançon. It has china manuf and trades in good wines, corn, and provisions. a superb chateau, with a park of 100 acres.

AIZY SUR ARMANCON, a village in dep. of has iron-works, and two distilleries. Near it is t of *Rougemont*, remarkable for its ancient Gothic

MONT BARD, a small town on the Brenne of Cote d'Or. Buffon was born here, and his resi the place has rendered it celebrated. In a pavilio la Tour de Saint Louis, a square building on the t terrace, may be seen the study in which he comp greater part of his Natural History. In this town, l Daubenton made his experiments for the amel of wool. His chateau and gardens may still l Mont Bard trades in wood, hemp, wool, and leat its environs are forges and quarries of marble.

Pop. 2500. Inn. Le Point du Jour.

About a league from Mont Bard is *Sainte Rei* merly Alésia, a small market-town at the summit *Aurois*, the foot of which is watered by two smal It has iron-mines.

LENS.

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by mountains covered with vineyards and woods. Produces in wine, wool, hemp, and thread. White marble found in its vicinity, and a great number of Merino sheep are bred here.

1800. *Inn.* La Poste.

À CHALEUR, in dep. of Côte d'Or, is sometimes designated *mal nommée*, as it is a very cold place.

ONT DE PANIS, in dep. of Côte d'Or, is a bridge over the Ouche, near the head of the Canal of Burgundy.

Inn. La Poste.

84.—FROM PARIS TO DOUAY, THROUGH ROYE ET PERONNE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Paris, as at No. 10	43½	Douay*	24
Bineheux	3		25 p. 50 l.

CONTINUATION FROM DOUAY TO TOURNAY.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Douay	4	Tournay*	4
			4 p. 8 l.

ORCHIES, a town in dep. du Nord, has numerous manufactures of different kinds, some of oil and soap. *Pop.*

40 leagues and a quarter beyond Orchies the traveller enters BELGIUM.

CONTINUATION FROM DOUAY TO BETHUNE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Douay	5	Béthune*	4
			4½ p. 9 l.

LENS, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is a small but ancient town, near the river Souchez. It is celebrated for the victory obtained over the Spaniards by the great Condé, 1690. *Pop.* 2300.

CONTINUATION FROM BETRUNE TO LILLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>L</i>
Waquet	5	Lille*	—
			4½

No. 85.—FROM PARIS TO DOURDAN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>L</i>
Beray	3	Dourdan (a)	—
Orsay	3		—
Bonnelles	3½		6½

(a) From Dourdan to St. Arnould, 3 p. 6 l.

DOURDAN, in dep. of Seine et Oise, is a small in the valley of the Orge, near the forest of the same. It has a Gothic Church, with a lofty spire; an a Castle, and Promenades. It trades in wool, cloth Rotrou and Godeau, the poets, were natives of this and the celebrated La Bruyère was born in a neighbouring village. *Pop.* 3000. At the hamlet of *Grillon*, vicinity, is a Chateau and a cotton factory.

No. 86.—FROM PARIS TO DRAGUIGNAN, THROUGH LYONS AND AIX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>L</i>
Aix, as at No. 6	197½	Le Luc	—
Les Bannettes	3½	Vidauban	—
La Grande Pujère	3	Le Muy	—
Tourves	5	Draguignan	—
Brignolles*	3		—
Flassans	3½		114 p.

St. Maximin, in the dep. of Var, three leagues half beyond La Grand Pujère, has a handsome Church erected by Charles II., king of Naples and count of vance, in the 13th century. It also possesses a Library and Schools of Arts and Trades. *Pop.* 3700.

TOURVES, a village in dep. of Var, has four factories for brandy, one for soap, and one for paper; its environs is found marble of different colours. 2800.

LUC, a small town on the Ritor, in the dep. of as many tan-yards. In its environs is a mine of and another of lead. It produces excellent chest-
Pop. 3000.

MUY, a village on the Pis, or Artubie, in dep. of is several oil-mills, a tan-yard, and saw-mills.

AGUIGNAN, the chief place in the dep. of Var, is d on the river Pis, or Artubie, in a fertile plain, ided by mountains covered with vineyards. It ndsome fountains, and its Public Garden, which n the form of an amphitheatre, contains a great r of exotics. The town possesses a Library, a t of Medals, a Cabinet of Natural History, a B-arden, a College, an Agricultural Society, several , and Foundling Hospitals. Its manufactures are, , hats, silk, wax-candles, cloths, stockings, and ware. The environs produce excellent fruit and
Pop. 7600. *Fairs.* Whitsun Monday, Sept. 1,
3.

—FROM PARIS TO DUNKIRK, THROUGH AMIENS,
ARRAS, AND LILLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
at No. 53	58	Bergues	6
tres	4	Dunkirk*	2
	3		
	5		38½ p. 77 l.

MENTIERES, a neat town on the Lys, carries on trade in cloths, leather, linens, and cheeses. *Pop.*

reen Armentières and Bailleul, near the village of , and about twenty yards from the road, is a stone, ig one of the boundaries between France and the lands.

LLEUL, a town in dep. du Nord, where excellent are made. It possesses manufactories for thread, china, salt, cloths, linens, napkins, and ratteens, all ch are within the town, except that for linens, is situated on a stream that springs from la Mon-
vaire. *Pop.* 9000.

picture. It is only, however, half the height of Cassel, which is more than 300 feet above the level of the sea.

Cassel is celebrated by two victories obtained by the French; one, in 1328, over the Flemings, by Philip of Valois; the other, in 1677, over the Dutch, by Louis XIV. Its manufactures are hats and laces; and breweries and oil-mills. *Pop.* 3000.

BERGUES is a small fortified town, on the Cote de la Mer, dep. du Nord. It has a communication with the sea by means of a canal, two leagues in length, navigable for vessels of 300 tons. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Great Square, with its clock-house and Belfry, and the Church of St. Winoc, in which are fourteen small pictures on copper, supposed to have been painted by Robert Van-Hoeck. It has also a citadel. Besides the ramparts, Bergues is defended by several forts, and it has three principal gates, each opening on a different road. It has manufactories of cloths, lawn, black and green soap; and trades in butter, cheese, and lace. The stagnant waters in the vicinity, called the *Marais*, render this place unhealthy as a residence. *Pop.* 2000.

The *Dunkirk* and *Furnes Canals* join that of the Scheldt, so that if the traveller wishes to go from Bruges to the sea, he may pass by Bergues.

88.—FROM PARIS TO EPINAL, THROUGH DOMRÉMY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
as at No. 78	67	Mirecourt*	6
laincourt	5	Darnieule	5
my	5	Epinal	2½
âteau	2½		
oy	3		
			48 p. 96 l.

From Mirecourt to Charmes*, 3 l.

DOMRÉMY, a village on the Meuse, in dep. of Vosges, remarkable as the native place of Joan of Arc, the celebrated Maid of Orleans. A school for the education of the children has been founded adjoining the house in which she was born, and a statue raised to her memory. In the village also are the ruins of the chapel in which she was accustomed to say mass.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town on the Mouzon, near its source with the Meuse, in the dep. of Vosges. Its manufactures are, coarse cotton cloth of every colour, lin-cloths, baskets, and nails; and it is famous for the excellence of its cheese. In its environs are several houses; and alum is found in its vicinity. Neufchateau has a Library, a College, and an Agricultural Society. *Pop.* 3000.

Four leagues north-east of Neufchateau are the ruins of the ancient town of *Solimariaca*; and four leagues distant, the source of the Ornain, is the market-town of Ornay, at which may be seen the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, discovered in 1821.

EPINAL, the chief place of the dep. of Vosges, is situated on the Moselle, which divides it into Great and Little. It has the ruins of an ancient castle. Its manufactures are, linen, china, oil, potash, and thread, and it is famous for thread, corn, hemp, wood, and cattle. It is famous for plate-paper, and two or three leagues from it are several paper-mills. Epinal has a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre.

Trains of diligences every day to Nancy, and three times a week to Besançon and Neufchateau. *Pop.* 8000.

The *departement des Vosges*, which gives name to this part of Lorraine,

is a chain of mountains, forming a continuation of the Alps. It commences near Belfort, runs from south to north, parallel to the Rhine, becomes lower and narrower at Saverne, and afterwards forms into new groups, under the name of Mont Tonnerre. Mont Ballon, near Murbach, Ste. Odile, and the Donon, also called Framont, from the village which surmounts it, are the most elevated parts of the Vosges. The first is 4320 feet, and the height of the other two is nearly as much. The Saône, the Meurte, the Moselle, and the Sarre here take their source, as well as numerous other rivers, some of which fall into the Rhine, and others into the Rhone. Plain and mountain form the two grand divisions; the first extends west of Epinal, and the second east of it. The plain produces corn and seed of various kinds, and a considerable portion of the mountainous district is occupied by forests of fir trees. The mountains also contain gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, manganese, marble, granite, and mineral springs. Besides the picturesque scenery which the eastern part of the department presents, there are several natural curiosities. Near the source of the Valogne is a curious grotto filled with icicles, which resist the greatest warmth of summer. One of the treasures of the east, the pearl, is found in the river Valogne, and was formerly a source of great profit. The spot where the Meuse suddenly disappears is also curious.

Bains, a large market-town, famous for its mineral springs, is situated five leagues north of Epinal, three from Plombières, and five south of Luxeuil. It is seated in a beautiful valley, running from east to west, and traversed by the little river Baignerot. The warm springs here were known to the Romans. There are numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, and the environs afford delightful promenades. Half a league distant is a manufactory of tin, well worthy a visit. Pp 2000.

. 89.—FROM PARIS TO EPINAL, THROUGH NANCY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
as at No. 78	84½	Igney	3
ny	3½	Epinal*	3
le	3½		
es	3		
			50½ p. 100½ l.

LA RMES, a small town in dep. of Vosges, on the bank of the Moselle, over which it has a bridge of ten arches. Its vicinity produces corn, wine, and wood. It has tanneries and tan-yards. *Pop.* 2600.

CONTINUATION FROM EPINAL TO LUNEVILLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Art	4	Lunéville	4
erviller	3		
es	4		
			7½ p. 15 l.

. 90.—FROM PARIS TO EVREUX, THROUGH MANTES.

From Paris to Evreux, as at No. 57, 13 p. 261.

. 91.—FROM PARIS TO LA FERTE GAUCHER,
THROUGH LAGNY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
ly. sur Marne . .	4	La Ferté Gaucher .	4
ly	3½		
ly	2½		
ommiers	4½		
			18½

LAGNY, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is beautifully situated. In the *place* is a handsome fountain, abundantly supplied with excellent water. *Inn.* L'Ours.

BOULOMMIERS, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is built on fertile plain, on the Great Morin. It is famous for its leather, and sends corn and flour to Paris. *Pop.* 1,000.

LA FERTE GAUCHER, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is a small town, which trades in grain.

46 PARIS TO FONTENAY LE COMTE.

NO. 92.—FROM PARIS TO FOIX, THROUGH LIMOGES AND TOULOUSE.

From Paris to Toulouse, as at No. 11, 90½ p. 1811.

FOIX, the chief place in the dep. of Arriege, is about twenty leagues south of Toulouse, but there are no post stations on the route. The communication between this part of France and Spain is effected by fourteen cols, or defiles: those of *Hospitalet*, above Ax; *Salan*; *Orle*, near Seix, and *Castillon*, are the easiest, but are not passable for carriages. *Inns.* Hotel du Rocher, de Foix.

NO. 93.—FROM PARIS TO FONTENAY LE COMTE, THROUGH ORLEANS, TOURS, AND POITIERS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Crouelle, as at No. 5	90½	Niort	1
Lusignan	5	Oulme	1
Vieilleu du Perrou	3	Fontenay le Comte	1
Saint Maixent	4		
La Crèche	2½		
			50 p. 1811

LUSIGNAN, in dep. of Haute Vienne, is a dull town, on the Vonne, surrounded by a promenade, formed on the site of its fortifications. It has the remains of a Castle, the erection of which is attributed in fairy story to Melusina; and it manufactures leather.

ST. MAIXENT, in dep. of Deux Sèvres, is a small town on the brow of a hill, watered by the Sèvre Niortaise. It has a handsome Church, and Promenades surrounding the town. A considerable trade is carried here in hosiery, mustard, mules, and horses. Flax, hemp, and tobacco are grown in the environs. *Pop.* 5000.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, les Trois Pigeons, la Cour d'Or.

Near St. Maixent is *Mothe-St.-Héraye*, a town which trades in corn, seeds, and mules. It has tan-yard and an old Castle. At *Serret*, not far from this place, source of the Sèvre Niortaise. *Pop.* 3000.

Parthenay, six leagues north-west of St. Maixent, the remains of an old Castle, and its environs large quantities of wine.

Thouars, about six leagues north of Parthenay, is a small town, with an ancient Castle. Two leagues from it are the mineral springs of *Bilaxai*.

NIORT, the chief place of the dep. of Deux Sèvres, is an ancient town, situated on the Sèvre-Niortaise, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in corn, flour, and wool. In 1806 a canal was opened from this place to Rochelle. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Places St. Gelais and Martiale, two Theatres, and two Churches, one of which is a Gothic building, with a lofty spire, erected by the English. The Town-House, an ancient palace of Eleonora of Aquitaine, has one of the oldest striking clocks in existence.

Niort has a Royal Athenæum of Arts and Sciences, a Library, a Collection of Natural History, a College, an Agricultural Society, Baths, Promenades, Fountains, a Departmental Nursery Ground, and a Public Garden.

It was taken and pillaged by the English, who kept it in their possession eighteen years. Philip Augustus made himself master of it in 1202. Its manufactures are serges, coarse woollen cloths, flannels, linsey-woolsey, druggets, gloves, and leathern caps. Excellent angelica is preserved here, and hops grow spontaneously in the environs. In a prison of this town, in 1635, was born Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards Madame de Maintenon. At Niort also M. de Fontanes was born.

Pop. 16,000. Fairs. Feb. 6, May 7, and Nov. 30.

Inns. Hotel du Raisin, de Bourgogne, l'Hotel de France, la Boule d'Or, and le Grand Cerf.

The Department of Deux Sèvres abounds with iron-mines, and rears a great number of cattle, but it is principally noted for breeding mules, which are exported to Spain and Italy, and used in crossing the Alps and the Pyrénées. Many of them are also employed on the roads of France.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, or LE PEUPLE, is a town in the dep. of Vendée. The most extensive and populous part is built in a valley on the banks of the river Vendée. The other part is on a hill. It was originally a hamlet inhabited by fishermen, and the street which these founders first erected still exists, under the name of

PARIS TO GHENT.

Rue des Loges. It was in a monastery of this town that Rabelais assumed the garb of St. Francis. The only remarkable objects are the Spires of the Churches: that the principal Church is 300 feet in height.

Fontenay was the birth-place of Rapsin, a Latin poet; It has manufactories of woollen cloths, breweries, tanneries; and trades in cattle, corn, horses, mules, and wines. The town has a College and an Agricultural Society.

Pop. 6400. Fairs. June 24, Aug. 2, and Oct. 11.

Inn. Les Trois Pigeons.

CONTINUATION FROM FONTENAY LE COMTE TO BOURBON VILLE.

	Leagues.	
Mouzeil	3	Marcuil
Luçon	3½	Bourbon Villedieu

No. 94.—FROM PARIS TO GHENT, THROUGH VALENCIENNES, AND LEUZE.

	Leagues.	
Valenciennes, as at No. 10	51½	Rennais
Nord Libre, or Coudé	3	Audenarde
Leuze	4½	Ghent, or Gand

AUDENARDE, a town on the Scheldt, has factories for nankeens, and one for tapestry.

No. 95.—FROM PARIS TO GHENT, THROUGH VALENCIENNES, AND MONS.

	Leagues.	
Mons, as at No. 90	61½	Grostenberg
Ath	6	Osterseele
Grammont	5½	Ghent, or Gand

96.—FROM PARIS TO GAP, THROUGH LYONS AND GRENABLE.

From Paris to Gap, as at No. 80, 85½ p. 171½ l.

97.—FROM PARIS TO GENEVA, THROUGH DIJON AND DÔLE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
s, as at No. 36	39	St. Laurent	3
is at No. 42	48	Morez	3
ous Vaudrey	5	Les Rousse (a)	3
y	4½	La Vatay	3½
ond	3	Gex (b)	4
pagnole	3	Geneva	4
ison Neuve	3		

63 p. 126 l.

(a) From Les Rousses to St. Cergues . . 3 l.

(b) From Gex to St. Genis . . 4 l.

OLIGNY, in dep. of Jura, is a small town, at the foot of a mountain, which forms part of the chain of the Jura, near the source of the Glantine. The saw-mills and the shambles are worthy of notice. Poligny is famous for wines, particularly white, which are grown in the vicinity, and has a manufactory of saltpetre. *Pop.*

Mery, half a league distant, is a quarry of black limestone.

ns. Le Grand Cerf, and Hotel de Genève.

beyond Poligny commences the beautiful road over the mountains, constructed by Buonaparte.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a small town, in dep. of Jura, on the right bank of the Ain, about three leagues from its mouth. It has several iron-works; and near it, on the left bank of the Ain, is a manufactory for brass wire, a quantity of which is sent to Paris. *Pop.* 2000.

ns. Hotel de Genève, and Hotel de Lyon.

near Champagnole are the famous iron-works of *Syrod*, the celebrated *Chateau Vilain*, picturesquely situated on a rock, 4 or 500 feet above the valley, and commanding a very extensive prospect. Half a league from Syrod

PARIS TO GENEVA.

is the source of the *Ain*, a small river, which a part of Jura, enters the dep. of Ain, and falls in Rhone. In the Valley of *Siam* is an intermittent.

ST. LAURENT, in dep. of Jura, is a large village, the inhabitants of which trade in tir cheese. The inhabitants of the mountains of industrious and active, and travel all over the k the disposal of their commodities; indeed, so is their course of life, that they have, not ins compared to the Arabs.

Morbier, two leagues beyond St. Laurent, supported by the manufacture of clocks and watches. **MOREZ**, or **MOREY**, in dep. of Jura, is rich market-town, situated on a torrent called *la Chaille*, at the bottom of a very long str scarcely broad enough for two rows of houses, side rise almost as perpendicularly as two height of 1200 feet. Morez is famous for its of brass wire, pins, clocks, watches, and jewelry.

Inn. La Poste.

LES ROUSSES, in dep. of Jura, is a village of inhabitants, who are principally engaged in ter and cheese. The Church is situated sition than any other in the Jura, although some huts still higher; and its roof is the following circumstance:—if a qu were divided into two portions on the would ultimately flow into the Mediterranean into the Ocean. At Rousses is the House.

Two leagues from Rousses is *Bois de la manufacture of boxes.*

Half a league beyond Les Rousses is at which is a Custom-House and a where the tourist must sleep if he intends to the summits of the Jura. These are the Jura which are habitable throughout more elevated are only huts, which

during winter. Beyond La Cure are placed posts, twelve to fifteen feet high, in order to point out the when the country is flooded.

VATAY, in dep. of Jura, is famous for its cheese. This place is the romantic valley called *Combe de x*; and beyond *St. Claude*, a small but delightful are magnificent views of the Alps, and of the Lake Geneva.

X, in dep. of Ain, is pleasantly situated near the the Jura. It trades in cheese.

. Les Balances.

leagues and a half beyond Gex is *Ferney*, in land, celebrated as the residence of Voltaire. use still exists: it is a square building, at the ex-y of delightful gardens, which command a view of own and Lake of Geneva.

Recullet and the *Dôle* are the highest summits of ura; the latter is more than 5000 feet above the f the Mediterranean. It is situated on the borders dep. of Jura and Leman. From the summit the may be seen for 100 leagues, extending from Dau-to St. Gothard. In the centre of this chain is *Blanc*, which, though twenty-eight leagues distant, s of astonishing height. On the top of the *Dôle* is l plain, on which a fête is annually held on the ro Sundays in August by the neighbouring shep-numbers of whom live at the foot of the mountain. NEVA is a celebrated city, situated at the extre-f an extensive and beautiful lake, to which it gives

The streets are generally wide and commodious, where they are contracted and darkened by ar-

The principal objects worthy of notice are the e, the Academy, the Public Library, consisting of han 50,000 volumes, besides MSS., amongst which ne by Calvin; the Church of St. Peter, the Ar-the Town-House, the Cabinet of M. Saussure, and mparts, commanding fine views.

printing-houses, the trade of the bank, and the actories of clocks, trinkets, jewellery, and printed s, concur in rendering Geneva one of the most civi-and commercial cities.

In the environs of Geneva are—1st, *Ferney*, which is at the distance of a league and a half. The apartments on the ground-floor are in the same state as during Votaire's life-time. In the dining-hall of the chateau is a picture, representing demons horsewhipping Fréron.—2d, *Le Salève*, 3072 feet above the Lake.—3d, *Thoirons*; the summit is 3114 feet above the Lake.—4th, *The Mole*; the only access to its top is from Bonneville five leagues from Geneva; its height is 4560 feet above the Lake.—5th, *The Hill of Boissy*, in Savoy, elevated 1100 feet above the Lake, is distant about a day's journey.—6th, *The Dôle*, 3924 feet above the Lake; in order to enjoy the view, it is necessary to see it at the rising setting of the sun, and therefore two days are occupied visiting it. The chain of Alps, which may be seen from this place, extend nearly 100 leagues. *Pop.* 23,000.

Inns. Les Balances, near the Place de Bel-Air; l'Ecu de Genève, l'Ecu de France. The Hotel d'Angleterre, Secherons, about a quarter of a league from Geneva, one of the best inns on the Continent.

A more detailed account of Geneva and its environs may be found in EBEL'S SWITZERLAND.

No. 98.—FROM PARIS TO GRENOBLE, THROUGH LYONS.

From Paris to Grenoble, as at No. 80 . . . 79½ p. 145½ l.

No. 99.—FROM PARIS TO GUELDEERS, THROUGH VALENTIGNEY, CHARENTON, MONS, AND BRUSSELS.

	Leagues.		Leagues
Brussels, as at No. 10	71½	Maastricht	1
Cortemberg	3½	Reckem	1
Louvain*	3	Maëseick	1
Tirlemont*	4½	Ruremonde	1
Saint Trond	4	Tegelen	1
Tongres	5	Gueldeers	1

53½ p. 112½ l.

RUREMONDE is situated at the conflux of the Meuse with the Meuse. It manufactures ribbons and velvets.

Pop. 4000. *Fair.* Trinity Monday.

GUELDERS, a small town on the right bank of the Niers, manufactures cloth, leather, and linen.

No. 100.—FROM PARIS TO GUELDERS, THROUGH
GIVET, AVELANGE, AND LIEGE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Dinant, as at No. 9	73	Liège*	6
Emptine	6½	Maëstricht*	6½
Avelange	3	Gueiders*, as at No. 99	22
Fraineaux	4		

60½ p. 121 l.

No. 101.—FROM PARIS TO GUERET, THROUGH
LIMOGES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Limoges, as at No. 4	97½	Bourgageuf	3½
Mazey	3	Drouille	4
Saint Leonard	3	Guéret	3½
Sauviat	3		

58½ p. 117½ l.

ST. LEONARD, a small town on the Vienne, in dep. of Haute-Vienne, is famous for the manufacture of plate-paper, known under the name of Limoges, the greater part of which is sold at Paris. It also manufactures nails for farriery, and copper kitchen utensils.

BOURGANEUF, a town in dep. of Creuse, near the left bank of the Thorion, has manufactories of files and paper.

At this place are the remains of a Tower of considerable diameter. In the lower part were baths similar to those of the East. It is supposed to have been built by Zizim, the son of Mahomet II., who, in the time of Charles VIII., took refuge with the Knights of Rhodes, who sent him to Bourgageuf, which was one of their commanderies. *Pop.* 2800.

GUERET, the capital of the dep. of Creuse, is an ancient town, situated on the slope of a mountain, between

the Creuse and the Gartempe. It was formerly fortified, and there are still vestiges of its walls and towers. It has a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, a small Theatre, and a Nursery Ground. It manufactures leather, linen, and muslin.

Inns. La Poste, and le Lion d'Or.

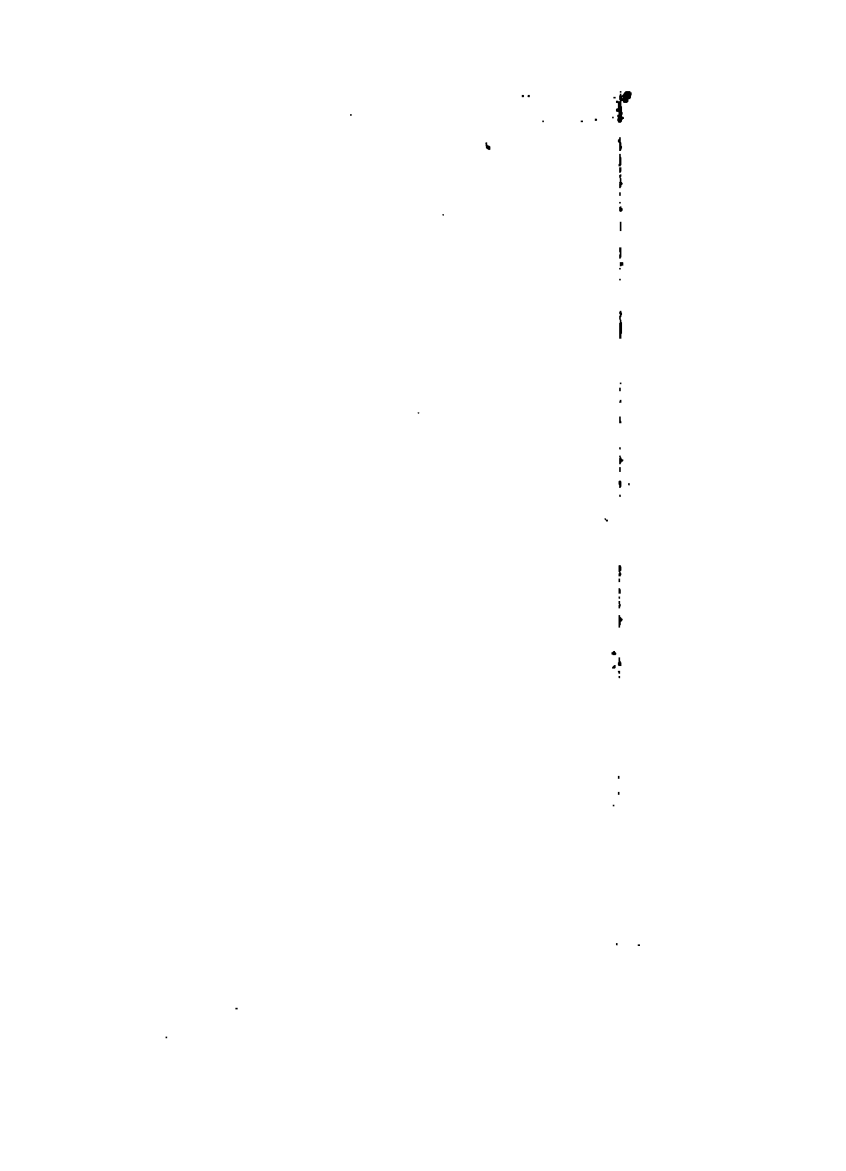
Ahun, near Guéret, is an ancient town, with 2000 inhabitants, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which the Creuse flows. It has the ruins of an old Castle, called *Chateau du Rocher*.

The *Department of Creuse* is traversed by several chains of mountains, which are branches of that of Auvergne. The principal chains run from east to west, and form the basins of the great rivers. The chief is that of Gartempe, which is divided into several chains. In the centre is another chain of schistous and granitic mountains, which begins on the borders of the dep. of Indre, crosses that of Creuse from north-west to south-west, and terminates in the dep. of Puy de Dome. The snow generally remains on these mountains several months.

The chief trade of the department is in cattle, which are sold at fairs, held from December to the end of April. These fairs are called *foires grasses*, because only fatted oxen are sold there. Sheep are also bred in considerable numbers: they are small, but good.

No. 102.—FROM PARIS TO HAVRE, THROUGH PONTOISE AND ROUEN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Denis*	2	Rouen	3
Franconville	3		3½
Pontoise*	3		
Bordeau de Viguy	3	Barentin	4
Magny	4	Yvetot	4
Tilliers	4	Aliquerville	3
Ecouis	4	Bolbec	2
Bourg Baudouin	3½	La Botte	1
La Forge Ferret	2	Le Havre	1





FRANCONVILLE, a small village in the dep. of Seine et Oise.

MAGNY, a small town on the Aubette, in the dep. of Seine et Oise. It carries on a large trade in corn, grown in the vicinity; and has manufactories for stockings and cotton caps. There are also many quarries of stone fit for building. The inns are good.

Two leagues and a half beyond Magny is *St. Clair*, a village on the Cuderond, remarkable for the interview between Charles the Simple, king of France, and Rollo, the Norman chief, in 912.

ECOUIS, in dep. of Eure, has manufactories of lace.

ROUEN is a large, populous, and one of the most commercial cities in France. It was formerly the capital of Normandy, but is now styled the first city of the department of the Seine, and is the see of an Archbishop. It stands on the declivity of a hill north of the Seine, and, including its six suburbs, is about seven miles in circumference. It is bounded at the two extremities by the valley of Déville and that of Darnétal, and when seen from the hill of St. Catherine presents a delightful prospect. As in most towns of great antiquity, its streets are narrow and crooked, and its houses generally built of wood; in many of the former carriages cannot pass each other. The boulevards, which almost surround the city, form a singular contrast with the darkness and filth of some of the streets. They are bordered by noble trees, and afford fine views.

The Cathedral, originally built by William the Conqueror, is still a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, although the beautiful spire, which rose from its centre, and formed its most conspicuous ornament, was destroyed by lightning in September 1822. The front is richly adorned with carved work, and is surmounted by two towers, one of which formerly contained the celebrated bell called George d'Amboise, destroyed during the Revolution. The interior presents several interesting objects, particularly the tomb of the Cardinals d'Amboise, in which also Cardinal Cambacères is buried; the tomb of Brézé, governor of Rouen, who died in 1531; the monument erected by Diana of Poitiers, in honour of her hus-

band; and the inscriptions in memory of Richard Cour de Lion, Henry his nephew, and the Duke of Bedford, who was Regent. It also contains a fine altar-piece by Philip de Champagne, and effigies of Raoul, Duke of Normandy, and of William Longsword his son, the second duke, who was killed at Pecquigny, in 942. Adjoining the Cathedral is the Archbishop's Palace.

The Abbey of St. Ouen, which formerly belonged to the Benedictines, is a light and elegant Gothic structure, adorned with beautiful painted windows. This church presents a curious optical illusion, as the vessel of holy water against one of the pillars near the entrance, reflects the whole of the building in perspective.

Contiguous to St. Ouen is the Town Hall, containing a Public Library of 70,000 volumes and a Gallery of Pictures, and a little further to the north is the Royal College.

The Palace of Justice was formerly the seat of the Norman Parliament, but is now occupied, as its name imports, by the courts of law. The principal hall, which is 170 feet in length and 50 in breadth, has a curious wooden roof, said to resemble a ship reversed.

The Halles are immense rooms, in which the manufacturers and merchants expose cottons, cloths, &c. for sale to the retail dealers. They are situated in a building called the Vieille Tour, near the side of the river, and are only open on Fridays. Near the river side, also, is the Exchange, a gravelled walk divided from the quay by a palisade. In wet weather, however, the merchants assemble in a large building near it.

The traveller should likewise notice the Churches of La Madeleine and St. Maclou, the Hospitals, the Botanical Garden, the Barracks, in front of which is the Champ de Mars, the Barracks on the bank of the river, the Corn Hall near the Vieille Tour, and the Theatre. Rouen also possesses a Custom House, an Academy of Fine Arts, a Mint, Baths, Fountains, and a Board Trade.

The suburb of St. Sever, on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a Bridge of Boats, which rises and falls with the tide. It is the invention of an Augustine friar, and is so contrived, that, by elevating

draw-bridge in the centre, the boat, or rather the immense barge underneath, slips out, and the largest vessel passes without difficulty. In five minutes the boat is replaced in its former position, and pedestrians traverse the bridge as before ; or in two hours the whole fabric can be taken to pieces and put together again.

Near the Bridge of Boats, a stone bridge of six arches was commenced during the reign of Napoleon, but is not yet completed. It is called the Pont Royal, and it is 958 Paris feet in length.

Rouen is noted as the birthplace of several eminent persons, amongst whom may be mentioned the two Corneilles ; Fontenelle, after whom one of the streets is named ; Jouvenet, the painter ; Blondel, the mathematician ; and P. Daniel, the historian. The house in which the Great Corneille was born is situated in the Rue de la Pie, and that in which Fontenelle first drew breath is in the Rue des Bons Enfants. Both of them bear inscriptions.

In the Place de la Pucelle is a clumsy and ill-executed statue, intended to represent the interesting and unfortunate Joan of Arc, who, to the eternal disgrace of the English general, was burnt here for sorcery in 1430. In the same place is an old house, the interior court of which is adorned with sculptures, representing the interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. ; the former of whom is said to have slept here previous to that event.

In the suburb of St. Sever, and along the bank of the river, is a beautiful promenade, more than 2000 yards in length, called the Course. It consists of a coach road and two footpaths, shaded by very lofty trees. The boulevards and the garden of the Town House are also much frequented as promenades. A hill called St. Catharine, in the immediate vicinity of Rouen, presents a most beautiful view of this city and its environs ; no traveller should quit Rouen without visiting this enchanting spot.

Rouen has manufactories of tobacco, china, bayonets, stuffs, mercery, called *rouenneries*, dimities, coarse camlets, thread and worsted articles, plain, striped, and embroidered linens, red cotton, blankets, cloths, like those of Elbœuf and of England, square druggets, fine ratteens, horse-hair, silks, cottons, flannels, gauzes, printed calicoes,

It carries on an immense import as well as ex-
with America, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the
Powers. All the maritime departments of Fr
their productions and manufactures to Rouen.
which is the mart for Havre, only admits ves
tons. Ships of large burthen unload at Quillet

Pop. 90,000. *Fairs.* Feb. 20, evening of
Day, and Oct. 23.

Hotels. Hotel Vatel, 85, Rue de Carmes; H
tel de France, in the same street; Hotel de
on the Boulevards; Deterville's Hotel de la
Paris, Rue de la Savonnerie; Hotel de Normi
du Bac; and Hotel de l'Europe, in the old Ma
Those by whom a little additional expense is no
will probably resort to Trimolet's Grand Hot
l'Ecurieul.

Diligences set out daily to Paris, Dieppe, Ha
Gisors, Beauvais, Aumale, Gournay, Evreu
Verneuil, l'Aigle, Magny, Pontoise, Neufchate
delyes, and Abbeville. There are also Dil
Vimoutiers, Bernay, Orbec, and Pont Audeme

Price of Provisions, &c. at Rouen.—Flour.
lb.; beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, best pieces,
per lb. : each five for 9d. vegetables from m

YVETOT, a town in dep. of Seine Inferieure, has manufactories for coarse cotton cloth, ticking, dimities, calicoes, hats, cotton velvet, ferret; also cotton-mills, and paper-mills. *Pop.* 10,000.

ALIKUERVILLE, in dep of Seine Inferieure, has manufactories similar to those of Yvetot.

BOLBEC, a small town on the right bank of the river of the same name, in dep. of Seine Inferieure. Its manufactures are good table-cloths, printed calicoes, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, various patterns and colours; striped and cross-barred linens, coarse cotton cloths, &c. These articles are principally sold at Rouen, Lyons, Bordeaux, Paris, and Havre, for the colonies.

Pop. 8000. *Fair.* Sept. 29.

Inns. By widow Béhéré, and Hotel de Rouen.

LA BOTTE. Two leagues beyond this post is *Harfleur*, a small town and harbour, near the right bank of the Seine. It has a sugar refinery, and a china manufactory. *Pop.* 1600.

LE HAVRE, a seaport town, situated at the mouth of the Seine, in dep. of Seine Inferieure. The foundation of it was begun by Louis XII. in 1509; it was fortified by order of Francis I., and a citadel was built by Cardinal Richelieu at his expense. The safety of the harbour, its proximity to the capital, and the communication which the Seine affords with the interior departments, render it one of the most commercial towns in France. There are few harbours so easy of access; vessels can enter with almost any wind. This place has a manufactory of tobacco, which occupies 400 people in time of peace; also manufactories for china, starch, vitriol, paper, cards, and laces, as well as sugar-houses. This town carries on a great import as well as export trade with the maritime countries of Europe, the French colonies, and the United States.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Docks and flood-gates, constructed by order of Napoleon; the Light-house of La Hève, the Arsenal, the new Convent, the new Theatre, and the Library.

Adjoining Havre is the suburb of Ingouville, situated on a hill of the same name, which commands a fine sea-

view. It contains a Museum of Natural History, a brass foundry, a sugar refinery, and numerous villas.

The fair of St. Michael, which commences on the 19th September, is held outside the town, in a field belonging to the military hospital.

Pop. including Ingouville, 30,000.

Inns. Le Bienvenu, Hotel de S. François, Hotel d'Angleterre, l'Aigle d'Or, la Ville de Havre, and l'Hotel de la Paix.

The traveller might proceed from Rouen to Havre by the ancient road through Caudebec and Lillebonne, which is five leagues shorter than the new road. Persons who prefer travelling by water may go from Paris to this place in passage-boats along the Seine.

CONTINUATION FROM PONTOISE TO NEUFCHÂTEL.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Chars	4	Forges	5
Gisors	4	Neufchâtel	4
Gournay	6		
			11½ p. 231

GOURNAY, a small town in dep. of Seine Inferieure, at the confluence of the rivers Epte and Saint Aubin. Every Tuesday a market is held here, which is the most considerable in the department, on account of the number of tradesmen who come from Paris, Pontoise, St. Germain, and other places, to supply themselves. The receipts of this market are estimated at 300,000 francs every week. This place is famous for the excellence of its butter, eggs, veal, pork, and fowls. It has a manufactory for porcelain and serges, and one for white soap. In its vicinity, are well frequented mineral springs and a glass-house.

Pop. 3500. *Inn.* Hotel du Nord.

FORGES, a small town in dep. of Seine Inferieure, situated on a height, and celebrated for its mineral waters, which were noted as far back as the time of Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu. There are three springs called the Reinette, the Royale, and the Cardinale, all situated

in a marshy valley. The time for taking the waters is from July to the middle of September. Forges has a manufactory for cotton velvet, one for ribands, and two for hats. Its environs produce earth of a lead colour, much used in manufacturing crucibles, china, and earthenware.

Pop. 1200.

NEUFCHATEL, a town on the Arques, in dep. of Seine Inferieure, trades in excellent butter and cheese. Its manufactures are cloths, serges, and other woollen stuffs, coarse cotton cloths, laces, and paper. In its vicinity are several glass-houses, and on the mountains near it alum is found. *Pop.* 3800.

CONTINUATION FROM YVETOT TO FECAMP.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Ypreville	5	Fécamp	3
4 p. 8 l.			

FECAMP, a small town in dep. of Seine Inferieure, carries on a large trade in common oil, brandy, drugs, and hemp. The herring and cod fishery is considerable. Its manufactures are cloths, serges, linens, and laces. Ship building is also carried on here.

Innkeepers. L. Simon, and widow Gouteux.

Furnished Hotels. Le Cheval Blanc, and le Grand Carf. *Pop.* 8000.

CONTINUATION FROM YVETOT TO LISIEUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Caudebec	2	Pont Audemer	6
Le Mailletaye	2	Lisieux*	8
9 p. 18 l.			

CAUDEBEC, in dep. of Seine Inferieure, is a rich and commercial town on the right bank of the Seine. It manufactures linens, hats, leather and cotton, and trades extensively in grain. Its walls are flanked by towers and surrounded by deep ditches.

Diligences every day for Rouen. *Pop.* 2600.

The *Pays de Caud*, in which Candebec is situated, is in the dep. of Seine Inferieure, and was formerly a portion of Upper Normandy. It is twenty-six leagues in length and eight leagues in breadth. It is famous for its fertility, and abounds with excellent pasturage. Its principal productions are corn, cider, perry, flax, hemp, poultry, game, vegetables and fish. Its horses are also noted for their strength, and its women for their beauty.

PONT AUDEMER, a small town on the Rille, in dep. of Eure, has manufactories for cotton velvet, linens, artificial flowers, and printed calicoes; also cotton and paper-mills, and an establishment for dressing leather like that of England. It has an Agricultural Society and a Theatre. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient Chateau of *Montfort*.

Inns. Le Louvre, le Pot d'Etain, and l'Image St. Pierre.

No. 103.—FROM PARIS TO HAVRE, THROUGH ST. GERMAIN AND ROUEN.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bonnières, as at No. 57	18	Port St. Ouen	3
Vernon	3	Rouen*	3
Gaillon	34	Havre*, as at No. 102	21
Vaudreuil	4		
			272 p. 554 l.

VERNON, a town in dep. of Eure, has manufactories of velvet, linens, leather, and cotton, and a mineral spring. It trades in corn and wine. *Pop.* 5000.

GAILLON, in dep. of Eure, contains the splendid chateau attached to the see of Rouen.

VAUDREUIL is a market-town in dep. of Eure. A large quantity of wood for dyeing is cultivated in the environs. *Pop.* 800.

COMMUNICATION FROM GAILLON TO PORT ST. OUEN.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Louviens*	3	Port St. Ouen	1
Pont de l'Arche	2		

From Pont de l'Arche to Elbeuf*

31

272 p. 554 l.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, in dep. of Eure, a small town on the Seine, near its confluence with the Eure. It manufactures woollen and cotton stuffs. Its bridge has 22 arches. *Pop.* 1800.

No. 104.—FROM PARIS TO LANGRES, THROUGH TROYES.

From Paris to Langres, as at No. 36 . . . 34½ p. 69 l.

No. 105.—FROM PARIS TO LAON, THROUGH SOISSONS.

From Paris to Laon, as at No. 9 . . . 17 p. 34 l.

No. 106.—FROM PARIS TO LAVAL, THROUGH ALENÇON.

From Paris to Laval, as at No. 52 . . . 35 p. 70 l.

No. 107.—FROM PARIS TO LIEGE, THROUGH GIVET AND NAMUR.

From Paris to Liege, as at No. 9 . . . 47½ p. 95 l.

No. 108.—FROM PARIS TO LILLE, THROUGH AMIENS AND ARRAS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Amiens, as at No. 1 . . .	31	Arras* . . .	4
Talmas . . .	4	Lens* . . .	4
Danleus* . . .	3½	Carvin . . .	3
Marbret . . .	4	Lille* . . .	4½
			29 p. 58 l.

No. 109.—FROM PARIS TO LILLE, THROUGH PERONNE AND DOUAY.

From Paris to Lille, as at No. 53 . . . 29 p. 58 l.

No. 110.—FROM PARIS TO LIMOGES, THROUGH ORLEANS AND CHATEAUXROUX.

From Paris to Limoges, as at No. 4 . . . 48½ p. 97½ l.
2 1 2

364 PARIS TO LONS LE SAULNIER.

No. 111.—FROM PARIS TO LONS LE SAULNIER,
THROUGH TROYES, DIJON, AND DÔLE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Troies, as at No. 36	39	Mantry	4
Dole, as at No. 42	48	Lons le Saulnier	3
Tassenières	5		

49½ p. 99½

LONS LE SAULNIER, the chief place of the dep. of Jura, is a considerable town seated on the small river Vaille. Its situation is one of the most agreeable in the whole country: the air is pure, the soil fertile, and the neighbouring hills produce excellent wine. All kinds of game and fowls abound here. This town is very ancient; as long ago as 1364, it was a place of considerable strength. It has a handsome Hospital, neat Fountains, a Library, College, an Agricultural Society, a Museum and a Theatre. At this place are very curious salt-works; and its environs are mines of lead, iron, and copper, as well as mineral waters. This town is the entrepôt for the commerce of Jura, which consists in wood, cheese, wine, iron, and leather.

Pop. 8000. *Fairs.* Fifteenth of each month.

Inns. Le Palais Royal, la Pomme d'Or, and la Cloche.

CURIOSITIES IN JURA.

The principal curiosities in this department worthy traveller's attention are,—

The Natural Fortifications, situated at a short distance from a village called *Petites Chiettes*, in the environs Clairvaux.

The Sources of the river Seille, which spring from calcareous rock surrounded by hills.

The Grottoes of Loizia, in the environs of the village of Loizia. There are four, all of which abound with lactites, and have often afforded a retreat to unforgotten fugitives during civil wars. In the part of the grottoes opposite to the grottoes of Loizia, are several caves, some of which are 10 feet deep. In the rock of Grotto which overlooks Poligny, is an excavation of considerable extent, called *Trou de la Lune*.

A Natural Fountain, in the commune of Chatagna, canton of Orgelet, at the foot of a steep hill.

Streight of the Tour du Métix, a quarter of a league from the village of Tour du Métix, formed by the road of St. Claude, passing between two perpendicular rocks.

The Course of the Ain; remarkable for its numerous falls, and the picturesque views which ornament its banks. It rises at a short distance from the village of Sirod, and becomes navigable at the Port de la Sez. In its course it receives the waters of the fountain of Siros, and those of the Souleine, which spring about a hundred feet from the Ain.

The Langonette; remarkable for the falls of the Sene, particularly that near the village of Planches.

The Rocks of Sirod, on the road to the village of Sirod. They are colossal statues, 50 or 60 feet high, which, at a distance, appear like a company of giants.

The Perpetual Torrent; a remarkable fountain about half a league from the source of the Ain, which abounds with excellent trout.

The Sources of the Lison and Sarrasin, some leagues S. E. of the town of Salins.

The Echo. In a forest of pines, in one of the mountains of *Sept Moncel*, there is a singular echo, which it is said fills the air with numerous sounds, forming a concert, when a horn is sounded.

Dôle. This is the highest mountain in the chain of Jura, which separates France from Switzerland.

No. 112.—FROM PARIS TO LUXEMBOURG, THROUGH
CHALONS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>
Châlons, as at No. 25	42
Luxembourg, as at No. 76	43½
	42½ p. 86½ l.

SEDAN, a strong town in dep. of Ardennes. Bridge over the Meuse. It has a Cannon-foundry well furnished Arsenal, in which are preserved of many warriors. It is considered one of the most important keys of France; its fortifications are in the old Castle with four bastions. This castle was the seat of Turenne, in 1611. The black cloths of Sedan under the name of Paignon and Rousseau, are of superior quality. This place trades in buttons, stamens, copper utensils, buckles, and china. The art of dressing the cloth are still celebrated on account of the excellence of their temper, and the manner in which they are mounted. The *ci-devant Chartreuse*, now a prison, was magnificent. Pop. 10,900.

Inns. La Croix d'Or, le Palais Royal, and d'Argent.

MOUZON, a town on the Meuse, in dep. of Ardennes. It has manufactories of serges and leather. It was a strong place, but was taken by the troops of Louis XIV. and dismantled in the time of Louis XIV. Pop. 1,200.

MONTMEDY, a strong town on the Chie of Meuse. Louis XVI. intended to have re-when he fled from the Tuileries, June 21, 1793.

It is situated on the Meuse, and has a College. An immense quantity of casks is made here.

Pop. 2800. *Inns.* La Croix d'Or, and l'Assurance.

No. 114.—FROM PARIS TO LYONS, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND AUTUN.

From Paris to Lyons, as at No. 6 . . . 59 p. 118 l.

No. 115.—FROM PARIS TO LYONS, THROUGH NEVERS, AND MOULINS.

From Paris to Lyons, as at No. 8 . . . 59½ p. 119 l.

No. 116.—FROM PARIS TO LYONS, THROUGH TROYES, DIJON, AND MACON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>
Macon, as at No. 48	108
Lyons, as at No. 6	17
	62½ p. 125 l.

No. 117.—FROM PARIS TO LYONS, THROUGH JOIGNY AND DIJON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Dijon, as at No. 82	76½	Chagny*	4
La Baraque*	3	Châlons*	4
Nuits*	3	Lyon, as at No. 6	32
Beaune*	3½		
			63 p. 126 l.

No. 118.—FROM PARIS TO MACON, THROUGH MELUN AND AUXERRE.

From Paris to Maçon, as No. 6 . . . 55½ p. 101 l.

No. 119.—FROM PARIS TO MACON, THROUGH TROYES AND DIJON.

From Paris to Maçon, as at No. 48 . . . 54 p. 108 l.

No. 120.—FROM PARIS TO MACON, THROUGH JOIGNY AND DIJON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Dijon, as at No. 83	76½	Macon, as at No. 6	15
Chalons, as at No. 114	17½		

54½ p. 109 l.

No. 121.—FROM PARIS TO MAESTRICHT, THROUGH LIEGE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Liege, as at No. 10	95½	Maestricht*	6½

56 p. 103 l.

No. 122.—FROM PARIS TO MANHEIM, THROUGH METZ, SARREBRUCK, AND DURKEIM.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Metz, as at No. 131	79	Bruchmulbach	4
Courcelles	5	Landstul	2
Fouigny (a)	2	Kayserslautern	4
Saint Avoide	4	Frankenstein (b)	4
Forback	4½	Durkeim	4
Sarrebruck	3	Ogersheim	4
Rorback	4	Manheim	2
Hombourg	4		

64½ p. 120½ l.

- (a) From Fouigny to Faulquemont . . . 2 l.
 (b) From Frankenstein to Neustadt . . . 6 l.

FORBACK, in dep. of Moselle, is a small town, with manufactories of cloth. Here is the first Custom-House on the road from France to Frankfort.

SARREBRUCK, on the Sarre, belongs to Prussia. The Bridge, which joins this town to that of Saint Jean, and the Theatre, are worthy of observation. This town is well built, and has been very commercial. The pleasure-houses of the princes, who reigned at Sarrebruck, were destroyed during the Revolution. On the *Halberg*, where formerly stood the ancient town built by the *Romans*, is a grotto cut out of the rock, which was used for

an worship. It is still called, in the language of the ntry, Die alte Heiden Capelle. At this place are ufactories for iron and steel, alum, Prussian blue, ammoniac, and one for porcelain; also glass houses. the arrondissement of Sarrebruck a great number of ff-boxes are sold, which are made of cards and *papier ché*.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town on the Lauter; has ufactories for fustians and coarse cotton cloths. Here the iron-works of Fitzcherzet.

DURKEIM, a neat town on the Isenach, near the salt-of Philipshalle.

MANHEIM is a neat town, at the confluence of the ker and the Rhine. The most remarkable buildings the Castle, containing a gallery of pictures, a collec- of prints, a hall of antiquities, a cabinet of natural ory, and a library; the Church of the Jesuits, with Lyceum; the Theatre, the Arsenal, and the Obser- ory. Mannheim also possesses an establishment called rmony, combining the Museum and the Casino, and eral private Collections of Pictures. The promenades the Gardens of the Castle, the Walks on the Bridges r the Neckar and the Rhine, the Parade, the Ram- ts, the Muhlau, in an island about a mile distant; new Plantations between the Rhine and the Castle; the Lindenhof. Mannheim manufactures snuff, ribands, s, linen, and cards. *Pop.* 18,300.

Wines. La Cour Palatine, le Mouton d'Or, l'Ancre argent, les Trois Rois, le Roi de Prusse, l'Ours Noir, la Vigne.

For a more minute account of Mannheim, see SCHREI- E'S GUIDE DOWN THE RHINE.

No. 123.—FROM PARIS TO MANS, THROUGH CHARTRES.

From Paris to Mans, as at No. 15 . 25½ p. 50½ l.

DESCRIPTION OF MARSEILLE

FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLE, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

Leagues 19 1/2 | Marseille

League 10 1/2 p. 203 1/2

10 1/2 p. 203 1/2

LAND PIN. Between this place and Marseille, there is a beautiful prospect of the city of Marseille, the city of the Mediterranean, the city of the Phocæans.

MARSEILLE, the chief place of the dep. of Bouches du Rhône, is an ancient, large, and strong town, situated on the Mediterranean. It was founded by the Phocæans, the name of Massilia. 5000 years before the Christian era, and has ever since been one of the most important towns in the west. It was originally an independent state, but was subjugated by Julius Caesar.

Agues, Count d'Arles, the Saracens ravaged it, taking the side of Pompey. Under the reign of Louis XIV. deprived it of most of the privileges it had enjoyed, and built a citadel there. In 1720, the plague visited it, during the reign of Louis XV. and it was almost entirely destroyed.

1721 Marseille was visited by the plague, during the reign of Louis XV. and it was almost entirely destroyed. The plague was brought by a ship from the East, and it was not until 1722 that it was completely exterminated.

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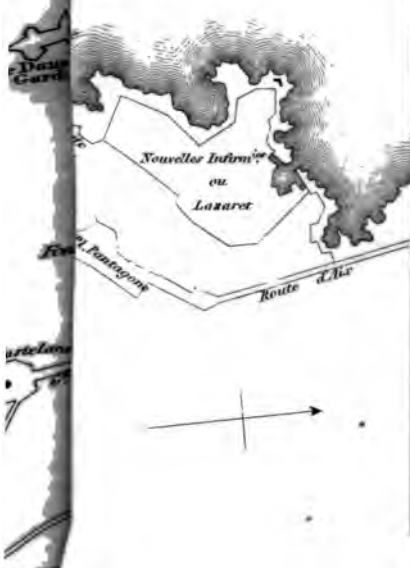
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the Rope Walk, Saint Victor, the Inferior Church, the Antique Tombs, the Cloister, the Monastery, formerly belonging to the Chartreusian monks, half a league from the town; the Column, raised in 1802, in memory of the assistance obtained by the Pope during the plague of 1720; the Column erected in honour of the Royal Family; the Lazaretto, where vessels perform quarantine; and the Chateau d'If, on an island, from which is a fine view of the town and harbour. In this Chateau the celebrated Mirabeau was imprisoned.

The streets of the New Town are broad and well laid out, with foot-pavements. The Promenades are the *allées du Meilhan*; the Course, particularly crowded on Sunday and Friday evenings, a beautiful street, in the middle of which are two rows of trees, with stone seats, and on each side uniform buildings of imposing architecture; the Garden of the *ci-devant Intendance*; and the Quays of the Harbour, frequented at change hours.

This town has a College, a Board of Trade, a Museum, and a Mint, in which are made coins, with the cipher M. and A. It also possesses an Academy of Sciences, Letters, and the Arts, a Library of 32,000 volumes, a Cabinet of Natural History, in which is a human skull, measuring three feet in circumference; a School of Navigation, a Chemical Laboratory, a School of Music, a Botanic Garden, a Medical Society, an Observatory, Public Fountains, and Baths. There are fifty-four offices for the short post.

Marseille has given birth to Honoré Durré, author of *Astrée*; Father Plumier, a celebrated botanist; the famous Puget, an architect, sculptor, and painter; Massillon, Father Croiset, Dumarsais, and Dulart, author of the "Wonders of Nature."

This town has manufactories for tobacco, printed calicoes, hats, caps, glass, china, morocco, vitriol, nitre, alum, corks, starch, brandy, soap, sulphur, and for sugar-refining in large quantities: coral necklaces and bracelets are made here.

The *coup-d'œil*, from the Gate of Aix to the Gate of Rome, is perfectly unique, particularly on Sundays, when the Course is visited by a splendid company. The flower



Marseille may be viewed from the top of N de la Garde, a quarter of a league south of the roof of the Observatory, and from the formerly called Bonaparte: the harbour, the town, the surrounding country, and the sea, form four distinctures, which may thence be seen at a single glance.

The beauty and purity of the climate of M sometimes interrupted by a cold and strong wind, called the *mistral*; but, when this does the winter days are like our spring. The *mi* from three to six, nine, or fourteen days, it continues three weeks. It does not blow at but with gradually increasing violence, and whole frame, drying up the skin, and irritating the nerves. Gnats are likewise the scourge of this and can only be guarded against by having a gauze, called *cousinière*, made use of at this place. A scorpion also infests the environs, and even the

The environs have a prodigious number of green-houses, called *bastides*. The soil is not fit for it produces wine, oil of olives, and fruits. The wines are those obtained from the vineyards of *Henri, Séon St. André, and St. Louis*, situated on the sea-coast; the best white wines are from *Cassis*. 21 leagues distant. Bonaparte, 4 leagues west

DESCRIPTION OF MARSEILLE. 373

icon, Nimes, Toulon, Gap, Grenoble, Chambéry, va, &c.

tels. Des Ambassadeurs, Rue Beauveau; de Beau; de la Croix de Malte, Rue des Pucelles; des Emars, Rue Suffrein; de l'Europe, Rue du Pavillon; anklin, Rue Beauveau; de Pologne, Rue Thyar; Princes, Rue Canebière; and Hotel de St. Omer. Café de Naples is noted for its ices.

e Chateau *Borelli*, one league south of Marseille, on a-coast, at the mouth of the Huveneaux, is worthy ervation. It contains a collection of pictures. A e farther, in the same direction, is the Grotto, or *de Roland*, the largest in the department.

Ciotut, four leagues south-east of Marseille, is one e maritime towns of the department. Its harbour ended by two piers, and is frequented by the numevessels which come here for muscadel wines, oils, ruits, produced in the vicinity. *Pop.* 5000.

25.—FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLE, THROUGH NEVERS AND MOULINS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
as at No. 8	119	Marseille, as at No. 194	8
is at No. 6	79½		
			103½ p. 206½ l.

26.—FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLE, THROUGH TROYES, DIJON, AND LYONS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
as at No. 8	108	Marseille, as at No. 194	8
is at No. 6	96½		
			106½ p. 212½ l.

27.—FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLE, THROUGH JOIGNY AND DIJON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
as at No. 82	76½	Aix, as at No. 6	111½
is, as at No. 114	17½	Marseille, as at No. 194	8
			106½ p. 213½ l.

CONTINUATION FROM MARSEILLE TO TOULON.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Aubagne	4	Le Beausset	4
Capes	3	Toulon	4

74 p. 15 L.

AUBAGNE is a town in the dep. of Bouches du Rhone, situated on the Veauue : various antiquities have been found in the environs. It trades in wine.

Pop. 10000. Fairs. Feb. 2, and Sept. 21.

LE BEAUSSET is a market-town, in dep. of Var. In the environs large quantities of olives are gathered. It has dye-houses, glass-houses, and manufactories for cloths and linens.

Two leagues beyond Le Beausset is the market-town of *Ollioules*, situated in a valley which is said to resemble the Pass of Thermopylae. The road is very narrow, and is threatened by a torrent, whilst two perpendicular mountains, absolutely naked from their base to the summit, border it on each side, and present to the eye forms of singular variety.

TOULON, in dep. of Var, is an ancient and opulent town, situated on the Mediterranean, and protected towards the north by lofty mountains. It originally bore the name of the Roman general, Telo Martius, who laid its foundations. Towards the end of the tenth century it was destroyed by the Saracens, and had scarcely risen from the ruins when it was again ravaged by African pirates. It was re-established in 1000 by the Counts of Marseille, but again taken by the Saracens in 1176 and 1197, who carried away its inhabitants as slaves. Under the Counts of Provence, Toulon assumed more stability. In order to oppose the African pirates, Louis XII. commenced the great tower, which was finished by Francis I. In 1594, Henry IV. enlarged and fortified the town, and constructed the two great moles. Louis XIV. built at the entrance of the road the fort of Egulle and that of St. Louis, and constructed the arsenal and fortifications almost as they are at present. Besides the revolutions which Toulon experienced in the tenth and twelfth centuries, it sustained in 1707 a siege against

the Duke of Savoy, who was aided by the English and French fleets. The English obtained possession of Toulon in 1793, but soon evacuated it. It was on this occasion that Napoleon first exhibited his brilliant military talents. The English burnt the magazines, and twenty-four ships the line, and carried away several frigates.

The Harbour is one of the best in Europe, and is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, which are connected by a canal, and open into a road for ships, which is covered and defended by castles and batteries. The New Harbour, constructed by Louis XIV., has a fine arsenal, where there is every thing necessary for the building and fitting out vessels.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Marine Arsenal, the Dockyards, Iron-works, Rope-walks, Mast-makes, Sail Manufactory, the Magazine of Arms, which was partly destroyed when the English evacuated it, but has since been rebuilt; the Dock of M. Grognard, particularly adapted for building and refitting ships; the *Champ de Bataille*, a large place, surrounded by a double row of poplars and aspen trees; the Fort Joubert; the Town-House, on the Quay Marchand; the Arsenal for the land troops; the Lazaretto, and the *ci-devant* Cathedral, from the steeple of which is a fine prospect. The balcony of the Town-House is supported by two colossal caricature figures, by the celebrated Puget; who, it is said, having been injured by the two Consuls, represented them with so much fidelity that the whole town recognised them.

Toulon has a College, two Libraries, a Botanic Garden, a Society of Arts, Letters and the Sciences, a Theatre, Baths, a Maritime Prefect, a School of Navigation, and a Board of Trade.

The trade of this place consists of Muscadel and Malaga wine, brandy, oil, capers, figs, raisins, almonds, oranges, and other excellent fruit. Its manufactures are soap, cloths, and silk stuffs.

The climate of Toulon is milder and more salubrious than that of Marseille. The heat of summer is relieved by refreshing sea-breezes, and the cold of winter is not so severely felt as in other towns of the same latitude.

Toulon being almost entirely sheltered from the north wind. Fruit of every kind ripens here three or four weeks earlier than in other places.

Fairs. May 15, and Nov. 15.

Hotels. La Croix de Malte, la Croix d'Or, le Lion d'Or, la Croix Blanche, and le Petit St. Jean.

Four leagues east of Toulon, and a league from the sea, is *Hyères*, a small town, opposite to the islands of that name, celebrated for the beauty and mildness of its climate; which is much recommended to valetudinarians. At this place are orange-trees, lemon-trees, citron-trees, and pomegranates, growing in the open air; and the salt-rocks have a sparkling appearance on the sea-shore. Notwithstanding all these advantages, this place is almost uninhabitable during the hot season, on account of the marshes in its environs, which render the air unwholesome. It has, however, within a few years been much frequented, particularly by the English, and the inhabitants finding house-rent an object of speculation, are daily erecting new buildings. The town stands on the slope of a hill, and contains narrow and gloomy streets; but at the foot of the eminence are numerous handsome houses and gardens. Hyères was the birth-place of Massillon. Near to the chapel of Notre Dame de Consolation, on a hill, is a fine prospect of the sea, and of a country worthy the pencil of a great master. *Pep.* 7000.

Inn. Hotel des Ambassadeurs.

The Islands of Hyères are steep barren rocks, covered with insignificant fortifications. They once produced oranges, and were called by the Romans, Golden Islands.

No. 128.—FROM PARIS TO MAYENCE, THROUGH METZ,
SARREBRUCK, AND WORMS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Ogersheim, as at No. 129	128½	Oppenheim	1
Worms	4	Mayence	1

744 2/1041
2 x 3

WORMS, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, is a town of very great antiquity, and is remarkable as the place where Charles V. held the celebrated Diet of 1521, at which Luther made his profession of faith. The room where it was held is still shewn. The Cathedral, the other Churches, and the antiquities in the court of the Town-House, are the only objects worthy of notice. *Pop.* 30,000.

Inns. Le Rœmer, l'Aigle Noir, le Cygne, le Cheval Blanc, and le Paon.

The road from Oppenheim to Worms is very agreeable, and bordered by the celebrated vineyards of *Nierensels* and of *Under-Liebfrauen-Milch*.

OPPENHEIM, a town on the Rhine, noted for the excellence of its wines. The devastations of Melac, under Louis XIV., may still be traced at this place; and near here Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, passed the Rhine, and conquered the Spaniards. In a wood, on the other side of the Rhine, is an obelisk erected to commemorate this passage. *Pop.* 2100.

Inn. Le Sauvage.

MAYENCE, the most important place in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, is situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Mayn, in one of the most fertile parts of Germany. It contains twenty-one public *places*, the principal of which are the Parade, the Cattle-market, the Provision-market, the Hay-market, the Brand, the Linen-market, the Leichhof, the Tennis *Place*, and the Gutenberg, on which have recently been erected a Theatre and Corn Hall. The handsomest streets are the Drey Bleichen and the Louis, which completely crosses the town.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Port, the Bridge of Boats over the Rhine, the Cathedral, containing some splendid tombs, the Church of St. Ignatius, the Collegiate Church of St. Stephen, St. Emmeran's, St. Peter's, the Church of the Seminary, the Teutonic House, now the Grand Ducal Palace, the ancient Dalberg Palace, the Citadel, commanding a fine view, the Café Schrieder, now a casino and reading-room, the Eichelstein, a curious Roman monument erected in honour of *Drusus*, and the Favourite Promenade.

Mayence has a Museum of Roman Antiquities, and a

the Casino.

Pop. 25,000. *Inns.* Les Trois Couronne Brand, one of the oldest hotels on the Con Ville de Paris, formerly the Hotel de Darmst excellent house, near the Schweinsköpfen ; Blanc, le Chateau Blanc, l'Empereur, le Haut

In winter a diligence sets out every other d o'clock for Cologne ; the passengers sleep at Bin Coblenz, and the third day arrive at Cologne. mer the diligence goes every day. There is al d'eau every day to Cologne ; fare, five flor creutzer. The Steam-boat to Cologne and othe the Rhine, goes two or three times a week. It i in the morning, and arrives in the evening. Th will find DELKESKAMP'S PANORAMA OF TH an excellent guide to the objects on each bank o

COMMUNICATION FROM MAYENCE TO COBLE:

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Bingen	6	Coblentz*
Beccarach	3½	
Saint Goar	3½	
Boppard	3½	

BINGEN is a small town, pleasantly situat confluence of the Nahe with the Rhine. It is

ST. GOAR is a small town on the left bank of the Rhine. *Pop.* 1060. *Inns.* Le Lys, le Sauvage, la Poste.

BOPPART is a very ancient town, situated on the Koenigsbach, where it falls into the Rhine. It has an Hospital, and on a height near it is a cotton factory, formerly a convent. It trades in wine and pipe-clay. *Pop.* 3300. *Inns.* La Poste, l'Ours.

A description of the beautiful scenery of the Rhine, between Mayence and Coblenz, may be found in SCHREIBER'S TRAVELLER'S GUIDE DOWN THE RHINE.

No. 129.—FROM PARIS TO MELUN.

From Paris to Melun, as at No. 6 . . . 5½ p. 11½ l.

No. 130.—FROM PARIS TO MENDE, THROUGH NEVERS, MOULINS, AND CLERMONT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Clermont, as at No. 74	96	Bessière de l'Air	3½
Vayre	3½	Saint Chely	4½
Issoire	4½	Serverette	4
Lempde	4½	Mende	7
La Baraque	6		
Saint Flour	5		
	119½		69½ p. 138½ l.

VAYRE is a neat village of the dep. of Puy de Dome. The country between Clermont and this place is delightfully varied. To the right is the market town of *Pont du Chateau*, where the Allier begins to be navigable. To the north of Vayre is the *Puy de Marmont*, noted for the crystallizations found in the basalts there. From the top of the Puy de Monton there is a fine view.

Coude, nearly two leagues beyond Vayre, was formerly a post station. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a hill watered by the Allier, along the banks of which the traveller proceeds to the fertile plain of Issoire.

ISSOIRE (Isiodorum) is a very ancient town, situated on the Couze, near its confluence with the Allier. During the civil wars of the sixteenth century, it was

tained two sieges, and was entirely destroyed by fire. The Royalists gained a victory over the Leaguers beneath its wall, on the same day that Henry IV. immortalised himself at Ivry. Issoire is the birth-place of Cardinal Duprat. The streets and houses are well laid out, and the town is surrounded by a modern street, forming a kind of boulevard. The suburbs abound with kitchen-gardens. From the Bridge may be seen the Chateau of Hauteferme, situated on a hill. Issoire trades in copper articles, wines, hemp, cattle, and pigs. *Pop.* 5000.

At *Auzat-le-Luguet*, seven leagues from Issoire, are mines of antimony. *Brassac*, three leagues distant, trades in coals, wood, and wine. From *Cellambres*, near Issoire, coals are sent to Paris.

The mountains near Issoire contain tripoly, basalt, and amethysts. The environs are embellished with several chateaux, such as *Broc*, *Parentignac*, *Grange*, and *Hauteferme*.

At *Perrier*, to the west of Issoire, are several apartments hollowed out of the earth, which are called the *Tour de Maurifollet*.

At *Usson*, a league and a half from Issoire, Margaret of France, the first wife of Henry IV., resided for twenty years as a prisoner.

LEMPDE, in dep. of Puy de Dome, has a good Inn. *Pop.* 1000.

MASSIAC, four leagues beyond Lempde, but in the dep. of Haute Loire, is a market-town, trading in wine, corn, and hemp. It has linen manufactories. Rolleth, the geometrician, was born here. Massiac has two dangerous neighbours, one the *Alagnon*, which descends from the chain of the Cantal, and the other the *Alagnolo*, or *Little Alagnon*, called, in the patois of the country, *Laigouna*.

The valley, which forms an avenue to Massiac, is about 400 yards in breadth, and is formed by two similar mountains; on the right that of St. Victor, and on the left that of Sainte Madeleine.

ST. FLOUR, in dep. of Cantal, the ancient capital of Haute Auvergne, occupies the summit of a mountain, which was formerly volcanic. The streets are narrow, and the houses badly built, but the entrance from the

Toulouse road is adorned with a promenade. The town possesses a Library of 1700 volumes, a Philosophical Apparatus, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a small Cathedral. The temperature of St. Flour is cold, and wood is dear. Beyond the Nursery-ground are seen several basaltic columns. In order to form an ascent from the suburb to the town, a path has been cut on one of the mountains; and here are seen many volcanic productions. The town has manufactories of common cloths, linen, glue, and ironmongery. Du Belloy, the author of the "Siege of Calais," was born at St. Flour. *Pop.* 5000. *Fairs.* June 2, Nov. 8.

Inns. Kept by Amaga, Missonnier, Delcros.

ST. CHELY, in dep. of Lozère, is a small town, which manufactures serges, and trades in cattle. *Pop.* 1500.

SERVERETTE, in dep. of Lozère. At *Javol*, to the west of this place, have been found many antiquities, it being built on the ruins of the Gaulic town of Javouls.

St. Amans, one league and three-quarters beyond Serverette, has a good Inn.

MENDE, an ancient city of Gaul, and the chief place of the dep. of Lozère, is a small town on the left bank of the Lot. It is enclosed by a boulevard, but the houses are badly built, and the streets narrow. It has a Cathedral, a Library of 6600 volumes, a College, a Theatre, and an Agricultural Society. In the Prefect's Hotel are a gallery and saloon, the ceilings of which were painted by Anthony Besnard. Mende trades in serges, which bear its name. *Pop.* 5500. *Fairs.* Jan. 6, June 15, Sept. 20, Nov. 2.

Inns. Planchon's, Percegol, Rozier's, and Chaptal.

The adjacent valley abounds with apple, pear, and nut trees. On the declivity of the mountain overlooking Mende, is the *Hermitage of St. Privast*, 600 feet in perpendicular height, and behind it rises a peak 1020 feet above the town, or 1800 feet above the level of the sea.

Two leagues east of Mende is the village of *Bagnols*, with its mineral spring. There are commodious lodgings. The waters are efficacious in curing rheumatism, wounds, and cutaneous disorders.

A league and a half from Mende is the village of La-

naïfols, which contains a very ancient building, a perfect square, each side being about six metres three-quarters in breadth, and each angle adorned with a Corinthian pilaster.

At *Allenc*, three leagues from Mende, is a lead mine, and at *Villefort*, ten leagues distant, there is a mine.

The *Department of Lozère* is divided into three regions: the *Mountain*, towards the north, the base of which is of basalt, or granite; the district of *Causse*, which extends from the south towards the west, of a calcareous nature; and the *Cerennes*, schistous mountains, running from south towards the east. A large quantity of chestnuts and potatoes is grown here.

The mountain of *Lozère* is not the highest in the department, being inferior to the *Margerite*. The mountain forms a ridge from three to four leagues in length, beginning two leagues south-east of Mende. Its summit is clothed with pasturages, which in summer feed a considerable number of sheep, and its sides are covered with forests of oak and beech, frequented by wolves.

Lozère is 4584 feet above the level of the sea, and *Margerite* 4680 feet.

CONTINUATION FROM MENDE TO BEAUCAIRE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Molines	7	Nîmes	10
Florac	2	Curbussot	1
Le Pompidon	6	Beaucaire	0
St. Jean du Gard	7		
Anduze	8		

There are no post stations between Mende and Beaucaire, except at Nîmes and Curbussot.

MOLINES, in dep. of Lozère. Just beyond this is a Gothic Bridge, erected by Pope Urban V., a mile of Grisac, near Florac.

Ispanhac, nearly half a league beyond Molines, market-town, with cotton-factories. Pop. 1200.

FLORAC, a town in dep. of Lozère, is situated on the Turn. It has two inns. Pop. 1900.

LE POMPIDOU, in dep. of Lozère, is a village with an Inn. On leaving this place we ascend a ridge which separates the dep. of Lozère from that of Gard, and consists of barren and dark mountains.

ST. JEAN DU GARD, in dep. of Gard, is a small town on the left bank of the Gardon. It has silk-mills and tan-yards. *Pop.* 1500.

ANDUSE, a town in dep. of Gard, is badly built, but its environs are pleasant. It has a fine terrace. The inhabitants are most of them Calvinists, and are employed in manufacturing hats, cloths, serges, silk stockings, pottery, and glue. *Pop.* 6300.

BEAUCAIRE, so celebrated for its fair, is an important town, of the dep. of Gard, situated on the Rhone, opposite to Tarascon, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. The canal, which joins that of Languedoc at Aigues Mortes, enters the Rhone at this place, and affords it many advantages. The principal buildings are, the Parish Church, the front of which is adorned with forty columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and the Hotel de Ville, of the Ionic order; in the court of the latter are several ancient tombs, and two military stones. In a house belonging to the ancient family of Montmorency is a curiously-sculptured chimney-piece. On an eminence which commands the town formerly stood the Chateau of Beaucaire, where St. Louis, previous to his departure for the Holy Land, built a Chapel, which still exists. From this height there is a fine view.

The celebrated fair of fifteen days, which commences July 22, is held in the promenade bordering the Rhone. It is the most extensive in France, and is frequented by foreigners of every country. Goods to the amount of sixty millions of francs are generally sold at it.

Beaucaire carries on a considerable trade, and manufactures leather, earthenware, hats, and linen.

Voitures every day to Nîmes, and extra *Coches d'eau* on the Canal during the fair. The passage from Beaucaire to Perols, one league from Montpellier, is made in fourteen hours. *Pop.* 8300.

Inn. Les Quatre Rois.

CONTINUATION FROM ANDUSE TO MONTPELLIER.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Jean de Crieulon	2½	Montpellier*	3½
Sommières	5½		
Castries	4		16½
Colombiers	1		

There are no post stations from Anduse to Colombiers. SOMMIÈRES, in dep. of Gard, is a small town, on the left bank of the Vidourle. It trades in stuffs. On a height, a quarter of a league to the west, are the remains of the ancient town.

CASTRIES, a market-town in dep. of Gard. Its chateau is situated on a height, by the side of the road.

No. 131.—FROM PARIS TO METZ, THROUGH VERDUN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Verdun, as at No. 76	62½	Gravelotte	2½
Manheule	4	Metz*	4½
Harville	2½		
Mars la Tour	3		39½ p. 79½

CONTINUATION FROM METZ TO ESTAIN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Gravelotte	4½	Estain	5½
Jarny	3		6½ p. 131

CONTINUATION FROM METZ TO SARRE LOUIS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Les Etangs	4	Sarre Louis	4
Boulay	2½		
Tromborn	3		6½ p. 141

SARRE LOUIS, or SARRE LIBRE, is a town belonging to Prussia, situated on the Sarre. It has immunes, and near it are manufactories for steel, iron, and tin.

No. 132.—FROM PARIS TO MEZIERES, THROUGH SOISSONS,
REIMS, AND RETHEL.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Soissons, as at No. 9	25½	Isle sur Suippe	4
Braine	4½	Rethel (b)	5
Fismes	3	Vauxelles	3
Donchery	2½	Launoy	3
Reims (a)	4	Mézières	5
	39½		29½ p. 59½ l.

(a) From Reims to Epernay, 71.

(b) From Rethel to Pauvre, 4 l.

BRAINE, a small town on the right bank of the Vesle, has several mineral springs in its environs.

FISMES, a small town on the right bank of the Vesle, in dep. of Marne, has manufactories for woollen stuffs, and trades in corn, wine, and hemp. *Pop.* 2000.

REIMS, in dep. of Marne, is one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of France. It is situated in a small plain, watered by the river Vesle, and surrounded by mountains, which produce a delicious wine. It derives its name from the people Remi, of whom it was the capital. In 492, Clovis and the greater part of the lords of his court were baptized here, after the famous battle of Tolbiac. In 1148, a council was held here, at which 1100 prelates were present. In 1179, Philip Augustus was crowned at Reims, in the presence of all the peers of France, and here also all his successors, with the exception of Henry V., have held their coronations.

Reims has several handsome streets, particularly in the Cité, which is the finest part of the town. The Place Royale is handsome, and contains a pedestrian statue of Louis XV., which was re-erected in 1819, and is adorned with figures of commerce and the arts. The ramparts which surround the town, and are a league in circuit, form charming promenades.

The Cathedral is a Gothic building of great beauty; the entrance is particularly celebrated. It contains an ancient Roman monument, said to have been erected in honour of Jovinus. The Church of St. Remy contains the mausoleum of that saint. In the church of St. Nicolas is an

arch, which is moved by striking the smallest of the four bells, and which remains motionless when the others strike. M. Pluche has explained this phenomenon in his "Spectacle de la Nature." The front of this church is ornamented with two spires. At the entrance is an ancient tomb, with curious basso-relievos. Reims also possesses several Roman monuments, a Triumphal Arch in honour of Cæsar and Augustus, an arch called Romulus, with bas-reliefs, &c., a Town-house, on the front of which is a statue of Henry IV.; a Library, containing some scarce and valuable MSS., a Museum, an Academy, and a Theatre. A considerable trade is carried on in wine, candles, and gingerbread. Here is a superb promenade, called the *cours*, and an hydraulic machine, by means of which the waters of the Vesle are raised so as to supply seventeen fountains in different parts of the town.

The manufactures of this place are, fine cloths, like those of England, woollen stuffs of every description, camlets, blankets, crapes, swandown, Silesia cloths, druggets, stuffs, flannels, muslins, shalloons, serges, coarse cotton cloth, nuns' veils, worsted and silk hosiery, ironmongery, and dyes. It has also mills for spinning cotton and yarn.

The great Colbert, the celebrated Linguet, the Abbé Pluche the naturalist, and Don Ruinart, a learned Benedictine, were natives of Reims.

Pop. 32,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 7, Whit Tuesday, July 23.

Inns. La Croix Blanche, les Trois Maures, la Plume au Vent, le Soleil d'Or, l'Ecu de France, le Mont St. Michel, le Lion d'Or, le Moulinet, la Maison Rouge, l'Hotel Bourbon.

Diligences every day for Paris, Sedan, Charleville, Mézières, Reithel, Stenay, Epernay.

RETHEL, in dep. of Ardennes, an ancient town on the Aisne, was built by the Romans under Julius Cæsar. It has manufactories of flannels, linen cloth, Silesia cloths, crapes, light stuffs, shalloons, serges, linen-woolsey, and other stuffs, and hosiery. It has also a manufactory for spinning wool, and a College. *Pop.* 5000.

Inns. La Tête d'Or, la Ville de Reims.

MEZIERES, the chief place of the dep. of Ardennes.

is a strong but ill-built town on the Meuse. It was besieged in 1521 by the troops of Charles V., and successfully as well as courageously defended by the Chevalier Bayard. It has famous tan-yards and manufactories of iron ware.

Inns. Le Palais Royal, l'Hotel des Postes.

Near Mezières is *Charleville*, a town on the Meuse, with a commodious port. It manufactures arms of all kinds, copper, brass, and nails. The place is adorned with a fountain and arcades. Charleville has a Library, and a Cabinet of Natural History. *Pop.* 8000.

Inns. Hotel du Commerce, le Lion d'Argent, la Croix d'Argent.

CONTINUATION FROM REIMS TO STENAY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
<i>Isls</i>	4	<i>Buzancy</i>	2
<i>Pavvre</i>	5½	<i>Stenay</i> *	5
<i>Vouzières</i>	4		
<i>Boult aux Bois</i>	3		
			11½ p. 23½ l.

VOUZIERES, in dep. of Ardennes, is a small town, famous for its manufacture of baskets. *Pop.* 2000.

Inns. Le Palais Royal, le Lion d'Or.

CONTINUATION FROM MEZIERES TO GIVET.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
<i>Lemy</i>	3	<i>Givet</i> *	5½
<i>Rocroy</i> (a)	4		
<i>Fumay</i>	3½		
			8½ p. 17½ l.

(a) From Rocroy to Maubert Fontaine, 4 l.
From Rocroy to Mariembourg, 5 l.

FUMAY, in dep. of Ardennes, is a small town, famous for its slates, which are considered the best in France.

Pop. 4600. *Inns.* La Poste, le Moulinet.

ROCROY, a small fortified town, at the extremity of the forest of Ardennes, celebrated for the victory which the young prince of Condé gained here over the Spaniards in 1649. It has quarries of slates, and manufactories for cloth, for spinning yarn, and for paper.

Pop. 3250. *Inns.* Le Cheval Blanc, le Croissant ; la Maison Rouge.

No. 133.—FROM PARIS TO MONS, THROUGH PERONNE.

From Paris to Mons, as at No. 10 . . . 30 p. 60 l.

No. 134.—FROM PARIS TO MONTAUBAN, THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Montauban, as at No. 4 . . . 84½ p. 168½ l.

No. 135.—FROM PARIS TO MONTBRISON, THROUGH NEVERS AND ROANNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Roanne, as at No. 8	98½	Saint Thurin	2½
Villemontais	3	Boen	4
Saint Just en Chevalet	4	Montbrison (a)	4
La Bergere	4		
Noiretable	3		
			61½ p. 123 l.

(a) From Montbrison to Fears, 2 p. 4 l.

VILLEMONTAIS is a village in the dep. of Loire, with a good inn. Half a league distant is *St. Alban*, noted for its mineral waters, which are much frequented. The season is from June 12, to Sept. 22.

NOIRETABLE, in dep. of Loire, is situated in a hollow, near an enormous chain of mountains. In the vicinity are the ruins of a hermitage, whence there is a fine prospect.

BOEN, in dep. of Loire, is seated at the foot of the mountains on the left bank of the Lignon. It has a chateau and a paper-mill, and trades in wine, corn, and wood.

MONTBRISON, the chief place of the dep. of Loire, is seated on the Vizezy, near the left bank of the Loire. Near it is a volcanic rock of singular form, from the top of which the ferocious Baron des Adrets, so well depicted by De Thou, precipitated his unhappy victims.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Cavalry Barracks, a Cotton Factory in the Convent of St. Mary, the Corn-hall, the Palace of Justice, the Dome of the Church of St. Mary, the College, one of the handsomest buildings in the town, the Theatre, and the Baths.

rison has also a Library, an Agricultural Society, a Garden and Boulevards. In the vicinity are mines, and vestiges of Roman antiquities. The town is in linen, corn, cattle, and wool. *Pop.* 5000.

L'Ecu de France, la Poste, le Lion d'Or.

Department of the Loire is traversed from east to west by lofty hills, which form the commencement of the Massif Central. That portion watered by the river is flax, hemp, and grain. The mountains are sources of study for the botanist; they are covered with firs and chestnut trees, and contain mines of iron, and coal, as well as quarries of marble, granite, and porphyry. This department supplies the wines of Michel, Renaison, Chateau-Grillet; about 40,000 acres planted with firs produce turpentine; the pastures furnish the cheeses of La Roche, and feed sheep of excellent quality. Poultry, game, and fish abound; the turkeys of St. Chamond, which are fattened with whey, are noted. The numerous rivulets of the Loire are navigable, and are rendered useful in turning paper-mills and in tanning. From this department coals are obtained by the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Saône of Givors.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM MONTERISON TO LYONS BY ST. ETIENNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Etienne	4	Brignais	5
St. Chamond	4	St. Genis Laval	—
St. Remy	3	Lyons*	3
Gier	2½		
			10½ p. 21½ l.

ST. ETIENNE, the most important town in the department, is situated on the Furand. It is noted for its mines of iron and pit-coal, its stone-quarries, and its manufactures of fire-arms. The inhabitants also make cutlery, cotton cloths, pins, and figured ribands, blondes, and other steel instruments.

The houses are built of grey stone, and the streets are

The town has a Library, a College, a Drawing-School, a Mineralogical School, an Institution for the

are manufactories of steel.

At *Chambon*, also a league south-west of St. on the *Dondaine* Vachery, are manufactories of well as of ribanda.

ST. CHAMOND, in dep. of Loire, is a small town on the Gier, with a handsome Church, a Square surrounded by trees, forming a promenade, Baths, and a C of Commerce. It has silk-mills, and manufactories of ribanda, galloons, laces, and nails. In the environs are some Roman antiquities. Near this town is a coal-mine, the upper part of which furnishes building timber; the lower is entirely formed of coal, out of which several mines have been excavated. Amongst the most frequently found impressions of the leaves of plants exist only in the East Indies, or warmer parts of France.

RIVE DE GIER, in dep. of Loire, is a small town on the Gier, noted for its coal-mines, which supply the manufactories of Lyons, and of other places to the south. About thirty steam-engines are employed in the mines. There is a canal from this place to Givors on the Rhone. At its entrance is a basin, and a large mill called the Canal-house. Rive de Gier has also a saw-mill.

The mines of *Rica-Marie*, *St. Genet l'Ancien*,

Oullins, a village about a league from Lyons, has a wire manufactory. *Pop.* 2000.

No. 136.—FROM PARIS TO MONT DE MARSAN, THROUGH ORLEANS AND POITIERS.

From Paris to Mont de Marsan, as at No. 37, 96½ p. 193 l.

No. 137.—FROM PARIS TO MONTPELLIER, THROUGH SENS, CHALONS, AND LYONS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Paris, as at No. 6	165½	Nîmes	2½
Pont St. Esprit	2		
Bagnols	3½		186
Beauvais	3	Uchan	3½
Valignières	3½	Lunel	3½
La Foux (a)	3	Colombiers	3
Saint Gervasy	3	Montpellier	3½

99½ p. 199½ l.

(a) La Foux to Beaucaire, 3 p. 6 l.

PONT SAINT ESPRIT, a town of the dep. of Gard, is situated on the right bank of the Rhone, a little below its confluence with the Ardèche. It is noted for its stone Bridge, which was commenced in 1205, and built from the produce of offerings made at a small oratory dedicated to St. Esprit. It is 2460 feet in length, and is composed of twenty-six arches. To the right of the entrance to the town is the Citadel, built in the reign of Louis XIII. The streets are narrow and dirty, but the suburb is more pleasant, and contains an Hospital. This place trades in wine, oil, and silk. *Pop.* 4500.

Fair. Sept. 1. *Inn.* La Poste.

Two leagues west of Pont St. Esprit, is the forest of the Chartreuse of *Valbonne*, six leagues in circumference; and two leagues farther the village of *Monclus*, remarkable for its grottoes. The vineyard of *Chuzelan*, near Pont St. Esprit, produces good red wine. Five leagues to the north-west is the celebrated Pont d'Arc. **BAGNOLS**, in dep. of Gard, is a small town on the

Cèze, in which river gold-dust is found. It has a handsome Square, a College, and an Hospital. *Pop.* 4900.

CONNAUX, in dep. of Gard, is a village said to contain a camp formed by Hannibal. *Pop.* 800. Three leagues to the south-west is Uzès, an ancient town on the Auzon. It is situated on a hill, at the foot of which are the springs which the Romans conducted to Nîmes by the Pont du Gard. During the 16th century this town took an active part in the religious wars. It has an Episcopal Palace, paper-mills, and manufactories of serges. The bread is noted for its whiteness and lightness. *Parcioux* the mathematician, the learned *Abauzit*, and *Madame de Verdier*, were natives of Uzès.

VALQUIERES, in dep. of Gard. About two leagues and a half beyond this post station is the celebrated *Pont du Gard*, one of the principal works of the Romans. It was constructed as an aqueduct to convey water from the springs in the valley of Uzès to Nîmes, and its remains still excite the curiosity of travellers. It consists of three rows of arches, one above another; in the first row are six, through the largest of which, measuring seventy-six feet in breadth, flow the waters of the river Gardon; in the second are eleven; and in the third, thirty-five, which support the aqueduct. The channel for the water is about four feet broad and five high, and is covered with immense slabs. The upper story of this astonishing work is 840 feet in length, and 149 feet above the level of the river. Each extremity joins a mountain. History does not inform us of the time when this splendid monument was erected, but the initials A. Æ. A. are supposed to denote *Aqueductus Ælii Adriani*.

NÎMES, or NISMES (*Nemausus*), the chief place of the department of Gard, is an ancient and large town, which was one of the principal places of the Roman empire. It is situated in a fertile plain, at the foot of a barren hill, whence issues a spring, which, after having watered a public promenade, crosses the town. It is probable that Nîmes was founded, as well as *Marseille*, by the *Phocians* of *Ionia*, who occupied it for nearly 600 years. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Romans, from whom it passed to the Goths, the Visigoths, the

cens, and the kings of Arragon ; the latter gave it up in 58 to St. Louis, and towards the end of the reign of Charles VI. it was occupied by the English. In the 17th century, Louis XIV. constructed a citadel here.

As a modern town Nimes presents nothing remarkable, it when considered with reference to its antiquity, it comes an object of great interest. The enclosed part of the town is badly built and ill laid out, but the streets of the suburbs are long and straight. The boulevards enclosing the former are bordered by handsome houses, and the part which extends from the end of the Canal de la Montagne to the Parade, presents a curious mixture of the ancient and the modern. The Palace of Justice, on the Boulevard of the Parade, is a modern edifice, with a handsome portico ; the vestibule dividing the courts, and the courts themselves, are elegant. On another boulevard are seen several handsome fronts, amongst which are those of the Hospital and the New Theatre.

The traveller should also notice the College Church, the Cathedral, containing the tombs of the illustrious Flechier and Cardinal de Bernis, as well as some pictures by Baratta, the Promenades on the Boulevards, the Course, and the Parade. Nimes possesses an University Academy, a Royal Academy, a Library of 10,000 volumes, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Royal College, a Laboratory, a Law-school, an Agricultural Society, and numerous others.

Nimes offers more Roman monuments than any other place, except Rome, and these comprise three classes : the buildings ; sculptures, bas-reliefs, and tombs ; and medals. The *Maison Carrée*, so called on account of its rectangular form, is situated in front of the Theatre, and is supposed to have been a temple erected in honour of Caius and Lucius, the sons of Agrippa. It is 70 feet long, 36 broad, and 36 high, and is adorned by thirty fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with beautifully-worked capitals. This ancient temple was restored in 1689, by order of Louis XIV., and has been recently repaired.

The *Fountain of Nimes* has always been celebrated, and the Romans were so struck with its beauty, that they built a magnificent temple on its borders, the remains of

which may still be seen in its environs, situated in one of the calcareous hills Nîmes. Its diameter is seventy-two ft nearly twenty-four feet. The water issues and often with considerable ebullition ; it covers the bottom of it, and its banks : numerous plants. The chain of hills in it abounds with grottoes and cavities more than three leagues, and communicates. After long rains the fountain in few hours becomes a river of considerable

The Baths were almost entirely destroyed in the 17th period, but were repaired in 1744, and plantations. These baths have lost part character, and the statues and groups are executed ; in a hollow to the left is the where a collection of fragments of cornices, and inscriptions, has been made to have been 146 feet long, and 46 high steps, behind the fountain, and on the leads to the *Tour-Magne* (Turris magica) because it was the largest of those which destroyed. Its form is pyramidal, the lower part has the upper eight ; the circumference of 100 feet, and the diameter about 82 feet. The top of the upper part, now in ruins, was 100 feet in diameter about 36 feet.

The *Porte de César*, built of large stones, consists of four arches. It was discovered in 1744, and has an inscription ; the *Porte du Nord* is also discovered, as well as the two mosaics in the Atelier and the handkerchief warehouse, both discovered in 1744. The house of M. Seguier the antiquary has a curious collection of inscriptions.

The *Arena* or *Amphitheatre* is one of the most famous of antiquity in the world. It is of the 1st century in the form of an ellipse, 404 feet by 260 feet, of 120 arches, placed one above another. Amongst the sixty arches on the ground floor, we noticed the principal gates which face the city, on the upper part of that towards the N.

in which two bulls are represented. Around the interior are thirty-two rows of seats, which it is calculated would accommodate 17,000 spectators.

The manufactures of this place are, silks of various kinds, silk and cotton coloured handkerchiefs, in imitation of those of Madras, woollen stuffs and silk stockings, particularly cheap. It has dye-houses and tan-yards, and trades in muslins, olive-oil, wines, brandies, drugs, and spices.

The Emperor Antoninus, Domitius Afer, Quintilian's master, Bourguet the naturalist, Nicot, Saurin, Villars, Samuel Petit the magistrate, Marguerite, known as Mad. du Noyer, Imbert the poet, the erudite Seguiet, Rabaud de St. Etienne, F. Fraucat the gardener, and Comte de Gebelin, were natives of Nimes.

Pop. 38000. *Fairs.* Aug. 16, Sep. 29.

Inns. Le Louvre, le Luxembourg, le Gard, l'Orange.

St. Gilles les Boucheries, four leagues from Nimes, produces excellent red wines; the best are those of *Aube*, *Cagnagne*, *St. André*, and *Perouse*.

Meynes, a village 3 leagues distant, has a mineral spring. The river *Gardon* is called *Gard*, for brevity. It rises near Mont Lozère, and falls into the Rhone two leagues above Beaucaire, after a course of thirty leagues.

Three leagues from Lunel, and to the left of the road, is *Aigues-Mortes*, a town situated on the Canal of Beaucaire. It is well built, and enclosed with Gothic ramparts defended by lofty towers, the principal of which is that of *Constance*. St. Louis set out from this town in 1248 and 1269 for Palestine. Here also, in 1538, Francis I. and Charles V. had an interview after the truce of Nice concluded by their ministers. Two leagues south-east of *Aigues-Mortes* are the salt works of *Peccais*. *Pop.* 2500.

At *Pont de Lunel*, one league on this side of Lunel, formerly stood the famous Inn mentioned by Rousseau, in his *Confessions*, as one of the best in Europe. This establishment is now much changed. A little distance from it, are the remains of a Roman bridge, over which passed the Aurelian Way from the gates of Rome to the end of Spain.

LUNEL, a town in dep. of Herault, has a College, with

a garden laid out in the English style. It trades in brandies and muscadet wines. The Canal of Lunel, which joins that of Languedoc at Aigues-Mortes, gives importance to the trade of this town. *Pop.* 5000.

Inns. Le Palais Royal, la Poste.

MONTPELLIER, the chief place in the dep. of Herault, is situated on a hill watered by the Liz, and on the Merdanson, which crosses the town by several subterranean channels. Some of the streets are broad and well-built, and the town is surrounded by boulevards.

The most remarkable objects are, the Church of St. Pierre, the Exchange, the Citadel, the School of Medicine, the Prefect's Hotel, the Concert-Hall, the Citadel, several *Places* adorned with fountains, and the Esplanade, a promenade between the ramparts of the town and those of the citadel.

The Port du Peyrou, (stony place,) which faces the promenade of the same name, is constructed like a triumphal arch, and is adorned with *bas* reliefs. The promenade is surrounded by balustrades, and raised ten or twelve feet above another promenade which surrounds it. At one extremity is a hexagon-shaped chateau d'eau adorned with columns: it contains a basin of water, which is brought two leagues distance by an aqueduct composed of three rows of arches one above another. The view from the promenade includes the lake of Maguelone, the sea, Mont Ventoux, and the Canigou of the Pyrénées.

Montpellier possesses an Academy, a Library of 6000 volumes attached to the mayoralty; a Library belonging to the Faculty of Medicine, containing 37,000 volumes and 800 MSS.; a Cabinet of Natural History; a Royal College; a Royal Society of Sciences, Letters and the Arts; an Agricultural Society; a School of Pharmacy; a Museum; a School for Music and Drawing; an Observatory, and a Theatre.

The Botanic Garden was founded in the reign of Henry IV., several years before that of Paris, by Pierre Richer de Belleval. Here Narcissa, the daughter of Dr. Young, was buried, and a monument has been erected to her memory. In the choir of the Cathedral is a picture representing the Fall of Simon the Magician, painted by Bour-

on, a native of Montpellier. The School of Medicine here has long been celebrated: it was founded in the twelfth century by the Arab physicians driven out of Spain, and patronized by the Counts of Montpellier. Since the Revolution it has occupied the site of the Episcopal Palace; the New Anatomical Theatre is worthy of notice; the professor's chair is an antique marble seat, found in the arena at Nismes.

In the Prefect's Hotel is an Anatomical Cabinet executed in wax by a French artist, and said to imitate nature more closely than that of the celebrated Fontana at Florence. The traveller should also notice the Maison Coquille, so called from a hollow in the form of a shell at the base of one of its angles; it is situated near the Place de la Canourgue, a terrace which J. J. Rousseau frequented much during his residence in this town.

Amongst the natives of Montpellier were Father Castel; Lapeyronie, the founder of the Surgical School at Paris; Magnol, the botanist; Banc, the painter; Rondelet, the naturalist; Roucher, the poet; Chicoyneau and Cautline, the physicians; Rosset, the poet; and Despeisses and Bernier, the lawyers.

The articles of trade and manufactures are wines, the principal produce of the country; brandy, oil of vitriol, verdigris, cream of tartar, wool, blankets, coarse cottons, annels, liqueurs, scents, and perfumes. The best pomatum in France is to be procured at this place, and at Grasse in Provence.

A variety of cypress trees, known under the appellation of *arbre de Montpellier*, gave name to this place. There is still to be seen a very fine tree of this kind at the *mas de Limaçon*. In the language of the country, *mas* signifies a country house. The *mas de Montferrier*, Laverne, la Piscine, and le Clos, are very agreeably situated, though verdure is rarely seen, and soon loses its freshness; but the roads are bordered with jessamines and pomegranates. At Montpellier, the almond tree is called the *tree of folly*, because it blossoms too soon; and the jujube tree, the *tree of wisdom*, because it only blossoms when the weather is warm.

The climate of Montpellier is extremely mild and tem-

398 DESCRIPTION OF MONTPELLIER.

perate. The autumn is particularly beautiful, but the variation of the weather occasions many rheumatic disorders, and strangers should not change their dress too hastily. *La bise* and *le marin*, or the winds from the north-east and from the sea, affect the nerves very much. The *marin* spreads a dampness, which extends even to the beds, in such a degree, that it is necessary to warm them. Invalids who have visited this place give rather an unfavourable description of its boasted advantages; indeed the variation of the weather is too frequent to allow a speedy restoration to health. Near Montpellier is found that singular insect called the *Mason spider*, which, it is said, is to be seen at no other place.

The town itself is not favourable for pedestrians, most of the streets being narrow and badly paved, but the environs are pleasant. The vineyards present a very pleasing and novel appearance to strangers, the grape vines grow in the style of our gooseberry trees, and not much higher; the stem is sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the fruit without any other support. They are carefully dressed at stated periods, and produce great abundance for all the purposes required by the inhabitants.

There are no lodgings here on the plan of English boarding houses; so that the visitor must hire apartments, and dine at a restaurateur's. A couple of rooms in a good situation may be procured for about two or three pounds English per month.

The necessities of life may be procured on very moderate terms here, the markets being well supplied with meats and fish of all kinds, with poultry, vegetables and fruit in abundance. The wine of Provence is also cheap, but other wines are as dear as in Paris. The *vin ordinaire*, called *vin St. George*, is good and full bodied, and sold from the cask as low as five or six sous the quart bottle, though, after bottling and refining, the wine-merchant charges twenty sous for a small wine quart. The wine called *vin de Lédnon* is lighter but highly flavoured, and consequently more estimated, selling for thirty sous the bottle.

Pop. 33,000. *Fairs.* Nov. 2, and Ap. 9.

Inns. Le Cheval Blanc, le Palais Royal, l'Hôtel du Midi, and le Petit Paris.

Coffee-Houses. Le Pavillon Chinois, le Café Militaire, and le Café Bourbon.

The following places in the environs are worthy of observation : the *Grottoes of Gouge*, four leagues distant ; the mineral waters of *Balaruc*, to the south of Montpellier ; and, in the chapel of Balaruc, an inscription in memory of Montgolfier, the aéronaut, who was buried here in 1810 ; the island of *Maguelone*, in the deserted and ruined cathedral of which, is shown the tomb of Pierre de Provence, of the beautiful Maguelone, and of their child ; and *Frontignan*, renowned for its muscadel wines ; near it is the hermitage, from which is a fine view.

The situation of *Cette*, a port five leagues from Montpellier, presents a coup d'œil extremely picturesque. In the months of January and February the harbour is crowded with vessels. It is the principal dépôt of the wines and brandies of Languedoc, and has considerable sheries. It possesses a Marine School, a Theatre, and baths. The Great Bridge, the Pilots' Tower, commanding a good sea view, the Citadel, and the Salt Works, are worthy the attention of the stranger.

Diligences pass every day from Montpellier to Cette, three francs each place.

At Cette begins the *Canal of the South, or of Languedoc*, by this canal, and the Garonne, merchandise is conveyed as far as Bordeaux ; and by the Rhone, the Saone, and the canal of Briare, to Paris. See page 153.

Pop. 8000. *Fairs.* Jan. 31, Aug. 11.

Inns. Le Grand Galion, and la Souche.

Ganges, ten leagues N.N.W. of Montpellier, merits the traveller's attention, on account of its manufactories for silk stockings. The *Baume des Demoiselles* is a curious grotto, three-fourths of a league from Ganges, near *St. Bausile*, in a wood, which surmounts the rock of *Thaurac*. It is 20 feet in diameter, and 30 deep. The entrance is covered with trees, plants, and vines, and the descent is difficult.

Meurviel, or *Murviel*, is an ancient town about three leagues from Montpellier.

The best red wines grown near Montpellier are those of *St. Georges d'Orgues*, *Verargues*, *St. Christol*, *St.*

Drézery, St. Geniés, and Castries. The best white those of *Frontignan*.

No. 138.—FROM PARIS TO MORTEFONTAINE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>League</i>
Le Bourget	3	Mortefontaine *	3
Louvres *	3		
			4½ p. 91

No. 139.—FROM PARIS TO MOULINS, THROUGH NEVERS.

From Paris to Moulins, as at No. 8 36½ p. 72½ l.

CONTINUATION FROM MOULINS TO BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Souvigny	3	Bourbon l'Archambault	6
			4½ p. 91

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT, in dep. of Allier, is a small town situated in a valley, surrounded by four hills. It is frequented as a watering place, its warm springs having been noted since the time of the Romans. The climate is mild, but invalids should lodge in the upper parts of the town. The season for taking the waters begins in May and ends in October. In the centre of the town is an hospital for the poor. The wine made here is very cold, but Burgundy is easily obtained.

No. 140.—FROM PARIS TO NAMUR, THROUGH LAON AND GIVET.

From Paris to Namur, as at No. 9 39½ p. 79 l.

41.—FROM PARIS TO NANCY, THROUGH MEAUX,
CHALONS, AND BAR SUR ORNAIN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Ornain, as at		Beaumont*	5
76	63	Rosières en Haye	4
l	4	Nancy*	5
cl*	4		
			42½ p. 85 l.

CONTINUATION FROM NANCY TO PHALSBURG.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
noix	3	Loudrefing	3
c*	4	Fénestrange	3
.	3	Phalsbourg*	5
			10½ p. 21 l.

FÉSTRANGE, a small town in the dep. of Meurthe,
situated on the left bank of the Sarre. It has manufac-
ture for hosiery. *Pop.* 1300.

42.—FROM PARIS TO NANCY, THROUGH PROVINS,
GRANGES, BRIENNE, JOINVILLE, AND TOUL.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
, as at No. 36	22	Dommartin le Saint Père* (b)	3
sur Seine*	4	Joinville*	5
r Seine	2	Saundron	4
nges	3	Houdelaincourt	3½
r Seine	3	Vaucouleurs*	4
r Aube	4½	Toul*	5
* (a)	4	Velaine	3
y	5	Nancy*	3
			41 p. 83 l.

From Brienne to Bar sur Aube* 5
From Dommartin to Colombey les Deux Eglises 6

RY SUR SEINE, a market-town in dep. of Aube,
important during the campaign of 1814. Here the Seine
is navigable for boats, which are sent to Paris laden
with corn, timber, and firewood. This town also trades
in wool, honey, and wax, and manufactures cotton
goods.

of Briare and the river Loing.

Pop. 2300. *Inns.* Les Trois Maures, and d'Or.

CONTINUATION FROM TOUL TO PONT A MOU

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Rosières en Haye	4	Pont à Mousson

PONT A MOUSSON, in dep. of Meuse, town on the Moselle. It derives its name from a mountain of Mousson, and from a bridge connected it with the fortress formerly situated on the eminence. It trades in corn, wine, and brandy, manufactures hosiery, cloth, leather, and cotton.

Diligences every day to Nancy and Metz.

Pop. 6800. *Inns.* La Poste, and les Trois

CONTINUATION FROM NANCY TO LIGNY

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Rosières en Haye	5	St. Aubin
Beaumont • (a)	4	Ligny

de Vandemont, who built a new one in 1708. It is now converted into cavalry barracks.

Pop. 3600. *Inns.* La Providence, and la Cloche d'Or.

A short distance west of Commercy is a place called *Creux Mourot*, where there is a subterranean passage, supposed to have been constructed by the Romans. It passes under the Meuse, and is said to be a league in length.

No. 143.—FROM PARIS TO NANTES, THROUGH LE MANS
AND ANGERS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Angers, as at No. 15	73½	Ancenis	3
Saint Georges	4½	Oudon	2½
Champtoce	2	La Salleraie	3½
Varades	3	Nantes	3

47½ p. 95½ l.

About four leagues beyond Angers is the *Chateau of Serans*, a Gothic edifice with very beautiful gardens.

ST. GEORGES, in dep. of Maine et Loire, is a neat market-town, with an ancient Abbey, on the Loire. Opposite to it is the town of *Chalennes*, which has the ruins of a Bridge and a Castle, as well as manufactories of serges, druggets, and handkerchiefs.

CHAMPTOCE, in dep. of Maine et Loire, is situated on the Loire. In front of it is the town of *Mont-Jean*, which has coal-mines connected with the celebrated pits of *Montrelais* on the other side of the Loire.

VARADES, in dep. of Loire Inferieure, is situated on the right bank of the Loire, and trades in white wines and wood. It has a glass-house and a coal-mine. A quarter of a league distant is the Hill of La Madelaine, with the ruins of a Castle. *Pop.* 4000.

On a steep hill opposite to Varades is the town of *St. Florent le Vieil*, which was ravaged both by the Vendéans and the Republicans. In its Church is the tomb of the Marquis de Bonchamp, who died at the passage of the Loire. The hill called Le Cavalier commands a fine view of the course of the river.

ANCENIS, in dep. of Loire Inferieure, is a neat town on the right bank of the Loire. It trades in wine, corn, brandy, vinegar, fruit, and wood. The ancient Castle of the Dukes of Bethune, whence there is a fine view, was formerly strong. Ancenis possesses a College, Promenades, an Hospital, and Cavalry Barracks.

Pop. 2000. *Inn.* L'Hotel de France.

OUDON, in dep. of Loire Inferieure, is remarkable for an octagon tower, said to have been erected in 840.

Pop. 1800.

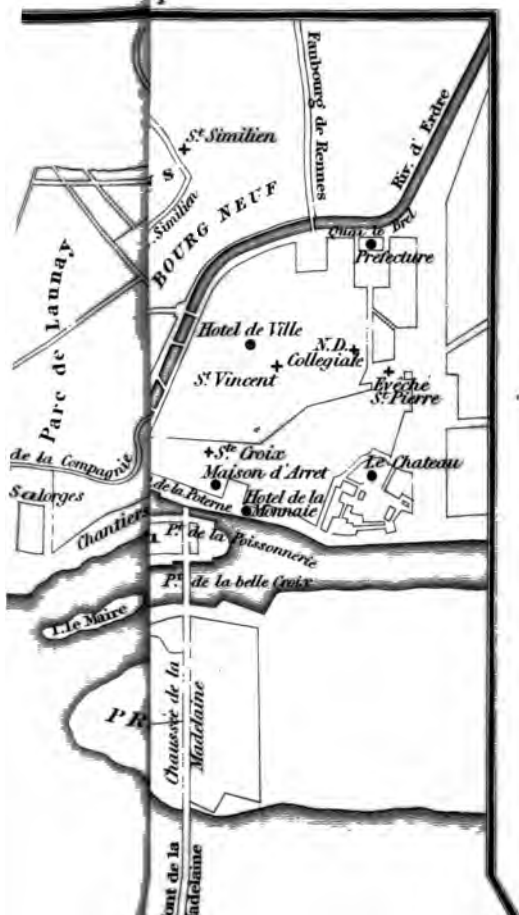
LA SAILLERAYE. A quarter of a league from this hamlet is a Chateau, at which Madame de Sevigné frequently visited. Her portrait still adorns the room which she occupied. The gardens were planted by La Notre.

Farther on, there is a fine view of the Loire and the town of Nantes.

NANTES, the chief place of the dep. of Loire Inferieure, is situated on the right bank of the Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and the Sèvre. It is one of the richest and most commercial towns in France. The streets and places are well laid out, and adorned with some handsome buildings. The Rue de la Poissonnerie, with its old houses, and the Rue de la Juiverie, are worthy of notice. The Harbour, which is 12 leagues above the mouth of the Loire, is the most frequented in the kingdom.

Nantes has many institutions for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, such as the Public Library, the Royal College, a Museum, a Cabinet of Natural History, the School of Anatomy and Surgery, the Society of Agriculture and Commerce, the Garden of Plants, the School of Hydrography, &c. It also possesses Baths, a Circus, and a Rope Manufactory, which employs about 1200 persons.

The Cathedral is a lofty but unfinished building. The doors are ornamented with numerous stone figures, executed in 1434, but now sadly mutilated. The interior consists of a nave, supported by ten pillars, and of a choir, originally erected in the sixth century as the Church of St. Felix. It contains the tomb of Francis II, Duke of Brittany, who died at Comeron, near Nantes.





. He was father of the celebrated Anne of Brittany, caused this tomb to be erected to his memory. It executed by Colombe, and is adorned with recumbent effigies of Francis and his second wife, allegorical statues of cardinal virtues, and several basso-relievos. After the death of Anne, her heart was interred in the tomb of another, Margaret of Foix. Their ashes were removed at the Revolution, but in 1815 this tomb received the remains of Arthur III., Duke of Brittany, better known under the name of Richmond, whose valour contributed to support the tottering throne of Charles VII. Near the Cathedral stands the Episcopal Palace, and at a little distance is the Prefect's Hotel, formerly the *Hôtel des Comptes*, a handsome building with two stories: the vestibule, the grand staircase, and the hall, all worthy of notice; and amongst the archives of the *Hôtel des Comptes* are preserved some curious MSS., of which traces the family of Rohan to Conon, King of Bretons.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the same quarter, is a modern edifice, extending round three sides of a court, the fourth opening towards the street by an arch. It is of the Corinthian order, and contains several pictures. At the top of the staircase are some stones with Roman inscriptions, built in the wall. Near the *Hôtel de Ville* is a Museum of Natural History.

The Corn-market is spacious and well built. On the second-floor is the Public Library, containing about 100 volumes, amongst which is a MS. of the City of Austin, which was intended, it was said, to have been presented to Charles V. Near the Corn-market stands the Exchange, the principal front of which is adorned with an Ionic portico of ten columns, supporting a balustrade, crowned with ten statues, representing the four quarters of the globe, the town of Nantes, Commerce, &c. a room in which the merchants assemble is ornamented with eight Corinthian columns. It formerly contained the images of Napoleon's passage through Nantes, but these have been sold and sent to America.

Other objects worthy of notice are the Theatre; the *mn*, seventy feet high; the Promenades; the Statues

ally, at the end of the Cours St. Pierre, is in good preservation. The different quarters are connected together by twelve bridges, most of which are handsome.

In the new quarter of the town, called the Quartier Gralin, are several well-built streets, leading to the Place Gralin, one side of which is occupied by the Theatre. M. Gralin, after whom this quarter is named, was a native of Tours, who projected the new plan in this part of the town. One of the streets of the Quartier Gralin leads to the Place de Bretagne, which is a fine range of building.

This place has four considerable faubourgs, as well as the town; that of la Fosse, the richest and largest, is inhabited by the merchants. From the quay there is a fine view of the Loire, which is covered with vessels of every nation, and interspersed with numerous small islands. On the banks are several public promenades; among which the Cours des Etats is particularly distinguished. The park around is extensive and picturesque.

It was at Nantes that Henry IV. promulgated his famous edict in favour of the Protestants, the effects of which, by Louis XIV., was so detrimental to the commerce and population of France. Few towns

is, corvettes, and other ships of war, are built at e. Nantes was the birth-place of Anne of Brit-teen of France.

15,000. *Fairs.* May 25, and twelve others.

res. For Paris every day. For Rennes every y. For Bordeaux every other day. For Machepaimbœuf, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday. For s and Bourbon Vendée, once a week. For Angers every day.

shed Hotels. L'Hotel de France, l'Hotel des rs. The usual charge for dinner, including wine, rancs.

Le Pelican, la Maison Blanche, les Bons Enfants, Amis, le Griffon, and les Trois Rois.

ions are cheap at Nantes, and of the large towns ce this is, perhaps, the best for persons who economise. The markets are well supplied with fresh water fish, good poultry, beef, mutton, d vegetables. Lodgings are also commodious, onable in price.

, two leagues west of Nantes, is the timber ma- the government. In the island of Indret is a oundry, and opposite the island, on the coasts of dret, frigates and vessels of an inferior description for government.

environs of Nantes, the traveller should visit the *de la Salle Verte*, a name given to a block of gra- ch contains foetid quartz. This stone is grey, and ransparent, and emits a disagreeable smell; if in the fire, it loses its scent, becomes white, and in weight.

, in the arrondissement of Nantes, is the natal the celebrated Olivier de Clisson. He was born stle built by one of his ancestors in 1223, at the e of the Moine and the Sèvre. The remains of e command a fine view. Abelard was born at small town near Clisson.

leagues south of Nantes is the *Lao de Grand* pposed to occupy the site of a town called *Herba-* allowed up in 580. At its southern extremity is *land*, called the *Ile d'Un*, in the middle of which

respecting this lake.

No. 144.—FROM PARIS TO NANTES, THROUGH
TOURS, AND ANGERS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Angers, as at No. 16	86½	Nantes, as at No.

No. 145.—FROM PARIS TO NARBONNE
ORLEANS AND TOULOUSE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Carra-sonne, as at No. 65	204½	Crusades
Barbeine	4	Narbonne
Bloux	3	

NARBONNE, a town of the dep. of Aud on a canal which the Romans made from the to the sea, near to the lake of la Robine, formed a harbour, but has been a long time consequence of the withdrawing of the sea.

sia Decumanorum. In the year 727 of Rome, Augustus held the general assembly of all Gaul here. On this occasion the inhabitants dedicated an altar to this prince, and their town received, like Arles, the surname of *Julia Paterna*. It was also at this period that a new distribution of the province was made. Gaul was divided into two provinces, and Narbonne, the metropolis of the First Narbonnaise, was adorned with a capitol, a circus, public baths, and several temples.

Under the reign of Antoninus Pius this town was almost entirely consumed by fire. It remained under the Roman dominion till it was taken by Ataulphus, King of the Visigoths, who celebrated his marriage with Placidia here. In 461 Severus, Emperor of the West, gave it up to the Visigoth kings, who built a palace here, and made it the capital of their states, after the occupation of Toulouse by Clovis. Charles Martel and Pepin afterwards attempted to get possession of it, but in vain. Under the reign of Charles the Bald the whole country was a scene of civil war; and during the religious wars Narbonne suffered much. So destructive have been the sieges it has sustained, that not a single entire monument of its ancient splendour now remains. It was fortified by Francis I., and enclosed by a slight wall.

Narbonne is badly built, and is situated on the Canal de la Robine, which communicates with the sea by the Lake of Bages and Sigean. At various periods have been found fragments of columns, statues, and inscriptions, which denote the former importance of this place. The votive tablets, on which the inhabitants recorded their gratitude to the Emperor Augustus, were found in 1566, and have been placed in the court of the Archiepiscopal Palace: near these tablets are other ancient but less important inscriptions.

The Cathedral, which formerly contained the mausoleum of Philippe le Hardi, is adorned with a tolerable copy of the Raising of Lazarus, by Sebastian del Piombo, the original of which is in the National Gallery at London: it is an irregular edifice in the Gothic style, but the portico is in good taste. On the town walls, which present a curious museum, are seen all sorts of figures, frag-

Notre Dame de l'Amourguier, the Minimes, lites, and Notre Dame de la Major, contain ments.

Terence Varro, the poet and warrior ; Lucius Carus ; Montanus, the poet ; Lucius Emilius ; poet ; Cassanea de Mondonville ; Fronto, the Riga ; St. Sebastian ; and Moïse Kimachi, a Hebrew grammar, were all natives of Narbonne near this town that Charles Martel, in beat the Saracens, after having already defeated the plains of Poitiers.

The trade of Narbonne was formerly very and its harbour is the most ancient in Languedoc which we have any account ; in the time of the Romans the port and arsenal of the Arecomici. This is its situation at the mouth of the branch of the Aude (Atax) which passes to Narbonne, and crosses the Sigeac. The new port is called the Port of the Grau-de-la-Nouvelle. Narbonne exports verdigris, salt, tiles, bricks, pottery, glass, spirit of wine, leather, and silk ; and trades in white wines, salt, excellent honey, and saltpetre.

Pop. 9500. *Fairs.* Mar. 22. and Aug. 26.

No. 147.—FROM PARIS TO NICE, THROUGH LYONS
AND AIX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix, as at No. 6	197½	Cannes	6
Le Muy, as at No. 86	27	Antibes	4
Fréjus	4	Nice	8
Lestrelles	4		

125½ p. 350½ l.

FREJUS, in dep. of Var, is a small town, protected by lofty mountains. It is situated on the river Reyran, in unhealthy marshes near the sea. It was originally a colony of the Marseillaise, but, after the Romans conquered it, bore the name of Forum Julii, or Market of Julius. It was adorned with Temples, an Amphitheatre, a Pantheon, and an Aqueduct, vestiges of which are still visible; and was noted for the beauty of its harbour, where the remains of the fleets which had disputed the empire of the world anchored after the battle of Cannæ. This harbour covered a space twice as large as that of Marseille, and was for eight centuries a mephitic marsh, now dried up.

Fréjus trades in corks, leather, and soap. It was the birth-place of Agricola, father-in-law of the Emperor Tacitus; and of Cornelius Gallus, the friend of Virgil. The Abbé Sieyès was also a native of this place. It was at Port St. Raphael, half a league from Fréjus, that Bonaparte landed on his return from Egypt, Oct. 1799; and it was from Fréjus itself that he embarked for Elba after his abdication.

Amethysts, crystals, and red and white jaspers, are found in its vicinity.

Pop. 2400. *Fairs.* Fourth Monday after Easter, Oct. 6.

Saint Tropez, five leagues south of Fréjus, is built on the ruins of the ancient Heraclea. It has a harbour defended by a fort, and is noted for the construction of light vessels. Beautiful coral is found on the coast.

Pop. 3600.

CANNES, in dep. of Var, is situated on the Mediterranean, at the end of a gulf. Its environs produce wines, oils, oranges, lemons, and figs; but its principal trade is in anchovies and sardinias. Only small vessels can ride in the harbour. It was at Cannes that Napoleon dis-

sea view.

ANTIBES is a town in dep. of Var, with harbour on the Mediterranean. From the wall there is a pretty view. At this place are the remains of a Roman Theatre, and of the Roman forum. A great number of orange-trees are grown in the history of the man in an iron mask has given to the *Chateau de Sainte Marguerite*, a small town in the neighbourhood. Along the sea-coast are promenades. Antibes distinguished itself in shutting its gates against Bonaparte. It trades in fish, excellent fruit, and oil of olives. *Pop.* 5200.

The wooden bridge over the Var, near *St. Pierre*, is 2400 feet long, and 24 broad. It was constructed in 1793, and affords an easy mode of communication between Nice and this department.

NICE, on the Mediterranean, belongs to the Kingdom of Sardinia. It has an harbour defended by a Castrum. It is built on a steep rock. The principal objects of curiosity are the Church of Santa Reparata, the Tower of Ascent to the Ramparts, the Cross erected to commemorate the interview between Charles V., Francis I., and Paul III.; the Ruins and Antiquities of Cimicaria, at the distance of three-fourths of a league from the city.

Corsica, 130 miles distant, may be seen; it is requested in the evening during summer, and is full in the day-time during winter, particularly on Sundays, when a military band occasionally attends. On the square is a statue of Catherine Ségurani, the heroine, who, according to tradition, distinguished herself when the Turks besieged the town.

Other promenades are to the bastides, or small houses, painted different colours, which cover the shade of the olive-trees; and the road to Var, which is a fine promenade, both on account of the prospects which it commands, and the pleasure of walking through a de-forest, extending from Var to within a league of

the town is an episcopal see, and has a Board of Trade Library. It trades in silk, oil, oranges, citrons, lemons, and soap. It was the birth-place of Cassini, the astronomer of his age.

Holman, in his recent tour, says of Nice:—The churches of St. Dominico and St. Victoire have a respectable appearance. In the former is situated the York Hotel, which affords visitors superior, and, at the same time, equally reasonable accommodation with the Hotel de France. The most general residence for strangers, the Hotel de France, is beyond the suburb of St. John the Baptist, at the foot of the Croix de Marbre, where a number of houses, of various prices, are in point of comfort to the residences of the natives. The most agreeable for the purpose of accommodating them is the Hotel de France, which may, however, also be procured on the Cimex, near the Port, in the *Places*, and by the Terrace, as in other parts of the town. The prices vary according to the season, the situation, and the demand.

Nice has excellent markets, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, at reasonable prices, viz., beef, 5 sous per lb.; mutton, 6 sous; veal and lamb, 7 sous; but here consists of only 12 ounces, and not, as in London, from 16 to 22. The price of butcher's meat is regulated by the magistracy, but that of poultry and butter is free, as they are brought from Piedmont, over the Alps, which is sometimes impassable. Game is scarce and nearly as dear as in England. Fish is plentiful.

PARIS TO NIMEGUEN.

When the weather is favourable, and sells for ten sous per pound. Vegetables and fruit are abundant in the neighbourhood.

Nice produces very fair wines, both red and white; the most valuable kind is that named *Bellette*.

Accommodations for bathing are indifferent; the water is rough and strong, and there are no machines. There are, however, two sets of warm-baths in the town, one at the Place St. Dominico, and near the Place St. Victor.

The situation of Nice is cheerful, but its climate has been unjustly celebrated, as its vicinity to the Alps renders the prevalence of the *vent de bise*, render the winter very cold, whilst the summer is remarkable for a circumstance very unfavourable to an invalid.

The environs of Nice are silk-mills, cotton-mills, a paper-manufactory, two paper-mills, and 100 oil-mills.

Pop. 19,640. Inns. Le Dauphin, la Poste, l'Hotel des Etrangers.

NO. 148.—FROM PARIS TO NIMEGUEN, THROUGH AIX-LA-CHAPELLE AND GUELTERS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Aix-la-Chapelle, as at No. 9, 106		Guelters* . . .
Juliers* 6		Cleves . . .
Furth 6		Nimègue . . .
Neuss (a) 4		
Crevelt 4		

(a) From Neuss to Dusseldorf, 5 l.

CREVELT, a town which owes its riches to Protestant refugees, who came here and established manufactories in the sixteenth century. There is one which occupies from 4000 to 5000 persons. The manufactures are satins, damasks, serges, and cloth of Maur, all kinds of stuffs, linens, table-linens, muslins, ribands, velvets, handkerchiefs, silks, cloths, soap, tobacco, and vinegar.

CLEVES, a large and handsome town, famous for silks, cloths, and linens. On the west part is a Tower, which the inhabitants

300 years before the birth of Christ. From the top of this tower may be seen twenty-four towns.

FROM CLEVES TO NEUSS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Xanten	8	Neuss	3
Hochstras	6		
			11 p. 23 l.

No. 149.—FROM PARIS TO NIORT, THROUGH TOURS AND POITIERS.

From Paris to Niort, as at No. 93 . . . 54 p. 108 l.

CONTINUATION FROM NIORT TO ANGOULEME.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Villeneuve la Comtesse	6	Cognac*	3½
St. Jean d'Angely	5	Jarnac*	3
St. Hilaire de Villefranche	2½	Hiersac	4
Saintes*	4	Angoulême*	3
Le Pontreau	3		
			17 p. 34 l.

BEAUVOIR SUR NIORT, in dep. of Deux Sèvres, three leagues and a half beyond Niort, is surrounded by excellent vineyards. Three leagues from Beauvoir is *Melle*, which was built by Charles the Bold. It rears a great number of mules, and trades in seeds. *Pop.* 2000.

ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, in dep. of Charente Inférieure, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Boutonne*. Its Abbey, which was founded by Pepin, is now occupied by a seminary. This town has a College, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, and Baths. It trades in wood and brandy. *Pop.* 5400. *Inns.* Hotel de France, le Faisan.

Near St. Jean d'Angely is *Pellouailles*, a charming villa, as well as the Castle of *Landes*, which was once the head-quarters of Charles IX. and Louis XIII.

From Paris to Orleans, as at No. 4, 14½ p. 29½

CONTINUATION FROM ORLEANS TO BRIARE

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Chateauf	6	Briare*
Ouzouer sur Loire	5	
Gien	34	

CONTINUATION FROM ORLEANS TO CHATEAU

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Tournois	6	Chateaudun* . . .

No. 152.—FROM PARIS TO PAU, THROUGH
LIMOGES, AND BORDEAUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Bordeaux, as at No. 44	153½	Garlin
Jangon, as at No. 5	13	Auriac
Roquefort, as at No. 87	18	Pau
Villeneuve de Marsan	4	
Aire	5	

1

, and Henri d'Albret ; but on the 13th Dec. received new honour from the birth of Henry IV. at Pau where this king first saw the light is situated a height which commands the valley and hills seen from the town from the Pyrénées. Amongst the objects of interest to the visiter's attention are, the united Margaret de Valois and Henry IV., the room in which he was born, his cradle, &c. During the Revolution the chateau was converted into barracks, but it has since been restored ; its windows command a view of the country covered with snow, and of the picturesque Gave. Nothing, however, can restore the splendour which embellished the walls of the inner court. The tombs of the princes of Bearn and kings of Navarre are much injured by time. Travellers likewise will be interested in the descendants of the peasant Billères, to whom the prince was entrusted, the park which was the favourite infant amusements, and the ruins of an old castle which was his hunting seat.

The chateau is anterior to the foundation of the town. The princes of Bearn resided at Morlaas, but they were obliged to make frequent expeditions against the Basques who came from Spain, one of them wished to have a point of observation at the end of a plain called Pont d'Assé, and there the chateau was built. It took its name from the word *paou*, which, in the language of the country signifies stake, (in French, *pieu*.) and this was the name given to the town erected about the middle of the 15th century around the new residence of the sovereigns. Louis XIII. created a parliament at Pau in 1620, Louis XIV. founded an Academy and a University

The principal objects at Pau worthy of notice, besides the chateau, are, the Palace of Justice, an Academy, a Collection of Natural History, a College, a Theatre, an Agricultural Society, Promenades.

Woolens and handkerchiefs manufactured at Pau are sent to Paris, Spain and Italy. The town also trades in *and hams*, called Bayonne hams. Parties the

philosopher, and Bernadotte of Sweden, were born at Pau. The environs produce excellent fruit and wines. On the left bank of the Gave de Pau, opposite the town, is a royal stud.

Pop. 10,800. *Inns.* La Poste, la Dorade, l'Hotel de France, le Grand Cerf.

Provisions here are abundant, and house rent is cheap. Excellent lodgings may be procured at a reasonable rate.

Jurançon, near Pau, produces red and pale wines of excellent quality, and the vineyard of *Gan*, a league and a half from Pau, and contiguous to Jurançon, also produces red and white wines. The summit of the hill of Jurançon, which is surmounted by a Chateau, commands a very fine prospect, including the town of Pau and the majestic summits of the Pyrénées.

Gave is the generic term of all the torrents which descend from the Pyrénées, *Gave*, in Celtic language, signifying water.

Penc, in Celtic language, denotes an elevated spot.

Dour, like *Neste* and *Gave*, is also a generic term for torrent, or rivulet.

CONTINUATION FROM AIRE TO TARBES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mirabance . . .	7	Tarbes* . . .	4
Vic en Bigorre . . .	7		
			9 p. 181

VIC EN BIGORRE is an ancient town, situated on the Lechez. It has a Promenade. *Pop.* 3400.

NO. 153.—FROM PARIS TO PERIGUEUX, THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Perigueux, as at No. 44, 60½ p. 121½ l.

CONTINUATION FROM PERIGUEUX TO AGEN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Mametz	7	Villeneuve-sur-Lot	2½
Bergerac	4½	La Croix Blanche	3½
Castillonez	5½	Agen*	3
Cancon	3		
Castelnau de Gratte-Cambes	1½		15½ p. 31 l.

BERGERAC, in dep. of Dordogne, is situated in a fertile plain, watered by the river Dordogne, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade with Libourne and Bordeaux. It was formerly fortified, but Louis XIII. destroyed the walls. It has an Agricultural Society. *Pop.* 8700. *Inns.* There are several.

At *Bayac* and at *Couze*, five leagues from Bergerac, are paper manufactories, and in the arrondissement are eighteen other paper-mills, and four iron forges. There are also quarries of millstones. The best wines made near Bergerac are those of *Terrasse*, *Picharmont*, *les Farries*, *Campéral*, and *St. Foy des Vignes*. Agriculture has made more advance in this district than in any other, and the inhabitants are less the slaves of prejudices on this subject than in other parts of France.

The soil of the *Department of Dordogne*, with respect to appearance and productions, presents two great divisions, the valleys, and the hills. The former, which are watered by several rivers, produce corn, vegetables, and hay; and the eminences scattered over them are covered with vines and wood. The latter is far from presenting the same fertility, and, with the exception of a few chalky spots cultivated with care, is a sandy desert, interspersed with a few oaks and chestnuts.

VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT, in dep. of Lot et Garonne, was founded in 1254 by Duke Alphonso, brother of St. Louis. It is a small town seated on the Lot, and appears to have belonged to the Abbaye d'Eysses, which is at a short distance. It is surrounded by boulevards, and is divided into two parts by the river, over which is an ancient bridge, remarkable for its principal arch, one of the largest in France; it is 108 feet in diameter, and 55 in height. Two ancient towers, the house of duke Alphonso, and an old castle, still exist. The town also

possesses a College and an Agricultural Society. It trades in corn, wine, plums, cattle, and linen. To the east are paper-mills, iron-mines, and forges. Near this town is an ancient Celtic monument.

Pop. 5600. *Fairs.* June 19, and Sept. 1.

Inns. Several good ones.

NO. 154.—FROM PARIS TO PERPIGNAN, THROUGH
ORLEANS, TOULOUSE AND NARBONNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Narbonne, as at No. 145	220	Salces	1
Sijean	5	Perpignan	4
Fitou	4		
			117½ p. 251.

SIEJAN, in dep. of Aude, is a small town with salt marshes. *Pop.* 2000.

SALCES, in dep. of Pyrénées Orientales, is situated near a considerable lake, three leagues from Leucate. It may be divided into three parts. The first is the fort built by Charles V., remarkable for the thickness of its walls; the second part is the town, situated at a very short distance towards Perpignan; the third, situated still farther, consists of some houses the remains of the ancient Salsula, which took its name from the salt waters of a neighbouring spring, flowing into the lake of Salces. An excellent white wine resembling Tokay, and called Macabec, is made at Salces.

Rivesaltes, a small town with 2000 inhabitants, is situated on the Agly, near Salces. It is noted for its liqueur, the best kind of which is called Grenache; and manufactures steel, sword blades, and paper.

PERPIGNAN, the chief place of the dep. of Pyrénées Orientales, is situated on the right bank of the Tet and on the little river Basse, which separates the old fortifications from the part fortified from the designs of Vauban. It is about two leagues from the Mediterranean, and occupies the site of the ancient Flavius Ebusus. The enclosed part of Perpignan is of an oval form, and is entered by three gates—the Portes de Notre Dame, de Saint-Jacques, and de Saint-Pierre.

d'Espagne. A fourth, called the *Porte du Sel*, is only employed as a communication between the fortifications and the New Town, which contains the Botanic Garden, tan-yards, two sets of Baths, and gardens. The Citadel is on a height commanding the town, and is supplied with water by a very deep well. On the side of the Place d'Armes, which is a large parallelogram, are Barracks constructed by Louis XIV., and capable of containing 5000 men.

The principal objects in Perpignan worthy of notice are, the Church of St. Jean, which only wants a portal to render it beautiful; the University; the Hotel de Ville; the Palace of Justice; the Mint; the Place de la Loge; the Place d'Armes; the Place Royale, on the site of the ancient Convent of Jesuits; the Promenade, between the glacis of the town and the canal for watering the gardens of St. James; four sets of Baths; and the Hospitals of St. Jean and la Miséricorde.

The town possesses a Library of 13,000 volumes, a Philosophical Cabinet, a curious Collection of Natural History, a College, a School of Drawing and Architecture, a School of Music, a Departmental Nursery, an establishment for breeding sheep, a Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce, a Stud, a Botanic Garden, a Theatre, and a Museum of Pictures, containing some originals by Rigaud, who was a native of Perpignan.

Perpignan has sustained several sieges, but the most celebrated is that of 1475, when the inhabitants suffered all the horrors of famine for eight months. It trades in cloth, stuffs, wines, brandies, wool, oil, honey, silk, iron, corks, and provisions.

Pop. 15,800. *Fair.* Nov. 11.

Inns. Hotel des Ambassadeurs, du Commerce, and du Petit Paris.

The best vineyards near Perpignan are those of *Banyuls*, *Toremila*, *Baixas*, *Cormilla de la Ribera*, and *Terrats*. The wines produced in these are red, and are sold by the charge, which contains 118 litres. At *Millas*, five leagues from Perpignan, is a stud.

The Department of the *Pyrénées Orientales*, when viewed from the sea, presents a vast amphitheatre; the

chain of the Pyrénées, which commences towards the S.E., and the mountains of Salces, which border it to the north, rise gradually towards the centre, where the summit of the Canigou, 1400 feet in height, appears covered with snows and glaciers. The surface of the department is divided into three great basins, watered by the Tet, the Tech, the Agly, the Aude, and the Sègre; and the whole is under an excellent system of irrigation. The soil is generally gravelly, but yields to all kinds of cultivation. Amongst the articles grown are corn, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, flax, hemp, wine, olives, and chestnuts. There are also iron and coal mines, and a great number of mineral springs. Near Perpignan melons grow in the open air. Mules often take the place of horses in this department, and silkworms are raised here. The game is very good.

Amongst the numerous *cols* or passages which form communication between this part of France and Spain may be remarked those of *Perthus* and *Panissou*, one to the right, the other to the left of Bellegarde. It was at the former that Pompey erected the famous trophy at which his statue was placed; an inscription on this monument stated, that this general had reduced to submission to himself and to the republic 876 towns between the Alps and the extremity of Spain. Twenty-three years afterwards, Cæsar erected by the side of this trophy a stone altar of large dimensions. In 1764 two blocks of marble, intended to denote the boundaries of France and Spain, were placed by order of the sovereigns of the kingdoms, and on the same spot.

Peyrestortes, in this department, is a village noted for the victory which the French obtained over the Spaniards Sept. 17, 1793. At the village of *Corbès*, 4½ leagues west by south, is a grotto abounding with stalactites.

CONTINUATION FROM PERPIGNAN TO PORT VENDRE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Elne	3	Port Vendre	1
Collioure	3		
			4½

ELNE, in the dep. of the Pyrénées Orientales, is a place of very great antiquity, having been one of the first cities of Narbonnais Gaul where Hannibal encamped after the passage of the Pyrénées, in the year of Rome 535. It was burnt several times, but rebuilt by Constantine, who built a chateau here, which he called by his mother's name Helen. The Church is a large building of the eleventh century; it contains numerous inscriptions and the tomb of Constant, the son of Constantine. The town has an hospice, and its environs are picturesque.

Pop. 1800.

Argeles, two leagues beyond Elne, is a market-town producing excellent wines. *Pop.* 1360.

COLLIOURE, in dep. of the Pyrénées Orientales, is situated in a hollow near the sea. Here may be seen the fortress of Miradou, the powder magazine of which blew up with a frightful explosion, Oct. 22, 1818. Towards the west is a castle built on a rock near the sea-shore. To the S. W. are seen several houses, with an old tower in ruins. The town has but one street of tolerable breadth, and three or four very narrow. This part is the suburb, and is called *Port d'Availle*. A small fortress, called *Fort St. Elmo*, occupies a high mountain, and defends the entrance to Port Vendre and Collioure. To the right, on entering the harbour of Collioure, is a small island, on which exists a chapel. Collioure trades in white and red wines, and has considerable fisheries. *Pop.* 2655.

PORT VENDRE, (*Portus Veneris*), so called from a temple here, dedicated to Venus, is but a portion of the town of Collioure. Not half a century ago it consisted of only five houses, and its harbour was filled up. After twelve years constant labour, Marshal de Mailly, who was governor of the province, succeeded in clearing the harbour, and in 1780 frigates entered it. In commemoration of this event a marble obelisk, 100 feet in height, with bronze ornaments, was erected in the place.

CONTINUATION FROM PERPIGNAN TO FIGUERAS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Boulou	6	Figueras	3
La Jonquière	6		
			<u>7½ p. 15 l.</u>

LE BOULOU, in dep. of the Pyrénées Orientales, has a considerable trade in cork. Three leagues distant is the small town of *Ceret*, with 2300 inhabitants, noted in history as the place where the king's commissioners assembled for the purpose of settling the boundaries of France and Spain. Ceret has a handsome bridge, a fountain, and an hospice.

Farther on is the town of *Arles*, noted for the tomb of the Miraculous Fountain, near the principal church. It has mineral springs.

Nearly two leagues beyond Le Boulou, is *L'Ecluse* (Clausura), formerly a strong castle, built near the trophies of Pompey, at the spot which separates France from Spain. *Bellegarde*, three leagues beyond Le Boulou, was at first only a tower on an eminence to defend the passage of L'Ecluse. Louis XIV. transformed it into a regular fort on the modern system. In 1694 it was taken by the Spaniards, who added some fortifications. Marshal Schomberg retook it in July of the following year. In the bastion which faces Spain, General Dugommier was buried. He was killed, Nov. 18, 1794, at the Black mountain, by a shell, just as he was about to attack the Spanish army.

FIGUERAS is in Spain.

No. 155.—FROM PARIS TO PHALSBOURG, THROUGH CHALONS SUR MARNE, VERDUN, AND METZ.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Metz, as at No. 131	79	Putelange (a)	4
Courcelles	5	Bouquenom, or Saar Union (b)	4
Fouigny	2	Druling	3
St. Avold	4	Phalsbourg	3

52 p. 161 l.

- (a) From Putelange to Altroff 41.
 (b) From Bouquenom to Sarguemines 51.
 From Bouquenom to Rorbach 41.

ST. AVOLD, a town in dep. of Moselle, is noted for its chamois leather. The black dye is particularly good. It has cloth factories, a lead mine, and mineral springs.

BOUQUENOM, or **SAAR UNION**, in dep. of Bas Rhin, is formed by the union of Bouquenom, on the right bank of the Sarre, with Neu-Sarrewerden on the left bank, formerly in Nassau. It has a College, and employs many hands in manufacture. Pop. 3400.

PHALSBOURG, a town in dep. of Bas Rhin, fortified by Vauban. It trades in *liqueurs*, particularly *noyau*. Pop. 3000.

COMMUNICATION FROM ST. AVOLD TO NANCY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Altroff	4	Champenoux	4
Dieuze	4	Nancy*	3
Moyenvic	3		
			9 p. 18 l.

DIEUZE, a small town on the right bank of the Seille, in dep. of Meurte, is situated in a plain watered by the Verbach and the Spin. It was an important post in the time of the Romans. It is noted for its dyes, saltpetre, and salt pits; the latter produce annually 5000 quintals. Its manufactures are calicoes and hosiery. Pop. 3400.

A league from Dieuze, in a small island in the Lake of Lindre, is *Tarquinopol*, remarkable for its situation and its antiquities. Here may be seen vestiges of a Roman way, remains of columns, tombs, &c.

MOYENVIC, a town on the canal of the same name, in dep. of Meurte. It is noted for its china, and has salt-houses supplied from Dieuze.

CONTINUATION FROM PUTELANGE TO DEUX PONTS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Sarguemines (a)	3	Exvillers or Eschweiler	3
Rorback	4	Deux Ponts	4
Bitche	4		
			9 p. 18 l.

(a) From Sarguemines to Sarrebruck 4 l.

SARGUEMINES, a town in dep. of Meurthe, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Sarre and Blize. It has a College and an Agricultural Society trades in corn and timber. Its manufactures are earthenware, crucibles, cloths, pins, scythes, snuff and paper. *Pop.* 3200.

BITCHE, a town in dep. of Moselle, at the foot of a mountain near the river Schwall. Its manufactures are silk, nails, iron, wire, paper, and glass.

DEUX PONTS is a town in Bavaria, on the bank of the Clein Erbach. It has a Castle, and environs are manufactories for muslin, wool, powder, starch. There are also mines of iron, lead, coals, quicksilver, and copper. Beautiful agates are found

CONTINUATION FROM PHALSBURG TO BENHEIM.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Saverne	3	Haguenau 1
Hochfeldt	3½	Benheim
		8½

SAVERNE, in dep. of Bas Rhin, is in a valley Zorn, at the foot of the Vosges. The *Mountain of S.* is likewise at the foot of the Vosges. The highway formerly impassable in bad weather, is now a ver road. It is one of the most curious works of industry, and was so much admired, when first pleted, that the ladies invented a fashion in honour they arranged pearls in a spiral form, in imitation road, which they wore in their hair; and this hea was called *coiffure à la Saverne*. From the top of mountains Alsace appears, presenting a great var hills, vineyards, fields, meadows, gardens, farms, villages, and towns. In the distance, the Rhine majestically along the bottom of the mountains of many.

At a little distance is seen the town of Saverne its chateau, and the road leading to Strasbourg, with walnut trees. The New Palace, formerly belo to Cardinal Rohan, is a perfect resemblance of &

town of Wilhelmshe near Cassel. Coarse linen is made at Saverne.

Pop. 4800. *Inn.* La Poste.

HAGUENAU, an ancient and strong town, situated on the Moder, in dep. of Bas Rhin, has snuff-mills, and manufactories of china and starch. It has a College and an Hospital. Diligences every day for Strasbourg.

Pop. 6500.

**No. 156.—FROM PARIS TO PLOMBIERES, THROUGH
DOMREMY AND EPINAL.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Epinal, as at No. 88	96	Plombières	3
Xertigny	4		
			51½ p. 103 l.

XERTIGNY, in dep. of Vosges, possesses numerous forges. Its environs are fertile.

PLOMBIERES, a small town on the Angronne, between two steep mountains, in dep. of Vosges, is famous for its warm mineral waters and baths, which are salutary for ulcers, cholic, inveterate fevers, rheumatism, and inflammations. The houses are neat, and provisions excellent, but the air is damp, particularly in the evening. Plombières has a Church and an Hospital, founded by Stanislas, King of Poland, who also constructed the arcades in the principal street, under which the company promenade. The springs here were known to the Romans, and for several centuries have been much frequented. The season for taking the waters is from May to Sept. In the environs are manufactories of cutlery and vellum papers. *Pop.* 1200.

CONTINUATION FROM PLOMBIERES TO REMIREMONT, 4 l.

REMIREMONT, in dep. of Vosges, a town at the foot of the Vosges, on the left bank of the Moselle, celebrated for a chapter of nuns, the abbess of which had the title of *Princess of Saint Empire*. The inhabitants trade in iron.

wood, hemp, cattle, excellent butter and cheese, which takes its name from *Gerardmer*, a village three leagues distant, where it is made. Medicinal herbs, roots, and seeds are gathered on the mountains. It manufactures velvets and thread. It has a Library, a College, and an Agricultural Society. *Pop.* 4000.

A quarter of a league distant is a mountain, called *St. Mont*, on which are the ruins of a monastery, destroyed in the tenth century. In the forest of *Hérival*, near Remiremont, is a natural ice-house, and in this department are several cascades, the most beautiful of which is that of *Tendon*, two leagues from this town. Near *Bussang*, a village six leagues from Remiremont, are several mineral springs.

No. 157.—FROM PARIS TO PLOMBIERES, THROUGH
NANCY AND EPINAL.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Nancy, as at No. 78	84½	Plombières, as at No. 156	7
Epinal, as at No. 89	16		
			53½ p. 107½ L

No. 158.—FROM PARIS TO POITIERS, THROUGH ORLEANS.

From Paris to Poitiers, as at No. 5 44½ p. 88½ L

No. 159.—FROM PARIS TO POITIERS, THROUGH CHARTRES
AND TOURS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Tours, as at No. 18	58	Poitiers, as at No. 5	30
			44 p. 88 L

No. 160.—FROM PARIS TO PORENTRUY, THROUGH
TROYES AND BELFORT.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Belfort, as at No. 36	102½	Porentruy	1
Delle sur la Leine	5		
			103½ p. 196½ L

ORENTRUY, a town on the river Hallen, with a beau, which is the residence of the bishop. Excellent earthenware is made here, and it has manufactures of as and stockings.

CONTINUATION FROM BELFORT TO DELLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Belliard	4	Delle	4
4 p. 81.			

ONTBELLIARD, in dep. of Doubs, was formerly capital of a principality of the same name. It is antly situated on the Leine, or Halle, in a fertile surrounded by vineyards. The traveller should note the *Halles* in the market-place, and the Town-House,aining a hall eighty feet by fifty. This town trades in hes and cottons. *Pop.* 4000.

ms. Le Lion Rouge, la Balance, les Treize Cantons, ucat, le Cerf, la Couronne.

t the little village of *Mandeure*, 2½ leagues south of itbelliard, are curious vestiges of antiquity.

ELLE SUR LA LEINE is a small but ancient 1, in dep. of Haut Rhin. It formerly enjoyed pecu-privileges: the majority of its inhabitants was fixed 5, and it was an asylum for criminals for six weeks three days. *Pop.* 900.

m. Le Soleil.

O. 161.—FROM PARIS TO PRIVAS, THROUGH LYONS
AND VALENCE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
1, as at No. 6 . . .	151½	Privas	6½
79 p. 1581.			

PRIVAS, the chief place in the dep. of Ardèche, is ated on the Ouvèze, about three leagues from the one. It was the retreat of the Calvinists during the gious wars of the seventeenth century. Louis XIII.

besieged it in person in 1629, and took it. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Prefect's Hotel, with its Gardens, and the Prisons. It also possesses a Library of 2000 volumes, and an Agricultural Society. The chief manufactures are silk, blankets, and brandy.

Pop. 3125. *Fairs.* May 3, Sept. 29, Oct. 20, Nov. 23, and Dec. 30.

Inns. Le Lion d'Or, Hotel du Nord, and la Croix d'Or.

Almost the whole of the *Department of Ardèche* is covered with granitic and calcareous mountains, between which are defiles and valleys affording good pasturage. The wines obtained from the hills bordering the Rhone, particularly those of *Cornas* and *St. Peray*, enjoy considerable repute. The elevated parts contain mines of lead, vitriol, iron, and coal: there are also quarries of sandstone and mineral springs. In several cantons silk-worms are bred, and the number of manufactures is considerable. The chief productions are wine, wool, chestnuts, and timber.

CURIOSITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARDÈCHE.

These are numerous, and deserve the traveller's attention; the following are the principal:—

The Rocks of Ruoms. Ruoms is a market-town, four and a half leagues from Barjac, on the left bank of the Ardèche, in the Vivarais. In its environs is an enormous mass of rocks, of all sizes and all shapes, heaped together in the greatest disorder; whilst at a short distance may be seen numerous other rocks, remarkable for their regular form and disposition.

The Fall of the Ardèche. The Ardèche is the principal river which falls into the Rhone. It is formed by thirty-six rivulets, which unite in the Vivarais. Most of them form cascades in falling from the mountains; but they are all surpassed in beauty by the fall of the Ardèche, which descends perpendicularly a height of 120 feet, from a lofty rock, called the Ray-Pic. The traveller may proceed without danger between the rock and the column of water.

The Pont d'Arc. In order to form an idea of this wonder of nature, one must conceive two lofty mountains, one on the right, the other on the left bank of the Ardèche; these constitute the foundation for a natural bridge, formed of a single rock, which is ninety feet above the level of the river. Its breadth is one hundred and sixty-three feet.

Near the Pont d'Arc are several caverns, abounding with stalactites and shells. Some of these are supposed to have been the retreat of the Calvinists during the religious wars.

The Grotto of Vulon. This curious grotto is situated in a mountain, about an hour's walk from Privas. It abounds with stalactites of various forms and sizes.

The Gulf of the Goule, situated in a valley of the mountains of Uzège. The surrounding mountains, which form the basin of the Goule, are seven or eight leagues in circumference: the most elevated is 300 feet above the gulf into which the waters fall, and about 702 feet above the level of the Ardèche. After forming numerous cataracts, the waters of the Goule issue through several subterranean canals near the Pont d'Arc, and fall into the Ardèche.

The Crater of St. Leger. The mountain of St. Leger forms part of a chain which was formerly volcanic. The crater of St. Leger is a circular enclosure, formed by granitic rocks, disposed in the shape of an amphitheatre; the interior consists of cultivated plains, and sheets of warm and cold mineral waters.

The Mountain Tanargues, which at a distance appears like a group of mountains heaped one above another, is another remarkable object in the department. It is separated from the Mediterranean by a broad and deep valley, through which the Loire and the Borne flow. They form in their course numerous frightful precipices, one of which is called *Precipice du bout du Monde*.

NO. 162.—FROM PARIS TO PUY, THROUGH METZES, MOUTINS,
AND CHERMONT.

	Leagues.	Leagues.
Cherbourg at No. 74	96 Brioude	3½
Metz	51 Chomette	2½
Moutins	4½ Limandre	7
Chermont	4½ Le Puy	4

62½ p. 125½ l.

BRIOUDE, a town on the left bank of the Allier, in dep. of Haute Loire, is situated in a fertile district, but is badly built. It has a handsome Gothic church and a College. From the latter there is a very fine view. Brioude also possesses a Library of 800 volumes, and an Agricultural Society. Its manufactures are cloths and linen, Marble and coals are obtained in the vicinity. *Pop.* 5400. *Inn.* Peladan Pradier.

In *Vicille Brioude*, (Brivas.) is a Bridge of one arch, 54 metres in the span, and 15 metres in height.

The village of *St. Georges d'Aurat*, 2½ leagues beyond Chomette, is built with lava.

LE PUY, the chief place of the dep. of Haute Loire, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot, and on the west side of Mont Anis. It is situated at the centre of three valleys, each watered by a river, and appears extremely picturesque, particularly when entered from the avenue of Tollicac. The summit of Mont Anis is crowned by the rock of Corneille.

The Cathedral is a large Gothic edifice, containing a miraculous image of the Virgin, called *Notre Dame du Puy*, and so celebrated that it has been visited by the following monarchs:—Louis VII., Philip Augustus, Philip the Bold, Philip the Handsome, Charles VI., Charles VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Francis I. This image is said by some to have been found in the country, and by others to have been brought from the Holy Land by the Crusaders. Its singular character, its dress, and the wood of which it is composed, lead to the supposition that it was modelled by the early Christians of Libanus, from Egyptian statues. In the sacristy is a picture of the *Massacre of the Innocents*, and a bas-relief, representing the *punishment of St. Andrew*.

The traveller may also notice the pictures and the tomb of Duguesclin, in the Church of the Dominicans, the Promenade of Breuil, the Park of the Seminary, and the Theatre, which is supposed to have been a Temple dedicated to Diana.

Le Puy possesses a Library of 5000 volumes, a Cabinet of Natural History, an Agricultural Society, a College, and a Departmental Nursery. It trades in wines, stuffs, blankets, nails, and has also copper foundries, breweries, and dye-houses. The lower order of females in the town, and its vicinity, are employed in making laces. The Loire, which is here of inconsiderable size, bathes the walls of Le Puy. This town gave birth to Cardinal Polignac, and to Julian, the sculptor. The wines of *Vaurey* are much esteemed. Pop. 13,000.

Inns, kept by Berjat, Marcelin, and Fontanille.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

The *Department of Haute Loire* is traversed by mountains, which are covered with snow during a considerable portion of the year, and obstruct a view of the plains. Lava and scoria ejected by the volcanoes, which formerly devastated this country, cover half the surface of the department: long colonnades of basaltic prisms adorn the hills, or form immense chaussées in the valleys; the most remarkable are those of *Fare*, *St. Arcons d'Allier*, and *Espaly*; some forests still exist on the summit of the mountains, where two lakes of considerable extent form the resort of birds of passage, which emigrate at the approach of the equinoxes. The most elevated parts contain mines of antimony, lead, and coal, and afford pasturage to a great number of mules and cattle. In certain cantons the vine is cultivated, and excellent vegetables are grown, particularly near Le Puy.

The most remarkable natural curiosities are the volcanic rocks surrounding Le Puy. That of *Corneille*, which overlooks it, is of a cubical and picturesque form; that of *Polignac*, half a league from the town, is a long square pointed on three sides, formerly surmounted by a chateau; that of *St. Michel* is of a conical shape, and is about 300 feet in height; on the top is the Church of

St. Michel, which being itself surmounted by a spire, gives the whole the appearance of an obelisk. The flight of 260 steps has been cut in the rock to facilitate ascent to the summit. These three rocks are all of the same nature: they are a volcanic ruin filled with fragments of basalt, granite, and quartz. At the foot of St. Michel is a small rotunda, supposed to have been a temple dedicated to Diana.

At *Espaly*, a village near Le Puy, is an enclosure with the vestiges of the ancient Chateau in which Charles VII. was proclaimed King of France, in 1422. The rocks of Espaly is a group of basaltic prisms, ranged vertically above this village. On a neighbouring eminence are horizontal prisms of the same nature, the ends of which appear like so many cannons. Near this place is the river *Rious Perouilloux*, in which precious stones have been found.

In the commune of *Landriac*, half a league from Le Puy, is a series of excavations, called the *Caves Fées*. Farther on, in the same direction, is the *Rouge*, an object of interest to naturalists. *Mont Lenoir*, seven leagues from Le Puy, is also worthy of notice; its summit commands a good view of the Vivarais, the Velay, and affords a striking exhibition of the volcanic nature of this province.

Estables is a large village, built with basaltic lava on the slope of the mountains of the Velay.

From Laussonne to Le Puy the ground gradually declines towards the ocean, following the course of the Loire. Leaving the volcanic district, the traveller receives mountains of schist and granite, lead-mines and coal-mines.

The Lake of *St. Front*, and the environs of *Froid*, are likewise pleasant excursions.

CONTINUATION FROM LE PUY TO MENDE.

	Leagues.	
Costaros	5	La Vittarello
Pradelles	4	Mende
Langogne	2	

This route is without post stations, though in a direct line from Lyons to Toulouse.

In going from Le Puy towards Pradelles, the traveller passes through a dreary district, bearing evident marks of its volcanic origin. In various places may be seen rocks of basalt, containing globes in relief, surrounded by leaves, and portions of concentric hemispheres, resembling a rose or an artichoke: some of them are from two to five feet in diameter.

COSTAROS, in dep. of Haute Loire, is built on basalt and volcanic remains. Half a league distant is the *Marais*, an immense volcanic crater, a league in circumference, abounding with game.

PRADELLES, in dep. of Haute Loire, is a small town, situated on a rock, and considered one of the most elevated spots in France. It is built partly on granite and partly on lava. Baudouin, the author of a "History of Malta and Peru," and the Abbé Montesagne, who wrote on the volcanoes of the Vivarais, were natives of this place. Pop. 1500.

NATURAL TEMPLE. — At some distance from *Goudet* and from the *Mountain of Masclaux*, on an eminence on the east bank of the Loire, stands the singular natural curiosity which has received this name, although, till closely inspected, it appears the work of man. The first object which strikes the view is a round tower, covered by a cone, which appears to form its roof. Then is seen a peristyle with a pediment, forming a front about 180 feet high, and 30 in breadth; instead, however, of a beautiful hall behind it, there is only a grotto. The remainder of the ruin consists of fragments of wall, and of an immense mass resembling a boat resting on one of its ends. This curious temple has been formed by a current of lava descending from the crater of *Masclaux* towards the Loire.

LANGOGNE, in dep. of Haute Loire, is a small town, situated near the source, and on the left bank, of the Allier. It has two copper-mills, a post-office, and manufactories of cloths and serges. Its white wines are good. Pop. 3000.

LA VITARELLE, in dep. of Haute Loire, is a ham-

let, situated at the foot of the mountain, on which rises the town of *Chateauneuf-Randon*, noted for its markets. This town was once fortified, and is famous for the siege which the English sustained in 1380 against the armies of Charles V., commanded by Duguesclin. This great man died before this place, and his bowels were interred in the Church of St. Laurent du Puy, but his tomb has been since destroyed by the Baron des Adrets.

NO. 163.—FROM PARIS TO QUIMPER, THROUGH ALENÇON AND RENNES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mayenne, as at No. 82	63	Ploermel	6
Ernée	6		
Fougères	5		98
	73	Josselin	3
St. Aubin du Cormier	4	Locminé	6
Liffré	2	Baud	4
Rennes	4	Hennebon	5
Mordelles	4	Quimperlé	5
Plelan	5	Rosporden	6
		Quimper	5

66 p. 1321

ERNEE, in dep. of Orne, is seated on the little river Ernée. It has linen factories, and in the environs are iron-mines and iron-works. It has a College. *Pop.* 4500.

FOUGERES, in dep. of Ile et Vilaine, is pleasantly situated on a hill, watered by the small river Nanson, which falls into the Cousnon, half a league from this place. It manufactures ribands, flannels, linens, leather, hats, and sailcloth. It has a glass-house, paper-mills, a College, an Agricultural Society, and mineral springs. It was taken by the English in 1448, and this event produced a war, the result of which was the recapture of Normandy. About three-quarters of a league from Fougères is a forest, in which were discovered a few years ago two monuments, supposed to be Celtic. There is also a Cave, called the *Celliers de Landéau*. *Pop.* 7500.

ST. AUBIN DU CORMIER, in dep. of Ile et Vilaine. This small town, which was formerly very strong,

is celebrated for the battle gained the 28th July, 1488, by Viscount Tremouille, over the Britons and duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis XII.) who was made prisoner. It has a manufactory of earthenware. *Pop.* 900.

PLELAN is a market-town in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, with 3400 inhabitants. Near it is the *Forest of Paimpont*, the most extensive in ancient Brittany. It contains 10,200 hectares. At Paimpont are considerable iron-works.

PLOERMEL, in dep. of Morbihan, is situated near the confluence of the Trinité and the Duc. It has a Gothic Church, containing some ancient monuments, a College, and an Agricultural Society. It trades in linen, corn, thread, butter, paper, rhubarb, leather, and cattle. A quarter of a league from Ploermel is a Lake, the superabundant waters of which form a cascade. *Pop.* 4500.

JOSSELIN, in dep. of Morbihan, manufactures cloth, and has a mineral spring. The Castle formerly belonged to the celebrated Olivier de Clisson, whose tomb once adorned the Church; the statue of this warrior is the only vestige of it remaining. *Pop.* 4500.

BAUD is a small town in dep. of Morbihan. In its environs are found curious metallic stones. It is situated near the Mountain of Manéguer, where it is said the Druids, armed with the sacred club, terminated the existence of the aged, who thought they had lived long enough. In the court of the Chateau of *Quinipili* is a statue, with a basin of granite, and an inscription, stating that it was erected in the year of Rome 705.

HENNEBON, in dep. of Morbihan, is a small port on the Blavet. It trades in corn, iron, wax, honey, cider, hemp, skins, wine, and soap. The locks on the Blavet are worthy of notice. Hennebion is noted for the noble defence made in 1342, by Jane of Flanders, Countess of Montfort, who, by her courage, saved the town, when besieged by Charles of Blois. *Pop.* 4600. *Inns.* Le Lion d'Or, le Dauphin.

QUIMPERLE, in dep. of Finisterre, is surrounded by lofty mountains. It is situated at the confluence of the *Isole* and the *Ellé*, which here form a harbour, and descend, under the name of the *Laitu*, as far as Pouldu.

Vessels of fifty tons can unload at the quay in the Quimperlé has a College, an Agricultural Soci paper-mill, and tan-yards. It trades in corn, cattl shows. *Pop.* 4000.

ROSPORDEN, in dep. of Finisterre, trades in and cattle. Three leagues distant is *Concern* small and strong town, situated on an island, abo paces in length and 120 in breadth. It employs 4t sels in catching pilchards, and other fish for salt *Pop.* 2000.

QUIMPER, or **QUIMPER CORENTIN**, the place in dep. of Finisterre, is an ancient and i town, situated on the declivity of a mountain, at t fluence of the Odet and the Benaudet. The princi jects worthy of notice are, the Quay, with its s houses, the Promenade of Pinity, the Barracks, tl lege, the Hospital, and the Cathedral, rebuilt in th part of the 15th century. Quimper also possesses brary, a Collection of Philosophical Instruments, lege, a School of Navigation, a Departmental N an Agricultural Society, and a Theatre. Hardou Jesuit, and Fréron the critic, were natives of thi Quimper trades in corn, wax, honey, linen, horse ter, salt fish, paper, china.

Pop. 7000. *Inns.* Le Lion d'Or, le Chapeau R

Pont Croix, near Quimper, is a large marke carrying on a considerable trade in sardinias. *Pop.*

Pont l'Abbé produces a large quantity of corn. also noted for butter. In the environs are ferri springs. *Pop.* 2000.

At *Locronan*, three leagues N.N.W. of Quimp large manufactory of cloth for sails and sacks.

The pilchards caught on the coast near Quimp partly consumed fresh in the department, and pa ported. The rivers and lakes in the department nisterre abound with fish, and on the coast are mullets, soles, turbot, crabs, lobsters, oysters, and eels. The pilchard fishery is the most import commences May 1, and continues to Nov. 30.

The natural curiosities of Penmarck, three league Quimper, those of the coast of Plougastel, four

from Brest, and the Grottoes of *Crozon*, a little farther off, are worthy of notice. At *Glogef*, on the coast of *Crozon*, is a whirlpool; and on the coast of *Brignan*, which contains several caves, is the whirlpool of *Berlargenet*. In this canton also is a curious cave, called *Diana's Baths*.

CONTINUATION FROM HENNEBON TO LORIENT, 3 L.

LORIENT, in dep. of Morbihan, is situated at the mouth of the *Scorff*, one league from the sea. It was built in 1719 by the French East India Company, as a mart for their commodities, and the station for fitting out their vessels. It manufactures glass, china, ropes, cloth, and carries on a considerable trade, both import and export. The rye-bread of *Pont Scorff* is noted. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the East India Warehouses, the Signal Tower, the Promenades, the Place d'Armes, the Quays, the Fountain on the Quay, the Place Royale, and the Place de la Comédie. Lorient has also a Library, a Theatre, an Agricultural Society, and a School of Navigation.

Pop. 20,000. *Inns.* Hotel du Commerce, le Cheval Blanc, l'Épée Royale, le Lion d'Or.

CONTINUATION FROM HENNEBON TO PORT LOUIS, 3 L.

PORT LOUIS, or **PORT DE LA LIBERTE**, in dep. of Morbihan, is a strong town, at the mouth of the *Blavet*, with a citadel defending the entrance to the bay. It received its name from Louis XIII., who built the fort in 1616. Its ancient name was *Blavet*. It carries on a considerable trade in sardinias, eels, and other fish. *Pop.* 2000.

The *Isle of Groaz*, situated opposite to the entrance of Port Louis, on the south coast of Brittany, is populous, and the soil fertile. It grows excellent corn, and an iron sand, used instead of emery, is found here. *Pop.* 2500.

To the west of this Isle, near the coast, are the remains of a Roman entrenchment, called *Cæsar's Camp*.

No. 164.—FROM PARIS TO RENNES, THROUGH ALENÇON.

From Paris to Rennes, as at No. 52, 44½ p. 89 l.

No. 165.—FROM PARIS TO REIMS, THROUGH SOISSONS.

From Paris to Reims, as at No. 132, 19½ p. 39½ l.

No. 166.—FROM PARIS TO ROCHEFORT, THROUGH
POITIERS AND NIORT.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Niort, as at No. 93	108	Muron	3
Mauzé	6	Rocheport	4
Surgeres	3		
			63 p. 124 l.

SURGERES, in dep. of Charente Inferieure, is situated on the little river Gère. It has a Castle flanked by towers, a modern Church, and seven mineral springs. It trades in white wines, brandies, and horses. *Pop.* 1500.

ROCHEFORT, one of the four great seaports of France, is situated in dep. of Charente Inferieure, on the right bank of the Charente, about three leagues from its mouth. It was built in 1665 by Louis XIV., and the sums expended on it were so great that Colbert called it *La Ville d'Or*. The streets are broad, and laid out at right angles, but the houses have only one story. The harbour is defended by several forts, but the water is not sufficiently deep to allow ships to take in their guns; they are obliged to descend as far as the Isle d'Aix, to complete their cargoes, and the distance is so great that boats cannot always accomplish it in one tide. There are several docks, and above the town is the harbour for merchantmen, capable of accommodating vessels of 800 tons, with their full cargoes.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Naval Hospital, finished in 1787, the Reservoir for the purpose of watering the streets, the Saw-mill in the harbour; the Arsenal, the Armoury, the Cannon Foundry, the Rope-walk, the House in which the Convicts are confined, the

Military Hospital outside the town, the Marine School, the Place d'Armes, and the Rampart, bordered by two rows of trees, and forming a fine promenade.

Rochefort also possesses a Library, a College, a School of Navigation, a School of Arts and Sciences, a Botanic Garden, a Public Garden, Baths, and a Theatre. The numerous marshes which surround Rochefort render the air unhealthy, and another inconvenience is the badness of the water. On the borders of the sea are several salt-terns, and on the shore are found numerous curious shells. It was from the port of Rochefort that Napoleon, after the battle of Waterloo, set sail, and went on board the English man-of-war, commanded by Captain Maitland.

Vessels are fitted out from this place for the cod-fisheries of Newfoundland, and for the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. Rochefort has manufactories of sail-cloth, leather, and stuffs, and trades in wine, brandy, salt, and corn.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* March 4, July 11, and Nov. 11.

Inns. Le Baa, la Coquille d'Or, la Grace de Dieu, and la Ville de la Rochelle.

The *Charente*, which the ancients knew under the name of *Carantonus*, has its rise at Charenac, in the dep. of Haute Vienne, and, after turning several mills, becomes navigable above Angoulême, and conveys provisions and sea stores. It then passes Angoulême, Chateaufort, Jarnac, Cognac, and Saintes, receives at Rochefort vessels of the largest class, and enters the ocean near the Isle of Oleron.

The *Isle d'Oleron*, at the mouth of the Charente, is separated from the continent by a narrow canal, called the *Pertuis of Maubuisson*, and from the Isle de Ré, by the *Pertuis d'Antioche*. It is seven leagues long and two broad, and contains about twelve square leagues. It produces wines and salt. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants.

No. 167.—FROM PARIS TO LA ROCHELLE, TWO
FOITIERS AND NIGHT.

	Leagues.		
Niort, as at No. 98	108	Moulins	.
Frontenay, or Rohan-Rohan	3	Orléans	.
Maussé	3	La Rochelle	.
La Laighe	2		
			167 p.

FRONTENAY, or ROHAN-ROHAN, indep. of Sèvres, is an ancient town, which was besieged and by Louis XIII. *Pep.* 1569.

MAUZE, in dep. of Deux Sèvres, is situated at Mignon, and was formerly defended by a strong one manufactures hats, and trades in brandies. *Pep.* 1

LA ROCHELLE, the chief place of the dep. of ronte Inférieure, is an important sea-port, situated end of a safe and extensive road. It was founded 10th century, and is celebrated for the siege of months which it sustained, previous to its cap Louis XIII. in 1628. Remains of the famous mol structed under the direction of Cardinal Richelieu still existing, and are visible at low-water. The well built, many of the houses rest on arcades, a Place du Chateau is very handsome. There is a b which vessels can load and unload at all times.

The principal buildings are, the Town-house, th change, the Towers of St. Nicholas, which defend t trances to the harbour, the Tower of Garrot, w used as a lighthouse, and the five Gates. La R possesses a Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, &c and the Arts, a Library, a Cabinet of Natural His College, an Agricultural Society, a School of Navi, a Botanical Garden, Fountains, Promenades, Bat Abattoir, Markets, and a Theatre. It sends out to the cod-fishery, and exports wine, salt, corn, and The returns are sugar, coffee, vanilla, skins, as timber.

Réaumur and Désaguiers, the philosophers ; Dr Vaslin, the lawyer ; and Vénette, the physician ; w tives of La Rochelle.

From the Promenade of the Mall may be seen

view, the Islands of Oleron, Ré, Aix, Brouage, and Marrennes, a place famous for its oysters. The Tower of Baleine, in the *Island of Ré*, also commands a fine view of the scenery for eight or ten leagues around. This island is two leagues south-west from La Rochelle; it is about five leagues in length, and one and a half in breadth, and produces large quantities of excellent salt. Its inhabitants make a pleasant liquor called *anisette*, and it has a lighthouse. *St. Martin* is the chief place.

La Rochelle and its vicinity produce large quantities of red wines and brandies. *Pop.* 17,000. *Fairs.* Jan. 1, July 1.

Inns. Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Hotel des Trois Chandeliers, Hotel des Postes.

No. 168.—FROM PARIS TO RODEZ, THROUGH NEVERS,
MOULINS, AND CLERMONT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Moulins, as at No. 8	79½	La Guiolle	7½
Clermont, as at No. 74, 1	93½	Espalion	5½
St. Flour, as at No. 130	23½	Rodez	7
Chaudes Aigues	7½		
			73½ p. 147 l.

A portion of the high road from St. Flour to Rodez is worthy of notice, being cut through a rock for upwards of 2000 yards. On one side of this road are precipices from 300 to 400 feet in height.

CHAUDES-AIGUES, in dep. of Cantal, is a small town on the river Remontacon, deriving its name from the warm springs in its vicinity, which were noted in the time of the Romans, and were called *Calentes Baia*. There are twelve springs, but they are very little frequented, though the waters are much more efficacious than those of many other places to which fashion directs its votaries.

The springs of *Ste. Marie*, near Chaudes-Aigues, are annually visited by about 2000 invalids.

LA GUIOLLE, in dep. of Aveyron, is a market-town on the left bank of the Selva. It manufactures cloth and worsted stockings. *Pop.* 2000.

ESPALION, in dep. of Aveyron, is a small town situ-

ated near the Lot, over which is a bridge. It has a College, and manufactures leather. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. *Pop.* 2600.

The small town of *Estaing*, two leagues distant, gives its name to an illustrious family, which ranks amongst its members St. Francis d'Estaing, bishop of Rodez; the famous Tristan who, at the battle of Bouvines, saved the life of Philip Augustus; and vice-admiral count d'Estaing. This family bears the same arms as the kings of France.

St. Genies, another town five leagues from Espalion, was the birth-place of Abbé Raynal. It has cloth factories and tan-yards.

Six leagues from Estaing is *Entraigues*, at the confluence of the Lot and the Truyere. It was formerly a fortified place of some importance. It carries on a considerable trade in timber.

RODEZ, the chief place of the dep. of Aveyron, is situated on a hill, the base of which is washed by the Aveyron. It is surrounded by promenades, but is badly built. The Cathedral, built by bishop Francis d'Estaing, is an edifice of imposing character; its steeple, which is 250 feet in height, is visible at fifteen leagues' distance. Amongst the other buildings worthy of notice are, the College, the Prefect's Hotel, the Seminary, and the Royal College, containing the Public Library. Rodez also possesses a Cabinet of Natural History, an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, a Departmental Nursery, and a Stud.

Rodez gave birth to Hugues Brunet, a troubadour of the 12th century; Jean de Serres, a Calvinistic divine; and Joseph Segui, an academician, who died in 1761. This town trades in serges, cloth, stuffs, and hemp. The wines of Lancedat, Aynac, Marcillac, Gradels, and Crem are produced in the vicinity.

Pop. 8000. *Fairs.* June 30, Sept. 9, Dec. 1.

Inn. Hotel des Princes, and Hotel de Paris.

Two leagues west of Rodez is the Valley of *Salles*, containing several waterfalls, and behind one of them a curious grotto. A league distant are the grottoes of *Solme*, comprising several apartments: they are not only remarkable for singular crystallizations, but for the different sounds which these emit when struck by a hard

stance. On advancing towards the south, appears a cavern 140 feet in depth.

In the environs of *Gages*, near Rodez, where the soil is calcareous, are several large plots, without either house or tree. This district appears quite barren, though the contiguous land is remarkably fertile.

A long but interesting excursion may be made to the burning mountain of *Fontaynes*, to the north-west of Cransac, and near Villefranche. It may be considered a volcano in miniature, and is about 400 feet in height. The summit is cultivated, and 100 paces from it is a hamlet.

To the south of Laissac, and some leagues from Rodez, is the mountain of *Montberle*, on the top of which is an encampment.

On the plain of *Ste. Radegonde*, near the forest of Palanges, two leagues from Rodez, is a Celtic monument. The village of *Perignagols*, two leagues from Rodez, also possesses one in better preservation ; it is a dolmen, consisting of two stones, nearly ten feet in length.

The *Department of Aveyron* is almost surrounded by the mountains of Cantal, Cévennes, and Caune, and is traversed by those of Aubrac, Levezou, and Arzac ; these are crowned by extensive forests, and their summits covered with snow during several months of the year. Each of the last three is remarkable : that of Aubrac, for the hospice for travellers founded by Adalard, viscount of Flanders, in 1301 ; that of Levezou, for the antique manners and costumes of the inhabitants, resembling persons of the 14th century. The Arzac is a desert of thirty square leagues, though it supports a number of sheep. The department contains iron, lead, and coal-mines, and has manufactories of sulphate of iron, alum, and cloth. It also comprises 44,327 hectares of forests, abounding with game. Silk-worms are bred in the Cévennes, and a number of mules are sent to Spain.

No. 169.—FROM PARIS TO ROUEN, BY PONTOISE.

From Paris to Rouen, as at No. 102, 15½ p. 31½.

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No. 170.—FROM PARIS TO ROUEN, BY ST. GERMAIN
AND VERNON.

From Paris to Rouen, as at No. 103, 17½ p. 34½ l.

FROM ROUEN TO FORGES, 13 l.

CONTINUATION FROM ROUEN TO DIEPPE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Cambres	4	Osmonville	3
Totes	8	Dieppe	4
			7 p. 14 l.

DIEPPE, in dep. of Seine Inferieure, is situated at the mouth of the river Arques, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It is a town of great antiquity; the peculiar and grotesque appearance of its houses, overhanging its narrow and filthy streets, sufficiently indicates this. The Harbour is secure and spacious; it is capable of containing 200 merchant-vessels, and an equal number of smaller fishing craft. There is also a basin for the reception of frigates and lighter ships of war.

The principal trade is in fish. Some interesting and long-established manufactories of ivory toys are found here. The inhabitants of Dieppe affirm that they first discovered the coast of Guinea, and introduced the elephant's tooth into France; and from that period they have been ambitious to excel in the construction of every article composed of this material.

The Church of St. Jacques is an ancient and pleasing structure. The tower affords an extensive view of Dieppe, the surrounding country, and the ocean. The white cliffs of the English coast are seen in the horizon.

The Castle that overhangs the town offers a yet finer view, but it is difficult to obtain access to it. The avenues leading to the castle will, however, repay the traveller for the trouble of ascending them, by the varied and lively scenery which they present.

Dieppe is much frequented as a watering-place, and on the beach, near the castle, is an elegant modern building for the accommodation of bathers. It consists of a covered promenade, at one end of which is a reading, and at the

other a billiard-room. On the south side of the town, along the river side, is the Course, a promenade about half a mile in length.

About four miles from Dieppe are the picturesque ruins and church of the *Chateau d'Arques*.

On the quay at Dieppe is an enormous crucifix. A little beyond it, is a house erected as a reward for the maritime services of one Bouzard, and on the opposite pier, in the wall towards the basin, is an inscription commemorative of the landing of the Duchess of Angoulême.

The battle of Arques, in which Henry IV. conquered the Duke of Mayenne, took place close to the walls of this town; and, according to some historians, it was from Dieppe that William, Duke of Normandy, embarked for England. This town was often taken and retaken, in the wars between the English and French, from the reign of Philip till 1195. In 1694, it was entirely destroyed by the bombardment of the English and Dutch; but was afterwards rebuilt by Louis XIV. It was the birth-place of the celebrated admiral Duquesne; of Martinière, a geographer; and of Pacquet, a physician.

Pop. 20,000. *Fairs.* Aug. 16, Nov. 30.

Inns. The Hotel de Londres, situated on the quay, facing the Exchange. It has an excellent table d'hôte at 4 o'clock, and here carriages may be hired to go to any part of France. Diligences set out from this hotel for Rouen every day at 10 o'clock in the morning, at 12 at noon, and at 10 in the evening.

The Grand Hotel du Roi d'Angleterre, No. 6 and No. 10, on the quay, conducted by Mrs. Delarue, who formerly kept the Hotel de Londres.

The Grand Hotel de Paris, Grande Rue, No. 75, furnishes a good table d'hôte at four o'clock, and here also families may be accommodated with private rooms.

The traveller will also find comfortable and reasonable accommodations at the Hotel de Rouen, or at the Hotel de l'Europe, No. 41, on the Quay. The Hotel d'Angleterre, or Taylor's British Hotel, under the Arcades, is also a good inn. It has good stabling, and there is a table d'hôte every day.

The Post Office is in the Rue du Cours.

CONTINUATION FROM ROUEN TO ST. VALERY EN CAUX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Doudeville	10	St. Valery en Caux	4
		7 p. 14 l.	

ST. VALERY EN CAUX is a port in dep. of Seine Inferieure, advantageously situated for trade. It has a board of trade and a cotton factory. Herrings are cured here.

Pop. 4900. *Hotel.* Le Café Cauville.

NO. 171.—FROM PARIS TO SAINTES, THROUGH POITIERS AND ROCHEFORT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Rochefort, as at No. 166	124	Saint Porchaire	3
Saint Hippolyte	3	Saintes	4
		67 p. 134 l.	

About two leagues beyond Rochefort is *Tonnay Charente*, a town on the right bank of the river of the same name, with a harbour. It trades extensively in corn, salt, and brandy. *Pop.* 2400. It has two *Inns*.

SAINTES, in dep. of Charente Inferieure, is situated on an eminence near the left bank of the Charente. It was one of the most flourishing towns of Aquitania, but was partly destroyed by the Barbarians who ravaged Gaul. The neighbouring mountain, on which it was at first built, still presents vestiges of ancient edifices.

The town is entered by a Bridge, on the centre of which is a Triumphal Arch, erected, during the reign of Tiberius, in honour of Germanicus. It was originally on the banks of the Charente, but, the river having changed its course, it is now in the middle. The Church of St. Eutropius contains some curiously worked chapiters; behind it are the remains of an Ampitheatre. There are also vestiges of an Aqueduct and a Fountain, dedicated to Ste. Eustelle. The Cathedral was founded in the time of Charlemagne.

The streets of Saintes are narrow and steep, and the houses badly built, but there are good Promenades. The

town possesses a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, a College, an Agricultural Society, a Departmental Nursery, and a Theatre.

This place has manufactories of stuffs, flannels, serges, dimities, druggets, and hosiery. Its environs produce annually 8000 tuns of red wine, and 10,000 of white; these are made into brandy and spirits of wine of excellent quality.

Pap. 10,000. *Fairs.* Ap. 29, and first Monday in every month except May.

Inns. L'Hotel de France, la Cloche, and la Couronne.

Four leagues from Saintes is the little town of *Pons*, which had some celebrity in the days of chivalry. It was besieged and taken by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1179. It has mineral springs.

**No. 172.—FROM PARIS TO SAINT BRIEUC THROUGH
ALENÇON AND RENNES.**

From Paris to Saint Brieuç, as at No. 52, 57½ p. 115 l.

**No. 173.—FROM PARIS TO SAINT LO, THROUGH EVREUX
AND CAEN.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Caen, as at No. 57	55½	Vaubadon	3
Bretteville	3	Saint Lô	5
Bayeux	4		
			35½ p. 70½ l.

BAYEUX, a very ancient town on the Aure, in dep. of Calvados, about two leagues from the sea, has manufactories of linens, serges, worsted stockings, cloths, cotton, velvet, laces, black and white silk, and thread of every kind. Its dyes are very good. Most of the articles made here are sold at the fair of Guibray.

Bayeux possesses the celebrated tapestry, worked by Matilda, wife of William, representing the conquest of England. It is a strip of linen about 20 inches wide, and 214 feet long, on which are embroidered, with thread and worsted, various figures. It has a College, a Library,

and a Theatre. The Cathedral, the old Market place, now the Town Hall, and the old Seminary, now converted into barracks, are worthy of notice. Bayeux is famous for its cider, and sends an immense quantity of butter to Paris.

At *Longues*, two leagues north of Bayeux, is a curious grotto; and at *Littry*, three leagues distant, is a coal-mine. *Balleroy*, a small town three leagues S. W. of Bayeux, has a Chateau, built from designs by Mansart.

Diligences every day for Paris, Rouen and Rennes; every other day for St. Malo, Alençon, and Honfleur; every day in summer and every other day in winter for Cherbourg.

Pop. 10,000. *Fairs.* June 24, Sept. 14, Oct. 18, Nov. 3, and Dec. 6.

Inns. Le Luxembourg, le Grand Hotel, and le Grain d'Orge.

SAINT LO, a town in dep. of Manche, on the Vire, carries on a considerable trade in salt butter, fowls, cider, horses, and cattle. Its manufactures are woollen stuffs, cloths, fine serges, shalloons, linens, ferret, laces, and leather. The Cathedral, which is Gothic, is remarkable for its light and elegant appearance, and the Church of Ste. Croix is considered the best preserved specimen of Saxon architecture in France. St. Lô has also a Library, a College, a Bridge, and a Theatre.

At *Torigny*, a small town three leagues south of St. Lô, was a magnificent chateau, one wing only of which remains. It was built on the site of a fortress by the Earl of Gloucester.

CONTINUATION FROM SAINT LÔ TO CARENTAN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Jean de Daye	3½	Carentan	3
			3½ p. 6½

CONTINUATION FROM BAYEUX TO CHERBOURG.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Cambe	5	Valognes	4
Carentan	5	Cherbourg	5
Sainte Mère Eglise	3		
			11 p. 22 l.

LA CAMBE. Two leagues and a quarter beyond this place is *Isigny*, a small port on the Aure Inferieure, near its junction with the Great Vay. It produces cider and salt butter, and trades in cattle and corn. *Pop.* 2000.

CARENTAN, a town on the left bank of the Douves, in dep. of Manche, has manufactories for spinning cotton and wool of all qualities. It trades in corn, cider, hemp, flax, honey, butter, fish, cattle, and horses. *Pop.* 1700.

Montebourg, between Carentan and Valognes, is famous for its horses. It has salt springs, and trades in laces and stuffs. *Pop.* 2390.

VALOGNES, a neat town on the Merderet, in dep. of Manche, trades in linens, cloths, gloves, paper, spinning wool, and cotton, and manufactures porcelain. This town possesses a Library, a College, an Agricultural Society, and a Charitable Institution, at which lace is made.

Pop. 7000. *Inn.* Le Grand Turc.

At *Tourlaville*, three leagues from Valognes are slate quarries, and a manufactory of blown glass.

CHERBOURG, a town and seaport in dep. of Manche, nearly opposite to the Isle of Wight. Its road is capable of containing 100 vessels; and its harbour, which was improved by Napoleon, is one of the strongest and safest in Europe. The manufactures are linens, cloths, and glass. It is famous for the naval engagement which took place near it in 1692, generally known as the battle of *La Hogue*. Cherbourg has a Board of Trade, a College, a Royal Academical Society, Public Baths, Promenades, and a Theatre. It carries on a considerable trade in oxen, pigs, hams, and butter. In the *place d'armes* is a granite monument to commemorate the landing of the Duke de Berry. The environs are picturesque.

Pop. 15,000.

Inns. Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel du Grand Turc, la Barque, and l'Hotel de France.

Coffee-Houses. Café de Paris, Café du Port, Café Giranclé, Café de l'Amitié, and Café de la Marine.

The *Cotentin*, of which Cherbourg forms a part, is a district about 20 leagues in length and 9 in breadth. It is interspersed with numerous valleys, and abounds with excellent water, almost every house having a fountain. Immense numbers of oxen are fattened here for the Paris market, and an extensive trade is carried on in butter. The horses of the *Cotentin* are also famous.

CONTINUATION FROM SAINT LÔ TO COUTANCES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Fosse . . .	3	Coutances . . .	4
		34 p. 71.	

COUTANCES, a town on the right bank of the Soule, in dep. of Manche. The Cathedral is a beautiful Gothic structure. It has also a Theatre, a Library, and a College. The Church of St. Pierre, and the remains of a Roman aqueduct at the end of the town, are worthy of notice. It carries on a large trade in cattle, particularly in excellent horses. Its manufactures consist of fine linens, table cloths, tickings, druggets, and laces.

Pop. 8500. *Inn.* Hotel d'Angleterre.

CONTINUATION FROM SAINT LÔ TO VIRE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Torigay . . .	3	Vire . . .	6
		44 p. 91.	

No. 174.—FROM PARIS TO SOISSONS, THROUGH VILLEN
COTTERETS.

From Paris to Soissons, as at No. 9, 122 p. 254.

CONTINUATION FROM SOISSONS TO CHATEAU THIERRY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Calchy le Château . . .	5	Château Thierry* . . .	4½
			4½ p. 24 l.

No. 175.—FROM PARIS TO SPA, THROUGH GIVET, NAMUR,
AND LIEGE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Liege, as at No. 9 . . .	93	Spa	11
			52 p. 104 l.
From Spa to Battice			7 l.

SPA, situated in the mountains of Ardennes, is celebrated for its mineral springs, which annually attract a fashionable assemblage of visitors. The season begins in May, and terminates in October. The streets are generally well built and many of the houses handsome. The principal springs are, the Pouhon in the centre of the town, with an inscription in honour of Peter the Great; the Geronstère, about two miles distant; the Sauvenière, one mile and a half distant; the Tonnelets, about a mile from Spa; and the Groesbeck, near the Sauvenière. The waters are beneficial in indigestion, hypochondriasis, and gout.

Spa contains a Redoubt and Assembly Rooms, a Vauxhall, and a Minor Vauxhall. The principal walks are, the Four o'clock Promenade, the Seven o'clock Promenade, and the Garden of the Capuchins. Near the Seven o'clock Promenade is M. Wolff's Cabinet of Natural History, where the traveller may supply himself with specimens of fossils and minerals. Spa is noted for the manufacture of toys and ladies' work-boxes.

Pop. 3000. *Inns.* The Orange, the York, the Flanders, the Pays Bas, and the Prince de Galles.

A minute account of Spa and its environs may be found in BOYCE'S BELGIAN TRAVELLER.

**NO. 176.—FROM PARIS TO STRASBOURG, THROUGH
CHALONS AND METZ.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Metz, as at No. 76.	79	Sarrebourg	1
La Horgne	3	Honnartm	1
Nolgue	24	Phalsbourg*	1
Belme	3	Saverne*	1
Chateau Salins	2	Wasselone	24
Murranvic*	2	Ittenheim	1
La Biedonnaye	4	Strasbourg	3
Heming	5		
			60 p. 120 l.

CHATEAU SALINS, a small town in dep. of Meurthe, on the right bank of the little Seille, has two springs of salt water, which produce 20,000 quintals of salt per annum. It trades in saffron and hosiery. *Pop.* 2000.

SARREBOURG, in dep. of Meurthe, is a town on the Sarre, which becomes navigable for boats at this place. It was an ancient city of Gaul. Charles IV., Duke of Lorraine, gave it up to France in 1666. This town carries on a large trade in wool, and has manufactories for linen and for china, particularly that known under the name of *manufacture de Nidervillers*. It has also several glass-houses. Its position, with respect to the Vosges, having rendered it an entrepôt for military stores for armies on the Rhine, several warehouses and immense bake-houses have been constructed here.

WASSELONE, in dep. of Bas Rhin, is situated at the Mossig. It has manufactories of wool, paper-mill, and bleaching yards. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

Pop. 4000.

STRASBOURG, in dep. of Bas Rhin, is an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town, agreeably situated at the river Ill, which runs through it, half a league before it falls into the Rhine. The Cathedral, or Munster, is much admired by connoisseurs of Gothic architecture; its tower is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps; it is only surpassed in height by the large pyramid of Egypt, which is about a yard more; from the top of it is a fine prospect. The clock is a curious specimen of mechanism, showing the motion of the moon, the other planets, and the constellations.

The traveller should also notice the Church called the Mitre, on one of the towers of which is a telegraph, communicating with Paris; the Church of Saint Thomas, where is to be seen the mausoleum of marshal Saxe, the *chef d'œuvre* of Pigale, and the tombstone of Schœpflin; the Arsenal and Cannon Foundry; the Royal Palace; the Place d'armes; the Public Magazine; the Foundling Hospital; the Citizens' Hospital; the Observatory; the ancient Town House; the Citadel, built in the form of a pentagon, by marshal Vauban, in 1682; the monuments of generals Desaix and Kleber; the Great and Little Bridge, and the Royal Bridge of the Rhine. The great bridge is entirely built of oak, and is so constructed that it may be taken to pieces in 48 hours.

Strasbourg has two telegraphs, one communicating with Paris, the other with Bâle. Its manufactures consist of gold articles, excellent liqueurs, musical instruments, cloths, blankets, fustians, cottons, linens, table-cloths, tapestry de Bergame, knit stockings, works in imitation of enamel, paper, cards, fur skins, saffron, bayonets, sack and sail cloth, china, braziers, cordage, chamois leather, and ironmongery. Two fairs are held at Strasbourg, and it is famous for seeds, tobacco, pot-herbs, and onions.

The public amusements are, the French Theatre, the German Theatre, and the Concert Hall. The collections and cabinets are, the Library of the Protestant Academy, held at the new temple, which is opened on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the Museum of antiquities of Schœpflin; two others of philosophical instruments and natural history, being the collections of the professors Ehrmann and Herman; and one of mechanism.

The literary and useful institutions are, the Protestant Academy; the College, formerly the Lyceum of the department; the Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Sciences; the Anatomical Amphitheatre; the Botanical Garden, which is enriched by many plants from the gardens of Oberbroon and Bouxweiler, formerly belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe and Darmstadt; and the Observatory.

The Promenades are, le Broglie, an oblong place planted with trees, at one end of which is the Theatre; the island of Robert or Ruprechtshau, at a little distance from the

town; the plain of Hohenlinden, formerly Contai the environs of the canal of Bruche.

Strasbourg was formerly an imperial town, but dered by capitulation to Louis XIV. in 1681 seven gates. Its streets are handsome, and me houses well built. There are several wooden brid the Ill. The great street, that of the fish-mar that of the shambles, are broad and well laid or fish caught in the Rhine, the Ill, and the Brus sturgeon, sometimes weighing 300 pounds, salmon fish of fine flavour, lampreys, the beautiful crs the Ill, and the trouts and graylings of the Bruch town is a bishop's see, and here a general consi protestants is held.

Diligences every day to Paris, and the princip in the department.

Pop. 50,000. *Fairs.* June 25, Dec 18 and 21

Inns. Hotel de l'Esprit, Hotel de la Fleur, la Lyon, la Maison Rouge, le Poêle des Vignerons de Paris, and la Hache.

Coffee Houses. L'Hotel du Miroir, and Café

CONTINUATION FROM SAVERNE TO STRASBOU

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Willheim	4	Strasbourg . . .
Stutzheim	2½	

CONTINUATION FROM WASSELONE TO SCHELE

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Molsheim	2½	Schelestat* . . .
Ober Enheim	2½	

OBER ENHEIM, a town on the Ergens, Bas Rhin, has a manufactory for copperplates.

CONTINUATION FROM STRASBOURG TO Kehl

PARIS TO TOULON.

457

KEHL, a town in Baden, which was once strongly fortified.

COMMUNICATION FROM STRASBOURG TO OBER ENHEIM.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Entzheim	3	Ober Enheim*	3
		3 p. 6 l.	

No. 177.—FROM PARIS TO STRASBOURG, THROUGH CHALONS AND NANCY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Nancy, as at No. 78	84½	Blamont	4
Domballe	4	Heming	4
Lunéville*	3	Strasbourg, as at No. 176	18½
Bénaménil	3½	60½ p. 121½ l.	

BLAMONT, a small town on the Vezouze, in dep. of Meurte, has manufactories of china and glass-houses in its vicinity, as well as mineral waters. *Pop.* 1900.

No. 178.—FROM PARIS TO TARBES, THROUGH LIMOGES AND AUCH.

From Paris to Tarbes, as at No. 32 . . . 107½ p. 215½ l.

No. 179.—FROM PARIS TO TOULON, THROUGH MELUN, LYONS, AND AIX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix, as at No. 6	197½	Le Beausset*	4
Cujes	9½	Toulon*	4
		107½ p. 215 l.	

No. 180.—FROM PARIS TO TOULON, THROUGH FONTAINEBLEAU, LYONS, AND AIX.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix, as at No. 7	198½	Toulon, as at No. 79	17½
		108 p. 216 l.	

No. 181.—FROM PARIS TO TOULON, THROUGH NEVERS,
MOULINS, AND LYONS.

		<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix, as at No. 8	.	198½	Toulon, as at No. 179	17½
				108 p. 216½

No. 182.—FROM PARIS TO TOULON, THROUGH TROYES
DIJON, AND LYONS.

		<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mâcon, as at No. 48	.	108	Toulon, as at No. 179	17½
Aix, as at No. 6	.	96½		
				111 p. 222½

CONTINUATION FROM TOULON TO LUC.

		<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Cuers	.	4½	Le Luc	4
Carnorelles	.	3		
				5½ p. 11½

CUERS, a town in dep. of Var, is situated in the valley of Var, and is surrounded by groves of olive and fruit trees. It produces excellent red wines. *Pop.* 4000.
Fairs. Jan. 1, April 25, Aug. 1, and Oct. 28.

No. 183.—FROM PARIS TO TOULOUSE, THROUGH LIMOGES
AND MONTAUBAN.

From Paris to Toulouse, as at No. 11, 90½ p. 181½.

No. 184.—FROM PARIS TO TOURS, THROUGH ORLÉANS.

From Paris to Tours, as at No. 5 . . . 29½ p. 59½

No. 185.—FROM PARIS TO TOURS, THROUGH CHARTRES
AND VENDÔME.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Chartres, as at No. 15	21½	Vendôme* (a)	3
Le Bourdinère	4	Neuve Saint Amand	3½
Bonneval*	4	Château Renaud*	3½
Châteaudun*	4	Monnoye	4
Cloyes*	4	Tours*	3½
Pezon	½		
			29 p. 58 l.

(a) From Vendôme to Blois* 4½ p. 8½ l.

No. 186.—FROM PARIS TO TREVES, THROUGH CHALONS
AND LUXEMBOURG.

From Paris to Trèves, as at No. 76 . 47½ p. 96½ l.

No. 187.—FROM PARIS TO TREVES, THROUGH REIMS AND
MEZIERES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Luxembourg, as at No. 112	95	Greven Macheren	8½
Roodt	8½	Trèves*	4
			53½ p. 105 l.

No. 188.—FROM PARIS TO TROYES, THROUGH PROVINS.

From Paris to Troyes, as at No. 36 . 19½ p. 39 l.

CONTINUATION FROM TROYES TO BRIENNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Piney	5	Brienne	4½
			1½ p. 9½ l.

No. 189.—FROM PARIS TO TULLE, THROUGH ORLÉANS
AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Tulle, as at No. 88 . 60½ p. 120½ l.
2 R. 2

CONTINUATION FROM TULLE TO BRIVES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Laborde	3½	Brives*	3½
			3½ p. 7 l.

No. 190.—FROM PARIS TO VALENCE, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND LYONS.

From Paris to Valence, as at No. 6 . . . 72½ p. 145½ l.

No. 191.—FROM PARIS TO VALENCIENNES, THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN AND CAMBRAY.

From Paris to Valenciennes, as at No. 20, . . . 26½ p. 53 l.

No. 192.—FROM PARIS TO VALENCIENNES, THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN AND LANDRECIES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Quentin, as at No. 20	35½	Landrecies (a)	4
Sequehart	2	Le Quesnoy	3
Maraye	3	Valenciennes	4
Cateau Cambresis	2		26½ p. 53½ l.

(a) From Landrecies to Avesnes* . . . 4½ l.

(a) From Landrecies to Maubeuge* . . . 6 l.

LANDRECIES, in dep. du Nord, is a strong town near the source of the Sambre, and is celebrated for the sieges it has sustained. It was taken by Louis XIV. in 1655, by the Austrians in 1793, and by the Allies in 1815. This place carries on a considerable trade in cheese, and in cattle, fed in the surrounding meadows. In its environs are mines of pit-coal. *Pop.* 3300.

Inn. L'Ecu.

LE QUESNOY, a small town with an old castle, is situated in a large plain, in dep. du Nord. It trades in horses and cattle, produced in the neighbourhood, and

copper utensils. The Austrians took possession of it in 1793, and the Allies in 1815.

Inns. La Couronne, and l'Aigle d'Or.

CONTINUATION FROM VALENCIENNES TO LAON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Jalin	2	Guisse	3
Le Quesnoy*	2	La Herie	2
Landrecies*	3	Cr��cy*	3
Etreux-Landerna	4	Laon*	3

11 p. 23 L.

GUISE, a small town, in dep. of Aisne, is defended by a strong Castle. It is celebrated for having given title to one of the branches of the family of Lorraine, frequently mentioned in the French history. It is famous for its manufactories of hats, gloves, leather, hosiery, and linen cloth. In its environs is a mineral spring, which facilitates digestion, and purifies the blood. *Pop.* 3500.

No. 193.—FROM PARIS TO VANNES, THROUGH ALEN  ON AND RENNES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Ploermel, as at No. 163	98	Pont Guillemet	4
Le Roc Saint Andr��	2	Vannes	4½

54½ p. 108½ L.

VANNES is a town of the dep. of Morbihan, situated on the Marle, in an excellent commercial position, three leagues from the sea, with which it has a communication by the Canal of Morbihan. It is an episcopal see, and has an Agricultural Society, a Board of Trade, a College, an Hospital, a handsome Church, two Libraries, a School of Navigation, and a Theatre. The harbour, which is supplied from two small rivers, is capable of admitting large vessels. Vannes manufactures cloths and laces, and trades in corn, iron rods, sardinias, eels, salt, hemp, cider, honey, and butter. The Promenades are at the harbour and at the warren.

Near Vannes are the celebrated stones *Debout de Car-*

nac, remarkable Celtic monuments, ranged in rows, to the number of four thousand.

Pop. 10,000. *Fairs*. Once a month.

Inns. Le Dauphin, le Lion d'Or, Hotel de France, l'Hotel des Voyageurs, and la Croix Verte.

Three leagues from Vannes, at the mouth of the Morbihan, is the village of *Lomariaquer*, where may be seen vestiges of the town of *Venetes*, which was taken and destroyed by Julius Cæsar. Near this place are found excellent oysters.

In the peninsula of Rhuys is the *Abbey of St. Gildas*, where the pulpit of Abelard, who was abbot of this, monastery, is preserved.

Quiberon Bay, noted for the destruction of the French fleet by the English, is a few leagues from Vannes. Four leagues south-west of Quiberon Bay is *Belle-Ile-en-Mer*, the most important isle of the department. It is about fourteen leagues in circumference, six in length, and two in breadth. It affords excellent anchorage, and has two harbours, capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons. *Palais* is the chief place.

Pop. 3000. *Fairs*. May 1, and Sept. 21.

The Isles of *Houat* and *Hedie* are but of little importance. Their inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing.

The *Canal of Morbihan* extends from Vannes to the ocean.

The *Gulf of Morbihan* is so called from two Breton words, *mor* and *bihan*, (little sea.) It is situated north-west of the mouth of the Loire, and gives its name to the department.

CONTINUATION FROM PARIS TO PONTIVY.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Locminé . . .	6½	Pontivy . . .	5½
			6 p. 12 l.

No. 194.—FROM PARIS TO VESOUL, THROUGH TROYES AND CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY.

From Paris to Vesoul, as at No. 36 . . . 42½ p. 87 l.

No. 195.—FROM PARIS TO VICHY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues</i>
Fontainebleau, as at No. 7.	14½	Vichy . . .	6
St. Gerand le Puy, as at No. 8	69		
			44½ p. 89½ l.

VICHY, in dep. of Allier, is a small and ancient town on the right bank of the Allier, fifteen leagues from Moulins, and five from La Palisse. It is situated in a pleasant valley: the climate is temperate, and the air healthy. The streets are generally narrow, and the houses badly built; but the quarter where the baths are, which is separated from the town by a promenade, has several handsome hotels for the accommodation of strangers. Opposite the Promenade, and in the centre of these hotels, is the Bath House, erected in 1787, containing baths of various descriptions. The Hospital for the poor is extensive, and well ventilated. Vichy is annually frequented, from May 15 to Sept. 15, by genteel company. The springs are under the superintendence of a physician, and are seven in number:—1 The Grande Grille; 2. the Petit Puits Carré; 3. the Grand Puits Carré, which supplies the baths. These three springs are in the Bath House, under a gallery, where persons taking the waters promenade. 4. The Petit Boulet, or Acacia Fountain, about a hundred paces from the Grande Grille; 5. the Lucas Spring; 6. the Gros Boulet, or Hospital Fountain, near that building. These three are enclosed in a cylindrical reservoir, surmounted by a capital, and surrounded by a wall. In the enclosure of the Hospital are two Bath Houses, one for the inmates of the Hospital, and the other for strangers. 7. The Fontaine des Celestins, or du Rocher, at the foot of the mountain near the Allier, in a neat building. The waters of Vichy are said to be efficacious in various disorders, but a physician should be consulted as to their use. The environs of the town are pleasant.

CONTINUATIONS.

From Vichy to Aigueperse . . .	3 p. 61.
From Vichy to La Palisse* . . .	34 p. 71.
From Vichy to Gannat* . . .	3 p. 61.

CROSS ROADS

BETWEEN THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

**No. 196.—FROM ABBEVILLE TO HAVRE, THROUGH
DIEPPE.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Valines	4	Cany	2½
Eu	4	Fécamp*	5
Tocqueville	3	Goderville	3
Dieppe*	4	Eponville	3
Le Bourg-d'Un	4	Le Havre	4
St. Valery	3		
			19½ p. 39½ l.

EU, in dep. of Somme, is a small town on the Bresle, with a celebrated College. Its manufactures are linen-cloth, sail-cloth, laces like those of Valenciennes, green soap, ironmongery, and locks. It has considerable cotton-mills, and in its vicinity are several glass-houses. The Church contains the tombs of the ancient Counts of Eu.

CANY, in dep. of Seine Inferieure, is a small town on the left bank of the Durdan. There are from twenty to twenty-five oil-mills in its environs, the products of which form a principal part of its trade. It has manufactories for coarse cloths. *Pop.* 1400.

EPOUVILLE. One league and a quarter beyond this place is *Montivilliers*, a small town on the Lézarde. It has bleaching grounds. *Pop.* 1380.

No. 197.—FROM AGEN TO AUCH.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Astafort	5	Mont Astruc	4
Lectoure	4	Castel Jaloux	—
Fleurance	—	Auch*	4
			8½ p. 17½

LECTOURE, in dep. of Gers, is a very ancient town on a mountain, the foot of which is watered by the river Gers. Many inscriptions have been discovered here in the ruins of a temple, this place having formerly been a Roman station. Gratian was proclaimed Emperor here in 238. Some ruins of its fortifications still exist, and the site of its Castle is occupied by an Hospital, founded by Bishop Narbonne Pelet. This town has a College and an Agricultural Society. The brave Duke of Montebello was born at Lectoure.

From the Bastion (one of the squares) there is a delightful prospect: in the foreground are rich pasturages, through which winds the river Gers; their extent is limited by a forest, above which rise numerous hills covered with vineyards, houses, towns, and villages; in the distance the view is bounded by the tops of the Pyrénées. The Fountain of Hondelia, at the bottom of the mountain on which Lectoure stands, is of very great antiquity. The town trades in corn, cattle, wines, and brandies. *Pop.* 3600.

FLEURANCE, in dep. of Gers, two leagues beyond Lectoure, is a small town near the left bank of the Gers. It is remarkable for the regularity of its *place*, and the street which crosses it from north to south. It trades in corn, wine, and brandy, and manufactures china. There is also a curious flour-mill, and an Hospital. *Pop.* 2860.

NO. 198.—FROM AIX (BOUCHES DU RHÔNE) TO PERPIGNAN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Canat	4	Fabrègues	3
Le Pont Royal	4	Gigean	2
Orgon	4	Mèze	3
Saint Remy	4	Pézenas	4½
Tarascon	4	La Bégude de Jordy	2½
Curbasot	4	Beziers	3½
Nismes*	3	Nissan	2½
		Narbonne*	4
	27		
Uchau	3½		65½
Lunel*	3½	Sijean*	5
Colombiers	3	Fitou	4
Montpellier*	3½	Salces*	3
		Perpignan*	4
	40½		
			40½ p. 80½ l.

SAINT REMY, in dep. of Bouches du Rhône. This small town is well situated, and has a Promenade in the form of a boulevard, which surrounds it. It is the birth-place of the astrologer Nostradamus, and of Abbé Expilly, the geographer. *Pop.* 3000.

Near St. Remy may be seen two Roman monuments; a Triumphal Arch, and a Mausoleum, both situated on a ridge, a quarter of a league south of the town: there is a good road to them.

The first is a single arch, on each side of which are two fluted columns, with groups of figures representing captives. This monument has been covered with a roof, in order to preserve it.

The Mausoleum, to the south of the triumphal arch, is the best preserved, and is likewise one of the finest specimens of the kind, either in France or Italy. It consists of three parts, placed one above another, and is fifty feet high, exclusive of the square base, composed of large freestones. The first part is square, like the base on which it rests, but rather smaller, and ornamented on each side with a relievo, the figures of which are as large as life; on the north side is a combat of cavalry; on the west, a combat of infantry; on the south, a field of battle after an action; and on the east, the triumph of the conquerors. The second part is also square, a little smaller than the first, having arches on each side. Four fluted columns, with Corinthian chapters, occupy the corners. Above is a frieze with arabesques. The third part is a rotunda, composed of ten fluted Corinthian columns, resting on a round base, and supporting a circular entablature, on which is a small cupola of a parabolic form. Under this cupola are two statues, but without heads.

From an inscription on this Mausoleum, it appears to have been erected in honour of Julius Caius by his children, but who he was, history has not informed us.

It is supposed that a town once stood near this monument, as coins, urns, medals, and engraved stones, are often dug up in the vicinity.

The cabinet of M. Lagoy, at St. Remy, contains a selection of drawings, some of which are originals by Raphael and Michael Angelo.

TARASCON, a town in dep. of Bouches du Rhône, is situated on the left bank of the Rhône, opposite to the town of Beaucaire. It is remarkable for its ancient Chateau, formerly the residence of the Counts de Provence: it is commonly called the Chateau du Roi René. This Chateau is in very good preservation; and although transformed into a prison, is one of the principal ornaments of the town. It is built of freestone, fortified in the Gothic style, and surmounted by a platform, from which there is a beautiful view of the Rhône, extending as far as the Ile de la Camargue.

In the Church of Sainte Marthe is the marble tomb of this saint, who is represented sleeping: there is also a grotesque figure of a dragon, called la Tarasque, which is said to have inhabited the Rhône, and to have been captured by St. Martha. In commemoration of this event, the frightful image is twice a year paraded through the streets, to the no small delight of the lower classes of society.

Tarascon has a Library, a College, and a Theatre.

In its environs are produced wines, corn, brandy, silk, &c.; and it has manufactories for woollen stuffs, silk, and serges. At this place is a house called *les Radoubes*, in which more than two hundred people reside, who are employed in constructing boats for the conveyance of salt from Provence to the Lyonnais.

Pop. 10,500. *Fairs.* May 20, July 29, Aug. 21, and Sept. 8.

Three leagues from Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhône, is the town of **ARLES**, which well deserves a visit from the traveller who is fond of antiquities, although its narrow deserted streets, and old ill-built houses, are far from denoting its ancient splendour. It was the residence of a Roman prefect, and the metropolis of the Gauls. The Church of St. Honorat, the Town-House, the Archbishop's Palace, the Convent of Misericorde, and several private houses, have a great number of inscriptions, reliefs, fragments, columns, &c.

The best preserved monuments of antiquity are,—

1st. An Amphitheatre, the steps of which are destroyed, and the arena filled with rubbish. Excavations were made here in 1823, and many antiquities discovered.

2d. In the Garden of Misericorde the remains of a theatre, consisting of two columns of veined marble, and five arches, two of which only are entire; the other three have been formed into what is called the *Tour de Roland*.

3d. In the Abbey of St. Suaire, the remains of a considerable building, consisting of fragments of columns and cornices, and a Mosaic pavement.

4th. In private houses on the banks of the Rhône, near St. Jean, are columns of granite and white marble, large stones, and leaden pipes, supposed to be the ruins of the palace of Constantine.

5th. An obelisk of ancient granite, which ornaments the place of the Town-House, the only monument of the kind in France. It was a single piece, but was broken into two by a fall: it is about fifty feet high, and five in diameter at the base.

The Town-House is a modern building, constructed from the designs of Mansard: the roof of the vestibule is much admired: in this vestibule, and on the landing-places of the staircase, are different specimens of antiquity, amongst which is a mile-stone with a trunk on it, which formerly marked the first mile from Arles to Marseille. Here also is a copy in plaster of the Venus found in this town in 1684, and which was given by the inhabitants to Louis XIV. The original was restored by Girardon, placed in the gallery of Versailles, and afterwards removed to the museum of the Louvre, under the name of Venus d'Arles.

A statue of Jupiter was also discovered here in 1766; and in 1823 a head of a statue, supposed to be that of Diana, was dug up at the amphitheatre.

In a field near the town, called the Champs Elysées, may be seen a great number of tombs, sarcophaguses, and inscriptions.

The Cathedral is a Gothic edifice, the portal of which is crowded with statues and sculptures.

Arles is famous for its sausages, and it trades in corn, wine, oil, and all sorts of fruit. The quay on the Rhône affords a kind of harbour for coasting vessels. It was the birth-place of Morand and Patrat, dramatic

authors ; of Balechou, an engraver ; and of Saverien, an engineer. A good view of the environs may be obtained from the top of the tower of the Town House. *Pop.* 20,000.

Near Arles is *Camargue*, an island between two branches of the Rhone. Its form is that of an equilateral triangle, each side of which is seven leagues in length. The banks are cultivated, and produce corn and wine. In the middle is the *Lake of Valcarés*, about five leagues in circumference. The Island of Camargue contains several salterns, and the horses here are noted. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are also fed here.

On the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, is **BEAUCAIRE**, described in another part of the work.

GIGEAN, in dep. of Hérault. A short distance from this place are the *Baths of Balaruc*, much recommended by the physicians of Montpellier, from May till the end of September. The spring is situated in a plain near the salt lake of Thau ; and to the north of it is a small calcareous mountain, which presents indications of iron.

MEZE, in dep. of Hérault, is a small town on the Lake of Thau, to the north-west of Cette. The environs are pleasant, but in summer the climate is unhealthy.

PEZENAS, in dep. of Hérault, is a neat town, with handsome promenades, situated on the river Peine, the waters of which are noted for washing wool. It has two Fountains with inscriptions, a Theatre, a College, founded by Henry IV., and a good Quay. It carries on a great trade in wines, of an excellent quality, brandy, almonds, oil of olives, dried raisins and figs, capers, alum, copperas, cream of tartar, linens, handkerchiefs, wool, and cloths of every description. It has manufactories of linens, cotton handkerchiefs, soap, verdigris, stockings, and hats. Its market on Saturday, for brandies and spirits of wine, is celebrated.

Pop. 8000. *Fairs.* At Montagnac, Mondays after Jan. 22, and Passion Sunday ; at Pezenas, Monday after May 28, Sept. 14, and after Nov. 11.

Inns. La Poste, le Lion d'Or, le Chapeau Rouge, and le Cheval Blanc.

Coffee-House. Café du Commerce.

Near Pezenas is a curious circular lock, eighty feet in diameter and sixteen in depth, from which the waters diverge in three different directions.

Three leagues and a half from Pezenas is the village of *Gatouan*, near which is a spring producing abundance of rock oil. This oil is thick, and of a red brown colour; it always floats on the top of the water with which it comes out of the rock, and has a strong and disagreeable smell like bitumen; when some of it is thrown into common water, it displays various colours; or when lighted, the smoke from it will inflame at five feet high. The water of this spring is clear and transparent, and smells of the rock oil, which renders it an excellent mineral water, frequently employed with success in curing burns and wounds.

La Bégude de Jordy is remarkable for the plot of cultivated land attached to the Post-House.

BEZIERS, a town in dep. of Hérault, three leagues from the sea, is surrounded by beautiful meadows, and is pleasantly situated on a hill, watered by the Orbe, which receives the Canal du Midi to the west of the town. To the north is seen a chain of mountains, from which the Orbe seems to issue; and in front rises, in the form of an amphitheatre, a rich valley, diversified by gardens, vineyards, and fields.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the remains of an Amphitheatre, the Churches of St. Nazaire and St. Felix, the Nine Locks at the Harbour of the Canal, the Promenades, and the Mountain through which the Canal passes, a league from Beziers.

This town possesses a College, an Agricultural Society, a Library, and a Theatre. Its productions consist of corn, wine, almonds, wool, silk, iron, oil of olives, and dried and preserved fruits. It has distilleries of brandy, spirits of wine, and manufactories of cloths and silk-stockings. It is the birth-place of Riquet, who formed the Canal of Languedoc; and of P. Vaniere, a learned Jesuit.

Pop. 15,000. *Fairs.* Feb. 5, and Aug. 19.

Inns. La Croix Blanche, les Balances, les Trois Mulets, and le Cheval Blanc.

The climate of Beziers is delightful. The heat of summer is tempered by refreshing breezes, and many days in the depth of winter resemble those of spring. Provisions are abundant and cheap. Bread, wines, mutton, fish, game, fowls, and fruits, are all excellent.

A packet-boat sets out every day from Beziers for Toulouse. The fare is a franc and a half per day, and the voyage generally occupies three or four days.

Amongst the places near Beziers which the traveller may visit, are *Villeneuve*, a neat market-town; *Vendres*, on the lake of the same name, noted for its mineral waters; and *Lignan*, a village on the Orbe, with a chateau and park: from the chapel of Notre Dame de Consolation there is a fine view. The epicure will be delighted with the figs of *Puissalicon*, the game of *Lauvens*, and the grapes of *Neffiez*. Near *Roquebrun*, are marble quarries.

Five leagues east from Beziers, and one league from the Mediterranean, is the town of *Agde*, on the left bank of the *Hérault*: its harbour is frequented by small vessels. In the vicinity are the salt marshes of *Bagnas*. The traveller may also visit, above the mountain of *St. Loup*, the crater whence have issued the currents of lava, afterwards converted into stone, used in building the small chapel of Notre Dame de Grace, near the mouth of the *Hérault*.

Pop. 8000. *Fair.* Aug. 9.

Inns. Notre Dame, le Lion d'Or, and le Cheval Blanc.

No. 199.—FROM ALENCON TO CAEN.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Sées	5	Falaise*	5
La Grande Mortrée	—	Langannerie	4
Argentan*	5½	Caen*	5

12½ p. 244 l.

SEEZ, a town in dep. of Orne, in an agreeable and
2 s 2

fertile country, is situated on the Orne, about a league from its source. It has a College and an Agricultural Society. The Cathedral is a fine Gothic structure, adorned with beautiful marbles and sculpture: it also contains a painting by Surve, and a curious collection of portraits of the bishops who died before the Revolution. The principal manufacture is knit stockings, and it also makes lace, point lace, and dimities. *Pop.* 5500.

LA GRANDE MORTREE is a small town where there are manufactories of linen.

N^o. 200.—FROM ALENCON TO CHARTRES.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Neufchâtel	3½	La Louppe 5
Mamers j.	2½	Courville 4½
Bellesme	4	Chartres* 4½
Reginalard	4	
		14 p. 98 l.

MAMERS, in dep. of Sarthe, is an ancient town, situated near the source of the small river Dive. It appears to have been founded shortly after the conquest of Gaul, and vestiges of the fortifications constructed by the Normans are still visible. These are called *Fossés de Robert le Diable*. Mamers has a College and a Theatre. It manufactures linen, muslin, calico, hosiery, stuffs, and serges. *Pop.* 5600.

BELLESME, in dep. of Orne, is a very ancient town, near the forest of the same name. Under Louis IX. it was one of the strongest places in Europe: this king besieged and took it in fifteen days in 1228; Henry of England had obtained possession of it in 1114, and it again fell into the hands of the English in 1424. It manufactures cotton and linen, and trades in wood as well as in horses. *Pop.* 2700.

From La Louppe to Nogent le Rotrou 9½ p. 5 l.

No. 201.—FROM ALENCON TO EVREUX.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Sées*	5	Lire	4
Nonant	3	Conches	4
Sainte-Goburge	4	Evreux*	4
L'Aigle*	4		
			14 p. 28 L
From Nonant to Argentan*			51.
From Evreux to Damville			51.

L'AIGLE. Two leagues beyond this place is *Rugles*, a large market-town on the Rille, with extensive manufactories of pins, and of small nails called *pointes de Paris*. It trades in ironmongery.

Inns. L'Etoile, and la Croix.

CONCHES, a small town in dep. of Eure, on the left bank of the Iton, has forges as well as iron-mines. It manufactures coarse cottons, and trades in iron and nails. *Pop.* 4900.

CONTINUATION FROM CONCHES TO NONANCOURT.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Damville	5	Nonancourt*	3
			4 p. 8 L

DAMVILLE, a small town in dep. of Eure, trades in corn and cattle. It is situated on the Iton. *Pop.* 950.

No. 202.—FROM ALENCON TO TOURS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
La Hutte	3	Ecommoy	5
Beaumont le Vicomte	2	Château du Loir	5
Le Bazoge	4	La Roue	5
Mans*	3	Tours*	5
			16 p. 28 L

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, in dep. of Sarthe, is a small town on the river Sarthe. It has manufactories of serges, linens, and stuffs, and rears a great number of cattle. *Pop.* 2400. Six leagues from Beaumont, in the

Forest of *Sillé le Guillaume*, are the ruins of a Castle, which appears to have been constructed in the fourteenth century. The road to it is almost impassable.

ECOMMOY, in dep. of Sarthe, is a neat market-town. The vicinity abounds with quarries of stone and chalk, as well as with clay fit for pottery. In the Church is an equestrian statue of St. Martin. The town manufactures linen and china, and trades in butter.

Pop. 2000. *Inn.* La Poste.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, in dep. of Sarthe, a small town at the confluence of the Ive and the Loir, carries on a large trade in very good claret and white wines, corn, fruit, fowls, and game. It has manufactories for linens, napkins, and paper, and is celebrated for the siege of seven years, which it sustained against Hubert, called Eveille Chien, Count of Maine. Philip Augustus took possession of it, and restored it to Richard I. of England.

The road crosses the town by a handsome modern street, about the centre of which is a Promenade. The principal buildings are the College, the Hospice, and the Theatre. There are also Baths and Cafés. The white wines sold at Château du Loir, grow on a hill about a quarter of a league distant. This hill is composed of soft earth, which is hollowed into cellars or vaults, made use of as residences. It forms a kind of suburb to the town.

Pop. 3000. *Inn.* La Poste.

NO. 203.—FROM AMIENS TO LAON.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Moreuil	5	Jaulzy	5
Montdidier	4	Soissons*	5
Cuvilly	4	Vaurain	4½
Compiègne*	5	Laon*	4

18½ p. 36½ l.

MOREUIL, in dep. of Somme, is a small town on the Arve. It has manufactories of stockings and pins.

MONTDIDIER, in dep. of Somme, is a small town, so called from its situation on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Dom. It has stocking manufactories.

Pop. 4500. *Inn.* Le Grenadier de France.

From Montdidier	{	to Saint Just	<i>Leagues.</i> 4
		to Breteuil*	5
		to Roye*	4
		to Wavigny	4
		to Gournay sur Aronde	5

No. 204.—FROM AMIENS TO ROUEN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Quevauvillers	4	La Boissière	3
Poix	2	Le Vert Galant	3
Aumale	4	Rouen*	4
Neufchâtel*	6		
			13 p. 26 l.

	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Neufchâtel to Pommereval	4
From La Boissière to Pommereval	4
From Vert Galant to Cambres	3

CONTINUATION FROM ROUEN TO FORGES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Vert Galant	4	Forges*	4
Buchy	3		
			5½ p. 11 l.

QUEVAUVILLERS has a manufactory for galloons and ribands.

AUMALE, in dep. of Seine Inferieure, is a small town on the Bresle, picturesquely situated on the brow of a hill surrounded by woods. Its manufactures are worsted stockings, hosiery, excellent serges, like those of London, called galmaces, and common serges, of different patterns and colours. It has tan-yards which produce good leather. This town is celebrated for the noble defence made by Henry IV., who, with a handful of men, exposed himself, in 1592, against the army of the Duke of Parma, and received the only wound he ever had. Two columns, erected at the extremities of the town, commemorate this event. *Pop.* 1960. *Inn.* Hotel de France.

St. Marguerite-les-Aumale, a quarter of a league from Aumale, possesses some ancient mineral waters; but they are not much frequented.

No. 205.—FROM AMIENS TO DUNKIRK.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Talmas	4	Aire*	3
Doulens*	2½	Hazebrouck	3½
Frevent	4	Cassel*	3
Saint Pol	3	Bergues*	5
Pernes	3	Dunkirk*	2
Lillers*	3		
		18½ p. 37 l.	

SAINT POL, in dep. of Pas de Calais, is a small town with mineral waters, and manufactories of oil, dimities, and nankeen. Near this place is *Agincourt*, a village rendered famous by the victory which the English obtained over the French in 1415. *Pop.* 3600.

HAZEBROUCK, in dep. du Nord, is situated on a canal of the same name, and carries on a considerable trade in linen, tobacco, and butter. It has a handsome Town House, and two small Theatres. In the vicinity is the forest of Nieppe. *Pop.* 6600.

No. 206.—FROM ANGERS TO ROUEN, THROUGH
LE MANS AND ALENÇON.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Mans, as at No. 15	23	Gacé	4
La Bazoches	3	Verneuse	4
Beaumont sur Sarthe*	4	Chambray, or Broglie	2½
La Hattre	2	Bernay	2½
Alençon*	3	Brionne	4
		Bourg Theroude	4
	35	Moulineaux	3
Sées*	5	Rouen*	4
Nonant*	2		
		35½ p. 71 l.	

From Sées to Mesle sur Sarthe 4½ l.

GACE, in dep. of Orne, is a large town with manufactories of linen. *Pop.* 1186.

CHAMBRAY, or BROGLIE, a small town on the left bank of the Charentonne, in dep. of Eure, has two forges, and the foundry called *Laferrière*.

BERNAY, a small town in dep. of Eure, on the left bank of the Charenton, has two manufactories for linen,

ch have considerable sale, and it manufactures coarse
ons, flannels, woollen stuffs, and ratteens. It has
e than 400 looms in its environs, as well as bleaching-
is, paper-mills, glass-houses, and three dye-houses.
ias also a Theatre, a College, an Agricultural Society,
Hospital, and Promenades in the valley of Charen-
ne. A. de Paris, who was for a long time considered
founder of French poetry, was a native of Bernay.
'op. 6400. *Inns.* Le Cheval Blanc, le Maure, and le
s d'Or.

COMMUNICATION FROM ROUEN TO HONFLEUR.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
lineaux	4	Pont Audemer*	5
rgachard	3	Honfleur	5
8½ p. 17 l.			

IONFLEUR, a town and seaport in dep. of Calvados,
ated on the left bank of the Seine, near its mouth.
ias manufactories of hosiery and ironmongery, and one
opperas and oil of vitriol. It fits out vessels for the
fisheries, and carries on a considerable trade with the
ritime powers of Europe, and the United States of
erica. Mackerel and herrings are salted at this place,
ships are built here. Honfleur has two well built
irches and a Monastery. The Promenades are at the
e de Grâce, on the sea-shore, and the Cours d'Orleans.
Diligences every day to Paris:
assage-boats set out every other day from Honfleur
havre, which is four leagues distant.
'op. 10,000. *Fairs.* July 17, and Nov. 25.
Inns. Le Cheval Blanc, la Poste, l'Hotel d'Orleans,
la Victoire.

No. 207.—FROM ANTWERP TO LUXEMBOURG,
THROUGH BRUSSELS AND NAMUR.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Malines*	5½	Marche	5
Brussels*	5½	Bellevue	4½
Genappe*	7	Flamisol	3
Sombref	4	Malmaison	4½
Namur*	5	Attert	4½
Vivier l'Anneau	3	Steinfort	4
Emptine	3	Luxembourg*	4

31½ p. 62½ l.

MARCHE, a town on the rivulet called Marchette, has forges, flatting-mills, and manufactories for making wire.

No. 208.—FROM ARRAS TO DOUAY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Gaverelle	2½	Douay	4

3½ p. 6½ l.

No. 209.—FROM ARRAS TO DUNKIRK.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Lens*	4	Saint Omer*	4
Béthune*	4	Cassel*	5
Lillers*	3	Bergues*	5
Aire*	3	Dunkirk*	3

15 p. 20 l.

No. 210.—FROM ARRAS TO MONTREUIL, THROUGH
SAINT POL.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Tinques	5½	Headin*	5
Saint Pol	3	Montreuil*	6

9½ p. 19½ l.

No. 211.—FROM AVESNES TO PERONNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Capelle*	4	St. Quentin *	4
L'Echelle	3	Roupy	2
Gaise*	3	Beauvoir	2
Origny*	3	Peronne*	4
			12½ p. 25 l.
From Gaise to Marie			5 l.
From St. Quentin to Beauvoir			3 l.

No. 212.—FROM BALE TO LUXEMBOURG, THROUGH
EPINAL, NANCY, AND METZ.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Bourg Libre*, or St. Louis	2	Epinal*	3
sous Huningue	2	Nancy*, as at No. 89	16
Sierents	3½	Belleville	4
Mulhausen	5	Pont à Mousson*	3
Aspach	4½	Voisage	3
Orbey	4½	Metz*	4
Saint Maurice	3½	Mondelange	4
La Roche	3½	Thionville*	3
Remiremont*	3	Frissange	4
Pouxeux	3	Luxembourg*	3½
			40 p. 80 l.
From Mondelange to Fontoy			4 l.

SIERENTZ, in dep. of Haut Rhin, has a manufactory for printed calicoes, and one for china.

MULHAUSEN, an ancient town in dep. of Haut Rhin, situated in a rich and fertile country, and in an island formed by the Ill. It is neat, well built, and adorned with several handsome edifices, amongst which are the Town House and the Protestant Church. Its name is derived from the numerous windmills formerly situated here. This town is particularly remarkable for the commercial and industrious character of its inhabitants. It has manufactories of cottons, cloths, paper-hangings, morocco leather, and silks. The Canal of Monsieur, which passes at a short distance from Mulhausen, greatly facilitates its trade. The environs produce corn, fruit, and

the wines of Rixheim, which are in great repute. Lambert, the astronomer, was born here in 1728. *Pop.* 9000.

Inns. La Couronne, le Sauvage, le Lion Rouge, and la Poste.

Voitures for Bale every day.

ASPACH, in dep. of Haut Rhin, has manufactories of coarse cottons and handkerchiefs. One league and a half beyond it is *Thann*, a small town on the Thuren, at the foot of the Castle of Engelberg, and at the entrance of the Valley of St. Amarin. The Church of St. Theobald is remarkable for its tower, built in imitation of that of Strasbourg. This town has extensive manufactories of printed calicoes; and in its vicinity is produced an excellent wine called Rangen. *Pop.* 4000.

Inns. Les Deux Clefs, and l'Ours.

At *Vieux Thann*, a quarter of a league distant, is a large cotton factory.

St. Amarin, two leagues beyond Thann, near the left bank of the Thuren, is a small town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly occupied in cotton-spinning. A great number of scythes and sickles are made in the vicinity, and sold here. *Pop.* 1700.

BELLEVILLE. One league beyond this place, in dep. of Meuse, is *Dieulouard*, a market-town, at the foot of a steep hill on the Moselle. Dieulouard and *Scarponne*, in which several ancient statues and monuments have been found, formerly constituted a considerable town. It was the third in the country of the Leuci, and was destroyed in the tenth century. At *Blenod*, two leagues and a quarter beyond Belleville, the vestiges of a temple of Apollo have been found.

No. 213.—FROM BALE TO NIMEGUEN, THROUGH
STRASBOURG, COBLENTZ, AND GUELDERS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bourg Libre*, or St. Louis		Neuf Brisach	3
sous Huningue	2	Marckolsheim	4
Groskemps	3	Friessenheim	5
Bautzenheim	4	Krafft	6
Fessenheim	2½	Strasbourg*	7

<i>League.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
La Ventezenau	3	Simmern	4
Druzenheim	4	Coblentz*	12
Bienheim	4	Andernach	4
Lauterbourg	4	Remagen	6
Rhinzabern	4	Bonn	5
Gemersheim	4	Cologne*	6
Spire	4	Dormagen	4
Ogersheim	5	Neuss	4
Worms*	4	Crevelt	4
Oppenheim*	6	Guelders	6
Mayence*	4	Clèves*	—
Bingen*	6	Nimèguen	8
Sallershut	4		

77½ p. 155 l.

From Neuf Brisach to Vieux Brisach	2 l.
From Lauterbourg to Weissembourg*	4 l.

FROM BAUTZENHEIM TO ALTKIRCH.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Mulhausen*	4½	Altkirch	4½

4½ p. 9 l.

NEUF BRISACH, a strong town near the left bank of the Rhine, in dep. of Haut Rhin, was built by Louis XIV. in 1670, and fortified by Marshal Vauban. It forms a regular octagon, the streets are straight, and the houses all of the same height. The canal of Monsieur passes close to Neuf Brisach, and forms a basin here. Half a league distant is *Fort Mortier*.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town on the Rhine, in dep. of Bas Rhin, produces hemp and tobacco. It has several bleaching-yards, breweries, more than 100 manufactories of snuff, tile-kilns, and manufactories of candles, earthenware, and ironmongery.

LAUTERBOURG, a town on the Lauter, in dep. of Bas Rhin, was celebrated for its entrenchments, &c. *Pop.* 2000.

RHINZABERN, the road to which, through a large forest, called Bewald, or Bienwald, is very sandy.

GEMERSHEIM, a town at the confluence of the *Querich* and of the Rhine, is celebrated for the gold found

in its environs. The rivers which run through it abound with fish.

Inns. L'Elephant, and la Poste.

SPIRE is a large town on the Rhine and on the Speirback. The Cathedral, which is a Gothic building, and the tombs of the emperors, are the principal objects of curiosity. The town also contains several antiquities, the most remarkable of which are the Alta Porta, the Heidenthurmchen, the Ritscher, where the Diets of the Empire were held, and the Mint. *Pop.* 6400.

Inns. L'Ange, la Poste, l'Aigle, and la Cour de Baviere.

ANDERNACH is a town on the Rhine, carrying on a large trade in mill-stones and sandstone. It has a Gymnasium and a handsome Church. In its vicinity are mineral waters, which rival those of Spa. *Pop.* 2500.

Inns. Le Lys, Hartenfels, and le Chene.

BONN is a town on the left bank of the Rhine, with a handsome Chateau, which was formerly the residence of the Elector of Trèves, and is now occupied by a University, possessing a Library and a Museum. The other objects worthy of notice are the English Garden, the Munster or Cathedral, the Church of St. Remy, the Town House, and the Hotel des Mines. *Pop.* 10,000.

Inns. L'Etoile, l'Ange, la Carpe, l'Hotel de Cologne, la Nouvelle Cave, and la Cour de Saxe.

See SCHREIBER'S GUIDE DOWN THE RHINE.

No. 214.—FROM BAYONNE TO TARBES, THROUGH PAU.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Biaudos	4	Artix	6
Peyrehorade	5	Pau*	6
Puyôo	4	Bordes d'Expoey	4
Orthès	3	Tarbes*	5½

17½ p. 35½ l.

PEYREHORADE, in dep. of Landes, is a small but ancient town, at the foot of a declivity, on the right bank of the Gave, near its confluence with the Oseron. Its Hospital was formerly a Chateau. *Pop.* 1800.

ORTHES, in dep. of Basses Pyrénées, is situated on the brow of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Gave de Pau. It was for a long time the residence of the Princes of Bearn. In the thirteenth century Gaston built a fine castle here, the ruins of which, called Chateau Noble, or Moncade, are still visible. Jane, Queen of Navarre, founded a Protestant University at this place. Orthès possesses a College, and trades in leather, table-linen, and handkerchiefs. It is noted for curing hams. In its environs are slate-quarries, a coal-mine, and a sulphur-mine. *Pop.* 6800.

Salies, three leagues west from Orthès, carries on a large trade in hams, horses, and very fine salt. It is to this salt that the excellence of the hams, cured in this vicinity, and improperly called Bayonne hams, may be attributed. *Pop.* 6200.

**No. 215.—FROM BAYONNE TO TOULOUSE, THROUGH
TARBES AND AUCH.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Tarbes, as at No. 214	35½	Toulouse, as at No. 24	17
Auch, as at No. 32	17½		
			35 p. 70 l.

**No. 216.—FROM BESANCON TO CHALONS SUR
MARNE, THROUGH LANGRES.**

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Recologne	4	Chaumont en Bassigay*	4
Bonboillon	3	Vignoris	5
Gray	3½	Joinville*	5½
Champlitte le Chateau	5½	Neuville	4
Longeau	6	Saint Dizier*	4
Langres*	3	Longchamp	3
	25	Vitry sur Marne*	4
Vesaignes	4	La Chaussée	4
		Châlons*	4

33½ p. 66½ l.

Audeux, three leagues from Besançon, produces excellent wines.

BECOLOGNE, in dep. of Doubs, is a large village,
2 T 2

with a handsome Chateau. The vicinity produces corn, wine, fruit, and wood.

GRAY, a small town on the left bank of the Saône, in dep. of Haute Saône, is situated on a height, and is divided into Upper and Lower. It trades in corn, wines, iron, cabinet-work, and timber; and has manufactories of linens and cottons. There are several iron-mines and forges in the vicinity. The principal objects worthy of notice are the College, the Library, the Cavalry Barracks, the Church, the Market-place in the Upper Town, the Bridge over the Saône, the Flour-mill, belonging to M. Tramoy; the Promenade, called Allée des Capucins; the ancient Chateau, built by the Dukes of Burgundy; and the Theatre. *Pop.* 9500.

Inns. Le Sauvage, l'Ecu de France, and la Ville de Lyon.

CHAMPLITTE LE CHATEAU, in dep. of Haute Saône, famous for its wines, is seated on the Saalon, which divides it into two parts. The upper part commands a fine view. This town trades in wine, corn, iron, druggets, serges, and leather. It has a handsome Church, an Hospital, and Barracks. *Pop.* 3000.

NO. 217.—FROM BESANCON TO GENEVA, THROUGH
SALINS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Buzay	3	Mores*	6
Quingey	3	Saint Cergue	6
Salins	5	Nyon	4
Champagnolle*	6	Genève	6
La Maison Neuve	3		
			31 p. 42 l.

QUINGEY, a small town on the Loue, in dep. of Doubs, trades in iron. It was the birth-place of Pope Calixtus II. *Pop.* 300.

One league from this place are the famous *Grottoes of Quingey, or of Osselles*, more than a quarter of a league in length, and containing thirty-six apartments. Before the visiter enters, he must provide himself with a torch, and, in passing through these grottoes, must take care

not to disturb the bats, which abound there, as they would fly in such numbers as to prevent his progress. After taking these precautions, he may admire at his leisure the extraordinary beauties of this grotto, which may be compared to a hall adorned with antiquities and curiosities. There may be seen pavilions, alcoves, cabinets, tables, altars, tombs, statues, trophies, fruits, flowers, and Gothic columns, curiously decorated. In some places are niches, singularly ornamented, with organ pipes and pulpits. At the extremity is a lake, twenty feet in diameter, and so deep that it is said 1000 fathoms of cord, with two bullets at the end, have not reached the bottom.

SALINS, in dep. of Jura, is an ancient town between two mountains, on the small river Furieuse. It is famous for its salt-works, the principal of which is in the town itself, and is well worthy the attention of the visitor. Salins has a Library, a College, and a Theatre, but it suffered greatly by fire in 1825. It trades in wine, wax, and honey, as well as in singing birds. In its environs are quarries of gypsum. *Pop.* 8125.

Near Salins is *Mont-Poupet*, which rises about 2400 feet above the bottom of the strait in which Salins is situated. The summit commands a noble view of the Alps, the fertile plain of the Bresse, the course of the Doubs, &c.

The famous salt-works of *Arc*, four leagues from Salins, are worthy of notice, as they are the first establishment of the kind in France.

FROM SALINS TO DÔLE, THROUGH ARBOIS.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Arbois	4	Dôle* 5
Mont sous Vaudrey	4	
		6½ p. 13.1.

* **ARBOIS** is a small town on the Vieille, in dep. of Jura. It has paper-mills, a mine of nitre, and a manufactory of china. Large quantities of vegetables and flowers are grown there, in which a great trade is carried on, as well as in white wines. Arbois was the birth-place of *Pichegru*. *Pop.* 1000.

BESANCON TO METZ.

FROM SALINS TO DÔLE, THROUGH MOUCHARD.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mouchard	2	Dôle	5
Mont sous Vaudrey	4		
			5½ p. 11 l.

FROM SALINS TO ORBE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Lévier	5	Jougne*	5
Pontarlier*	5	Orbe	5
			10 p. 20 l.

No. 218.—FROM BESANCON TO BEAUNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Witt	4	Seurre	3
Orchamps	3	Corberon	3
Dôle*	4	Beaune*	3
Grand Noir	5		
			12½ p. 25 l.

SEURRE, formerly Bellegarde, in dep. of Côte d'Or, is pleasantly situated, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and forage. The view from the bridge is beautiful, and the promenade, called the Mall, is remarkably fine. Seurre has a Chateau with a Park. *Pop.* 3000.

Pouilly sur Saône, near Seurre, is noted for a very extensive vinegar manufactory. *Pop.* 400.

St. Jean de Losne, on the Saône, two leagues from Seurre, has a cloth manufactory. The Canal of Burgundy affords great facilities to the commerce of this place. *Pop.* 1500.

No. 219.—FROM BESANCON TO METZ, THROUGH LANGRES AND NANCY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Langres, as at No. 216	25	Martigny	3
Montigny	5	Colombey (a)	3
Clefmont	3	Bainville	4
Saint Thiébaut	3	Nancy*	3½
Neufchâteau*	5	Metz*, as at No. 212	14

(a) From Colombey to Toul 5 l.

34½ p. 68½ l.

COLOMBEY, in dep. of Meurte, a small town, near which are the remains of an ancient road, made by the Romans. It trades in corn and wood. In the vicinity poppies are grown in large quantities. *Pop.* 1000.

No. 220.—FROM BESANCON TO SARRE LOUIS,
THROUGH VESOUL AND NANCY.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Voray	3	Epinal*	4
La Maison Neuve	4	Nancy*, as at No. 89	16
Vesoul*	4	Champenoux	3
Saulx	3	Château Salins*	4
Saint Sauveur	3½	Dieuzé*	3
Fongerolles	2½	Altroff	4
Plombières*	3	Saint Avold*	4
		Uberhern	4
	23	Sarre Libre, or Louis*	3
Kertigny*	3		
			35½ p. 71 l.

CONTINUATION FROM CHATEAU SALINS TO ST. AVOLD.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Baronville	4	St. Avold*	4
Gros-Tenquin	3		
			5½ p. 11 l.

CONTINUATION FROM CHATEAU SALINS TO ST. AVOLD.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Baronville	4	St. Avold	4
Faulquemont	3		
			5½ p. 11 l.

No. 221.—FROM BORDEAUX TO BAGNERES, THROUGH
ROQUEFORT AND PAU.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Pau, as at No. 152	52	Tarbes*	5½
Bordès d'Expoy	4	Bagnères*	5
			33½ p. 66½ l.

No. 222.—FROM BORDEAUX TO BAREGES, THROUGH
ROQUEFORT AND PAU.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Pau*, as at No. 152	52	Pierrefitte*	5
Lestelle	6	Luz*	4
Lourdes*	4	Bareges*	2

36½ p. 73 l.

LESTELLE is in the dep. of Basses Pyrénées. Near it is the Chapel of Notre Dame de Bétharram, which is held in great veneration in this country. It is situated on a hill called *Calvaire*, up which has been formed a serpentine path to the top, presenting in various places chapels with grotesque representations of our Saviour's agony. This hill is visited by immense numbers of persons at certain periods of the year, particularly Aug. 15 and Sept. 8.

St. Pé, 1½ league beyond Lestelle, is a small town, formerly called *Geyre*. The inhabitants subsist by making linen and combs, working the iron-mines of *Loubie*, and catching pigeons.

No. 223.—FROM BORDEAUX TO BREST, THROUGH
SAINTES, NANTES, AND VANNES.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Carbon Blanc	4	Grolaud	2
Cubzac	2	Marans, or Daligre	4
Gravier	4	Moreilles	4
Blaye	3½	Luçon*	2½
Etauliers	3	Mareuil	2½
Mirambeau	4	Bourbon Vendée*	5
Saint Genis	3	Belleville	3
Pons	3	Montaigu*	5½
La Jard	2	La Jaunaye	4
Saintes*	3	Nantes*	4
	31½		86
Saint Porchaire	4	Temple	5
Saint Hippolyte	3	La Moere	3
Rochefort*	3	Pont Château	4
Passage de Marouillet	4	La Roche Bernard	4
La Rochelle*	4	Muzillac	4
	49½	Vannes*	6

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	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Auray	4	Quimper*	5
Landevan*	4	Châteaulin	6
Hennebon*	3	Le Faou	4
Quimperle*	5	Landerneau*	4½
Rosporden*	6	Brest*	5

79½ p. 158½ l.

From Landevan to Port Louis* 4½ l.

BLAYE, in dep. of Gironde, is built upon a rock on the right bank of the Gironde. It was a Roman station; and was the burial place of Charibert, who died in 574, and of the gallant Roland, killed at Roncevaux in 778. Louis XIV. built a citadel here. Nothing can be more beautiful than the Gironde and the harbour. The river is here two leagues broad; and about the centre of it, facing the town, is a fort called *Paté de Blaye*, which defends the entrance to Bordeaux. In time of peace this port is much frequented by foreign vessels. It furnishes all the vessels coming from Bordeaux with provisions, and exports corn, wine, brandy, oil, soap, resin, apples, nuts, and timber. The town has an Agricultural Society, a Theatre, and a Fountain.

Pop. 4500. *Fairs.* Ap. 15, Oct. 18, June 24, and Nov. 25.

Inns. Hotel de l'Union, and Hotel de France.

PONS, in dep. of Charente Inferieure, is seated on the left bank of the Seugne, to the numerous bridges over which it is said to be indebted for its name (ponts). It is divided into two parts, the Upper called St. Vivien, and the Lower, Aires or St. Martin. It has an ancient Castle, three Churches, three Hospitals, and Mineral Springs. Its productions are corn and brandy.

Pop. 4500.

MARANS, or **DALIGRE**, in dep. of Charente Inferieure, is a small town, situated in salt marshes, near the confluence of the Vendée and the Sèvre Niortaise. Vessels of 100 tons can come up to the quay. It is one of the principal towns in France for corn and flour; and it trades in brandy, hemp, flax, wool, ship-timber and trefoil. It has been besieged several times. Henry IV. took possession of it in 1588; and the castle was razed in 1638.

Inns. Le Coq Hardi, la Poste, and les Trois Chandeliers.

LA MOERE, in dep. of Loire Inferieure. Near this station and on the right bank of the Loire is *Savenay*, surrounded by productive salt marshes. At *St. Nazaire*, five leagues W.S.W. of Savenay, is a curious monument consisting of several stones, the origin of which is unknown. Two leagues from St. Nazaire is the town of *Paimboeuf*, at the mouth of the Loire, where the large vessels which cannot go up to Nantes load and unload.

Near St. Nazaire is the small town of *Croisic*, with a tolerable harbour on the sea. It has a School of Hydrography, and is the birth-place of Bouguer, a celebrated mathematician. Its chief trade is in corn and salt.

Pop. 2000.

Guerande, which is contiguous to Croisic, is noted for the salt obtained from the neighbouring marshes.

Pop. 7000.

PONT CHATEAU, in dep. of Loire Inferieure, manufactures large quantities of wash leather. *Pop.* 2500.

LA ROCHE BERNARD, in dep. of Morbihan, is a large market-town with a pottery. *Pop.* 6000.

Four leagues north of this place is the town of *Redon*, situated on the Vilaine, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade, the tide bringing up vessels of 200 tons. The principal articles of its commerce are corn, timber, slates, linens, and leather. *Pop.* 4000.

AURAY, a town in dep. of Morbihan, is situated in the northern part of the Bay of Quiberon, at the confluence of the rivers Auray and Vannes, about three leagues from the sea. It is celebrated by the battle which took place Sept. 24, 1364, in which Duguesclin was made prisoner. It has a considerable fishery for sardinias, a cotton-mill, and a lace manufactory. It trades in corn, butter, honey, cloths, linen, and cattle. Near this town is a ci-devant chartreuse.

CHATEAULIN is a small town on the Aulne, in dep. of Morbihan. Great quantities of salmon are caught in the river, and form the principal article of commerce. The town also carries on a considerable trade in slates, iron, and copper, of which there are a great number of

mines. One league from Châteaulin, is a spring which rises and falls with the ocean. *Pop.* 3000.

Seven leagues and a half from Châteaulin is *Carhaix*, an ancient town of the dep. of Finisterre. It has a handsome Market Place, and a Promenade, called the Champ de Mars. Near this town is a noted subterranean way, respecting which various extraordinary tales are related. It appears to have been an ancient aqueduct. *Pop.* 2800. At a short distance is the celebrated lead-mine of *Poullaouen*, one of the finest in Europe.

No. 224.—FROM BORDEAUX TO LYONS, THROUGH
LIMOGES AND CLERMONT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Limoges, as at No. 44	56	Pont sur Allier*	3½
Mazey	8	Lesoux	3
Saint Leonard*	3	Thiers*	3½
Sauviat	3	La Bergère	3½
Bourganef*	3½	Noiretable	3
Pontarion	2	Saint Thurin	2½
Charbonnière	3	Boen*	4
Aubusson	4½	Feurs	4
Le Poux	4	St. Barthélemy de l'Estra	3
La Villeneuve	2½	Fenouilh	2
Saint Avit d'Auvergne	3	Duerne	3
Pont au Mur	3	La Brallie	3
Pont Gibault	4½	Le Grand Buisson	3½
Clermont*	5	Lyons*	2½
	100		79 p. 144 l.

AUBUSSON, a town on the Creuse, in dep. of Creuse, is surrounded by rocks and mountains, which have a very picturesque appearance. It has manufactories of tapestry and carpets, which resemble those of the Gobelins, and are in great request. This town has also a considerable manufactory of thread, an Agricultural Society, and a Departmental Nursery. *Pop.* 6000.

Near Aubusson is the small town of *Felletin*, which has a manufactory of carpets similar to those of the former place. It also possesses a cloth factory and paper-mills, and it trades in grocery, wool, and salt.

PONT GIBAULT, in dep. of Puy de Dome, is a small

town on the little river Chalamont. In the environs are two lead-mines, in which silver is found. They are named Roure and Barbecot.

In going from Pont Gibault to Clermont, the traveller may observe the effects of volcanic fire in former times, on the Monts-Dôme.

FLEURS, in dep. of Loire; possesses numerous vestiges of Roman monuments. Remains of aqueducts extend more than half a mile from the town. The *Mole de Pinée* is remarkable. Its passage is dangerous for boats.

FENOUILLE, in dep. of Rhone, is situated on a hill, and has a pretty chateau. One league beyond it is *St. Foy d'Argentière*, where there are extensive coal-mines. The chateau has been converted into a College.

CONTINUATION FROM DIERNE TO MONTRISON.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bellegarde	5	Montrison*	4
			4½ p. 941

NO. 225.—FROM BORDEAUX TO MARSEILLES,
THROUGH TOULOUSE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Agen, as at No. 5	37½	La Foux	9½
Toulouse, as at No. 226	31½	Avignon*	6
Carcassonne, as at No. 65	23½	Aix, as at No. 6	19
Narbonne, as at No. 145	15½	Le Grand Pin	4
Nîmes, as at No. 198	38½	Marseille	4
Saint Gervasy	2½		
			92½ p. 184½

NO. 226.—FROM BORDEAUX TO NICE, THROUGH
TOULOUSE, MONTPELLIER AND AIX.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Agen, as at No. 5 . . .	37½	Carcassonne, as at No. 65 .	23½
Montauban, as at No. 4 .	20	Narbonne, as at No. 145 .	14½
Canals	4½	Aix, as at No. 198	6½
St. Jory	3½	Nice, as at No. 147	53
Toulouse	4½		
			112½ p. 224½

No. 227.—FROM CAEN TO HAVRE, THROUGH LA MAILLÉRAIE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Moult	4	Yvetot*	4
Estrées	3½	Aliquerville	3
Lisieux*	4	Bolbec*	2½
Font Audemer*	8	La Botte	3
La Mailleaye	6	Le Havre*	4
			21 p. 42 l.

CONTINUATION FROM LISIEUX TO GACÉ.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Livrot	4	Gacé*	4½
Vimoutiers	2½		
			5½ p. 11 l.

LIVAROT, in dep. of Calvados, is pleasantly situated on the Vie. It has tan-yards, and trades in cheeses called *angelots*. Pop. 2000.

VIMOUTIERS, in dep. of Orne, is surrounded by mountains, woods, and humid valleys. Its streets are not paved, and the roads are bad. It has a large trade in linen, and employs more than 2000 work-people in this manufacture. Pop. 4000.

No. 228.—FROM CAEN TO HAVRE BY HONFLEUR.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Dives	6	Le Havre (passage by sea).
Honfleur*	7	
	6½ p. 13 l.	

No. 229.—FROM CAEN TO ROUEN, THROUGH BRIONNE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Lisieux, as at No. 227	11½	Bourg Theronde	4
L'Hôtellerie	3	Moulineaux	3
Le Marché Neuf*	3½	Rouen*	4
Brionne	3		
			16 p. 32 l.

CAEN TO VANNES.

FROM LIEUX TO NONFLEUR.

Pont l'Évêque

Leagues. 4

Hondsrø

League. 4

4 p. 81.

PONT L'ÉVEQUE, a small town on the Touques, in dep. of Calvados, trades in cattle, cheese, and butter. Its manufactures are coarse cottons and white soap. Thourct, a member of the Constituent Assembly, was a native of this town. Pop. 2500.

No. 230.—FROM CAEN TO ROUEN, BY NONFLEUR.

Troarn
Druval
Pont l'Évêque
Hondsrø

Leagues. 3
3
4
4

Pont Audemerø
Bourqachard
Les Moulineux
Rouen

League. 5

15½ p. 31½.

No. 231.—FROM CAEN TO VANNES, THROUGH RENN.

Mondrainville
Maimoncelles
Menil Auzou
Vire
Sourdeval
Mortain

Leagues. 3
3½
3
4½
3
2

St. Hilaire du Harcouet
Louvigné
Fougères
Floermel, as at No 134
Vannes, as at No 156

League. 1

32½

MONDRAINVILLE, in dep. of Orne, trades in cider, and provisions. Pop. 400. Two league half beyond Mondrainville is Villers le Bocage, trades in butter, corn, and provisions. Pop. 90 part of Normandy is called *Bocage*, because it merly covered with wood. A great number of fattened in this district.

VIRE, a small town on the river of the sam dep. of Orne, manufactures serges, cards, calicoes. In its environs are a great number mills. Vire possesses a Library, a College, a T Promenade, and the remains of an

Pop. 8000. *Inn.* Le Cheval Blanc.

MORTAIN, a town on the Cance, in dep. of Manche, is almost surrounded by steep rocks. It trades in paper, ironmongery, and glass. In its vicinity are forges.

Pop. 2600.

ST. HILAIRE DU HARCOUET, in dep. of Manche, although a simple market-town, has a College.

Pop. 2400.

NO. 232.—FROM CAEN TO SAINT MALO.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Vire, as at No. 231 . . .	14	Pontorson . . .	5
Saint Sever . . .	3	Dol* . . .	4
Ville Dieu les Poêles (a) . . .	3	Saint Malo* . . .	6
Avranches . . .	5		

20 p. 40 l.

(a) From Ville Dieu les Poêles to Granville* 7 l.

ST. SEVER, in dep. of Orne, is a village, in the vicinity of which are mines of iron and forges. Excellent granite is obtained from the quarries of Gas, in the forest of St. Sever. *Pop.* 300.

VILLE DIEU LES POELES, in dep. of Manche, is a small town on the right bank of the Sienne. It carries on a considerable trade in iron and copper utensils. Three leagues north-west of it is the ci-devant Abbey of *Luserne*, now occupied as a cotton-mill.

AVRANCHES is a town in dep. of Manche, situated on a mountain, watered by the Seez, half a league from the sea. It trades in hemp, flax, lace, and cotton, and possesses a Library, a College, a Naval School, and a Theatre.

Pop. 6000. *Inns.* L'Hotel de France, and le Lion d'Or.

Near Avranches is *Mont St. Michel*, a rock situated on the sands which are covered by the sea at high water, and surmounted by the ruins of a Monastery. The coast here forms a bay, in which the manufacture of salt is carried on during nine months of the year.

PONTORSON, on the Coesnon, in dep. of Manche, carries on a considerable trade in linen and lace. It is celebrated as having been the residence of Duguesclin.

CHALONS TO LILLE.

No. 233.—FROM CALAIS TO BRUSSELS, BY OSTEND.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Gravelines	5	Ecloo	6
Dunkirk	5	Ghent	5
Furnes	5½	Alost	6½
Ghistel	7	Ames	3
Ostend	2	Brussels	3
Bruges	7½		
			97½ p. 55½

FROM DUNKIRK TO MENIN.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Bergues	2	Ypres	4
Roubrugges	3½	Menin	4
			7½ p. 15½

No. 234.—FROM CALAIS TO BRUSSELS, BY ST. OMER AND LILLE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Andres	4	Pont à Tressen	3
La Recousse	2	Tournaï	3½
St. Omer	4	Leuze	4
Cassel	5	Ath	4½
Bailleul	5	Enghien	4
Armentières	3	Hal	4
Lille	4	Brussels	4
	27		26½ p. 58

No. 235.—FROM CHALONS TO LILLE, THROUGH AND DOUAY.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Les Grandes Loges	3	Belicourt	3
Sillery	4½	Bonavis	4½
Reims	3	Cambray	3
Berry au Bac	4½	Bac à Bincheux	4½
Corbeny	2	Douay	2
Laon	5	Pont à Marque	5
La Fère	5	Lille	3
Cerisy	3		33
St. Quentin	3		

LA FERRE, a small town on the Serre and Oise, in dep. of Aisne, is celebrated for its school of artillery, and its arsenal : it has a powder-mill. *Pop.* 2600.

CONTINUATION FROM LILLE TO ATH.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Pont à Tressin	8	Leuze	4
Tournay*	3½	Ath*	3
		6½ p. 13½ l.	

PONT A TRESSIN, in dep. du Nord. One league beyond this place, at *Baisieu*, is the boundary between France and Belgium, where the traveller's luggage will be examined.

No. 236.—FROM CHALONS SUR MARNE TO TROYES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Vatry	4	Voué	2
Mailly	4	Troyes*	4½
Arcis sur Aube*	4		
		9½ p. 18½ l.	

No. 237.—FROM CHAMBERY TO GENEVA.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix	4	Frangy	3
Albens	3	Luizet	4
Bramilly	2½	Geneva*	4
Mionas	3		
		11½ p. 23½ l.	

AIX, a small town near the Lake of Bourget, is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are said to be capable of removing chronic pains. Its baths are supposed to have been built by the Romans. Here is to be seen an *ancient sepulchral arch*. It has a large tower, which was erected on the remains of a temple dedicated to *Venus*.

496 CHATEAU LA VALLIERE TO ANGEE

No. 238.—FROM CHAMBERY TO GRENOBLE

	Leagues.	
Chapareillan	4	Grenoble°
Lumbin	5	
		7

CHAPAREILLAN, in dep. of Isère, is a we village, pleasantly situated. Between this pla Chambéry is the village of *Marches*, with an Chateau.

Barraux, one league beyond Chapareillan, is a with a Fort, erected by Charles Emanuel, Duke of It commands a fine view of the Valley of Grésiv watered by the river Isère. In front of the fort remains of the Chateau which belonged to the Cl Bayard.

La Tronche, about half a league on this side Gr is a village abounding with villas, belonging to the bitants of that town. The road passes along the the mountains, which form the first range of those Grande Chartreuse.

No. 239.—FROM CHATEAU LA VALLIERE TO ANGERS.

	Leagues.	
Baugé	8	Angers°
Suette	4½	
		8½

BAUGE, in dep. of Maine et Loire, is a small built town, on the Coesnon. It is noted for the which Marshal La Fayette, commanding the trv Charles VII., obtained before its walls. Maden de Melun, Princess of Epinay, founded an hospita The chief trade of the town is in linens, stuffs, dr timber, and cattle. *Pop.* 3000.

One league east of Baugé, in the commune of Po is a large Dolmen.

No. 240.—FROM CHATEAUROUX TO TOURS.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Buzançois	5	Cormery	5
Châtillon sur Indre	6	Tours*	5
Loches	6		
			13½ p. 27 l.

Villedieu, two leagues and three-quarters from Chateauroux, is situated on the rivulet Tragonie. It has a china manufactory.

BUZANCOIS, in dep. of Indre, is a small town on the right bank of the Indre. It has a cannon-foundry, two forges, called Boneau and la Charité, and iron-mines. *Pop.* 3000.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, in dep. of Indre, is a small town on the left bank of the Indre. It has manufactories for coarse cloth. The market-place commands a good view, and there is a promenade. *Pop.* 2700.

LOCHES, in dep. of Indre et Loire, is a town on the Indre. It has the remains of a Castle, which was a state prison in the time of Louis XI.; a College, an Agricultural Society, and Baths. The tomb of Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII., formerly in the Church of Notre Dame, has been removed to the Prefecture. Loches has manufactories for coarse stuffs and cloths. The Canal from the Indre to Loches joins the Cher, and is connected with the branch of the Canal of Beny, from the Bec d'Allier to Tours. *Pop.* 4600.

Reignac, three leagues distant, has a paper-mill; and near the market-town of *Mantelan*, three leagues from Loches, is an immense mass of fossil shells.

CORMERY, in dep. of Indre et Loire, has a paper-mill and a promenade. It trades in grain. *Pop.* 1000.

No. 241.—FROM CHAUMONT TO NANCY.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Mandres	4	Nancy, as at No. 219	21½
Clefont	5		
			15½ p. 30½ l.

CHERBOURG TO LORIENT

No. 242 — FROM COUTANCES AND AVRANCHES.

	Leagues		Leagues
Valognes* (a)	5	Jugon	5
Sainte Mere Eglise	4	Lamballe*	4
Carentan*	3		3
Periers	4	Moncontour	4
Coutances*	6	Pont Gaud	6
Granville	6	Londres	6
Avranches*	5	Pontivy (c)	5
Pontorson*	5	Baude	5
	3 1/2	Hennebon	3 1/2
	4	Lorient* (d)	4
	6		4 1/2
Dol* (b)			7 1/2
Dinan			9 1/2
			5 1/2

- (a) From Valognes to St. Waast
 (b) From Dol to the Fanbourg Saint Servant
 (c) From Pontivy to Josselin
 (d) From Lorient to Quimperic

FROM DOL TO DINAN.

Leagues	Dinan	Leagues
4		4
Saint Pierre de Pleguen		

PERIERS, a small town in dep. of Manche, manufactures all kinds of cottons. Pop. 2500.
 GRANVILLE, a small town and port in Manche, trades in fish and fish-oil, as well as in from the quarries of St. Sever, in the Islands of C. It also fits out vessels for the cod-fishery of N. land; and exports corn, flour, butter, cider, &c. salt. Its imports are indigo, dyeing woods, &c. wines from the south, brandy, and iron. Gran a brave defence against the English in 1792.
 Pop. 6000. Inn. Le Cheval Blanc.
 DINAN is a small town, in dep. of Ile et the Rance, the mouth of which forms the Malo. Boats of considerable size come up to every tide; and an extensive trade is carried beer, hemp, wax, tallow, honey, &c.

horses. There are also two salt-works, and manufactories of linen, flannel, cotton, shoes, and hats. The Canal of Ille et Rance passes the town, and forms a continuation of the navigation of the Vilaine. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church, containing the heart of the Constable Duguesclin; the Place de Dinan, the Place des Cordeliers, the Concert Room, surrounded by Promenades; the Great Hospital, the ancient Walls, the Tower of St. Vincent, and the view from the Chateau. Provisions are cheap. *Pop.* 6820.

Inn. Hotel du Commerce.

The Mineral Waters of Dinan are situated in a valley, about a quarter of a league north of the town. The waters are cold and ferruginous, and the season lasts from May to October.

JUGON, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, is a market-town on the Arguenon. It trades in linen, butter, and corn. *Pop.* 600.

MONCONTOUR, in dep. of Côtes du Nord, is a small town, with manufactories of fine linen. *Pop.* 1600.

LOUDEAC, in dep. of Côtes du Nord. In this town and its vicinity are numerous linen factories. *Pop.* 6000.

Inn. La Croix Blanche.

PONTIVY, or NAPOLEON VILLE, is a small town in the dep. of Morbihan, late province of Bretagne. It is situated on the left bank of the Blavet, and trades in corn, thread, linens, cattle, butter, and snuff. It has a Castle, Barracks, a Library, a College, and an Agricultural Society.

Pop. 4000. *Fairs.* March 2, June 20, and Oct. 23.

No. 243.—FROM DIJON TO VESOUL.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Mirebeau	6	Combeau Fontaine	3
Gray	6	Port sur Saône*	3
Lavoncourt	6	Vesoul*	3

134 p. 27 l.

MIREBEAU, in dep. of Côte d'Or, is situated on the

EVREUX TO ROUEN.

the centre of a small plain. It manufactures
linen, and pottery; and trades in corn, wine,
and iron. Pop. 1200.
The market-town of Bèze, at
a distance of 10 leagues, is covered with vineyards. It contains a
Church, and an ancient Castle in ruins. It
trades in cloth, hats, wine, and wood. In the vicinity are
mines and forges.

No. 244.—FROM EVREUX TO ROUEN.

Leagues. 5 | Rouen°

Leagues

6 p. 121

LOUVIERS, a town on the Eure, in the dep. of Eure,
situated in a fertile plain, and has manufactures of
coarse cottons and muslins, bleaching-yards, mills for
spinning cotton and yarn, paper-mills, and dye-houses. Its
chief and most celebrated manufactures are cloths, which
are fine, strong, and soft, principally made of wool from
Segovia. From 3000 to 4000 pieces are manufactured
annually, two thirds of which are sent to Paris, and
the remainder abroad. This town has a Library and
Theatre, and there are Promenades round the boulevard.
The Church is in the pointed style. The diligence
goes through Louviers. Pop. 8000.
Inns. Le Mouton d'Argent, le Grand Cerf, la
Rouen.

No 244°.—FROM EVREUX TO ROUEN, BY

Leagues. 5 | Rouen°
6

Louviers°
Elbeuf

ELBEUF, a small town on the left bank
in dep. of Eure, is celebrated for its manu-
factures of cloths, which gives employment to several
thousands. It has also manufactures of stockings.

The
ice-
In

The choir of the church of St. Etienne is worthy of notice. *Pop.* 7000.

Inns. Le Bras d'Or, le Coq, le Lion d'Or.

No. 245.—FROM GENEVA TO MACON, THROUGH BOURG.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Genis	3	Pont d'Ain	3
Collonge	4		
Bellegarde	4		25½
St. Germain de Joux	3½	Bourg en Bresse*	5
Nantua	3	Logis Neuf*	4
Maillet	2½	Mâcon*	4
Cusson	2½		
			19½ p. 38½ l.

COLLONGE, near which is the *Fort de Cluse*, on the side of the steep mountain of Jura, and watered by the Rhone, which separates it from the departments of *Le-man* and of *Mont Blanc*. The pass of *Cluse* was formerly one of the keys of France. The origin of the first fort is unknown, but the foundations of the present were laid by one of the dukes of Savoy.

BELLEGARDE. Near this place are the rocks of *Mont Credo*, which are covered with thickets and bushes. Near *Coupy* is the celebrated fall of the *Rhône*, which disappears with a prodigious noise among the rocks, and remains concealed for the distance of 300 paces, when it appears again with undiminished impetuosity.

ST. GERMAIN DE JOUX. The road to this place is romantic; and it has a lake which abounds with trout.

NANTUA, in dep. of *Ain*, is a manufacturing town, situated in a strait of the *Jura*, at the extremity of a lake of the same name. It has manufactories for spinning cotton, dressing chamois and white leather, and making bed furnitures, tapestry like that of *Bergamo*, coarse blankets, sack-cloth, muslin, cottons, plate-paper, and clocks. The trouts of the lake rival those of *Geneva*. In the mountain of *St. Claude*, and in its quarries, are found the globules called *dragées de pierre*, or sugar-plums of stone. *Nantua* has a Library, a College, an

Agricultural Society, mineral waters, and asphaltic mines.
Pop. 3000. *Inn.* Hotel d'Angleterre.

CERDON is a large market-town, which has paper-mills. *Pop.* 2000.

PONT D'AIN, a town in dep. of Ain, derives its name from an ancient bridge over the Ain, on the road to Belley and Chambéry. On an eminence near it stands a Chateau, which once belonged to the dukes of Savoy.
Pop. 1200. *Inn.* La Poste.

No. 246.—FROM GRENOBLE TO VALENCE, THROUGH
 TULLINS AND SAINT MARCELLIN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Voreppe*	4	Romans	3
Tullins	3	Valence*	4
La Laigrierie	3		
St. Marcellin	3		
Les Fauris	3		
			11½ p. 23 l.

TULLINS, a town in dep. of Isère, is in a beautiful situation, but is badly built, and worse laid out. It has a distillery, and at the hamlet of Fure, in the vicinity, are manufactories of steel and iron, oil-mills, and a tool factory.
Pop. 4000.

ST. MARCELLIN, in dep. of Isère, is a small town, pleasantly situated near the Isère, in a country which produces excellent wines. It has manufactories of cotton and china, and trades in silk, wine, oil, and chestnuts. It is surrounded by a boulevard. *Pop.* 3000. *Fairs.* Jan. 3, April 10, May 2, Sept. 30.

LES FAURIS, in dep. of Isère. *Inn.* La Poste. A short distance beyond this place the traveller will perceive, on the other side of the valley, one of the longest branches of the Alps.

ROMANS, in dep. of Drome, is a commercial town, with good inns, and several baths. It trades in silk, wool, nut-oil, liqueurs, excellent melons, wines, and corn. The Promenade of the Champ du Mars is worthy of notice. The vicinity produces excellent truffles. From Romans there is a road to St. André, by St. Antoine, which contains a Gothic Church. *Pop.* 6000.

LANDAU TO MEZIERES.

1505

No. 247.—FROM GUISE TO NOYON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Origny	3	Noyon	4
Cerisy	4		
La Fère	3		8½ p. 17 l.
Chauny	3		

From Chauny to Ham, 4 l.

CHAUNY, a small town in dep. of Aisne, is situated on the Oise, at its junction with the Canal of St. Quentin. It is the dépôt for the glasses of St. Gobain, and the coals of Belgium, and has a curious hydraulic machine for polishing glass, as well as manufactories of striped stockings. The learned Vitasse, and Bonaventure Racine, the author of an Ecclesiastical History, were natives of Chauny.

No. 248.—FROM LANDAU TO MEZIERES, THROUGH HAGUENAU AND SARRE LOUIS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Barbelroth	3	Fontoy*	4
Weissembourg*	3	Aumetz	2
Soultz	3	Longwy*	5
Haguenau*	4	Longuyon*	4
Niederbron	4	Montmedy*	6
Bitch*	6	Stenay*	3
Rorback	4	Mouzon*	4
Sarguemines*	4	Sedan*	4
Forbach*	4	Mezieres*	5½
Sarre Libre*, or Louis	4		
Bouzonville	4		43½ p. 87½ l.
Thionville*	7		

FROM BARHELROTH TO RHINZABERN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Kandel*	3	Rhinzabern*	2
			2½ p. 5 l.

FROM RORBACK TO FENESTRANGE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Bouquenom, or Saar Union	4½	Fenestrange*	3
			3½ p. 7½ l.

SOULTZ, a small town, has a salt-pit, mines of asphaltos, and of coal.

NIDERBRON, a small town in dep. Du Bas Rhin, trades in arms, paper, stockings, candles, potash, salt, pitch, tar, rosin, soap, and ironmongery. It has also forges, foundries, iron-mines, and mineral waters. *Pop.* 2000.

BOUZONVILLE, a small town on the right bank of the Nied, has manufactories for hides, and one for chamois leather.

COMMUNICATION FROM LANDAU TO LAUTERBOURG.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Kandel	3	Lauterbourg*	3
3 p. 6 l.			

KANDEL is a market-town on the left bank of the Otterbach, which has manufactories of cordage, earthenware, and copper utensils.

FROM MONTMEDY TO SEDAN.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Carignan	5½	Sedan*	4½
10 l.			

CARIGNAN, in dep. of Ardennes, is a small town, near the Chiers. It has a considerable trade in corn, and manufactories of tin. *Pop.* 2000.

No. 249.—FROM LIEGE TO OSTEND, THROUGH BRUSSELS, GHENT, AND BRUGES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Orey	4½	Quadrecht	4
Saint Trond	4½	Ghent*	2½
Tirlemont*	4	Ecloo	5
Louvain*	4½	Bruges*	6
Cortembourg	3	Ostend*	7½
Brussels*	3½		
Assche	3	21 p. 3 l.	
Alost	3		

From Liege to Tongres, 3½ l.

LILLE TO METZ.

507

FROM SAINT TROND TO MAESTRICHT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Tongres	5	Maestricht*	4
			<u>4</u>
			4½ p. 9 l.

FROM GHENT TO ENGHIEU.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Peteghem	4	Grammont	5½
Audenaerde*	4	Enguien*	3½
			<u>8½</u>
			8½ p. 17 l.

FROM GHENT TO LILLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Peteghem	4	Menin*	2½
St. Eloy Vifs	3	Lille*	4
Courtray	3		<u>4</u>
			8½ p. 16½ l.

No. 250.—FROM LILLE TO METZ, THROUGH
VALENCIENNES AND MEZIERES.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Pont à Marque	3	Sedan*	5½
Orchies*	3	Mouzon*	5½
St. Amand*	4	Stenay*	4
Valenciennes*	3	Dun	3
Jalin	2	Sivry sur Meuse	3
Bavay	3	Samoigneux	2
Mauberge*	3	Verdun*	3
Avesnes*	4		<u>71½</u>
	25	Manheule	4
La Capelle*	4	Harville	3½
Hirson	3½	Mars la Tour	3
Bellevue	3	Gravelotte	2½
Maubert Fontaine	4	Metz*	4½
Lony	3		<u>44</u>
Mezieres*	3		44 p. 88 l.
	<u>45½</u>		

BAVAY, a small town in dep. du Nord, has manufactories of iron plates, sewing cotton, and stockings of dif-
2 x 2

ferent qualities. A pyramid in the centre of the place indicates the direction of the seven Roman roads, called *Chaussées-Brunehaut*, which unite at one spot. *Pop.* 1500.

HIRSON, in dep. of Aisne, is a small town on the Oise. It had a strong castle, which was taken and destroyed by the Spaniards in 1650. It trades in iron, nails, and laces. *Pop.* 2000.

FROM MAUBEUGE TO GIVET.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Coussolre	3	Philippeville	5
Barbançon	3	Givet*	5
		8 p. 16 l.	

FROM VERDUN TO MONTMEDY.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Samoigneux	3	Montmedy	7
		5 p. 10 l.	

No. 251.—FROM LUXEMBOURG TO MAYENCE,
THROUGH TREVES.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Roodt	3½	Kirchberg	7
Greven Macheren	2½	Simmern	3
Trèves*	4	Sallershult	4
Helzenrath	5	Bingen*	4
Montzelfeld	6	Mayence*	6
		22½ p. 45 l.	

CONTINUATION FROM MAYENCE TO MANHEIM.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Oppenheim*	4	Ogersheim	4
Worms*	6	Manheim	3
		8 p. 16 l.	

LYONS TO BOIS LE DUC.

509

FROM WORMS TO SALLERSHULT.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Alzey	6	Sallershult	4
Creutznach	6		
			8 p. 16 l.

CREUTZNACH is a small town on the right bank of the Nahe. It has marshes which produce a large quantity of salt; and here is found red porphyry, susceptible of a beautiful polish. This town was taken by the French, in 1794, after an obstinate battle. It trades in wine, grocery, and corn, and has tanyards.

No. 252.—FROM LYONS TO BOIS LE DUC, THROUGH DIJON, SEDAN, AND LIEGE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Châlons, as at No. 6	32	Troyon	3½
Chagny*	4	Verdun*	5
Beaune*	4	Samoigneux	3
Nuits*	3½	Sivry sur Meuse	2
La Baraque*	3	Dun	3
Dijon*	8	Stenay*	8
		Mouzon*	4
	49½	Sedan*	4
Norge le Pont	3		127
Til le Châtel	4	Bouillon	3
Prauthoy	5	Palizeul	3
Longeau	8	Telin	5½
Langres*	3	Marche en Famene	5
Montigny	5	Bonsain	5
Clefmont	8	Fraineaux	4½
Saint Thiébaut	3	Liège*	6
Neufchâteau*	5	Maëstricht*	6½
Domremy*	2½	Winterville	5½
Vaucouleurs*	4½	Hechtel	5
Void	3	Lomel	3
Commercy*	2	Eyndhoven	8
	98½	Bois le Duc	8
Saint Mihiel*	4		93½ p. 195 l.

TIL LE CHATEL, in dep. of Cote d'Or, is a small town situated in a country which abounds with excellent wines, and which has iron-mines. This place has two forges.

PRAUTHOY, in dep. of Haute Mar-
tant market-town. In its vicinity are
forges. *Pop.* 7100.

BOIS LE DUC, or **BOS LE DUC**
lands, is situated on the Dommel, which
this place, and takes the name of Dyle.
large, and handsome town. The Church
Governor's House, and the Town Hall,
buildings. The Dutch took it from 1
1629, and the French gained possession
Pop. 12,000. *Inn.* Le Lion d'Or.

No. 233.—FROM LYONS TO GENE
PONT D'AIN.

Leagues.
Pont d'Ain, as at No. 235 15½ | Geneva, as at

No. 234.—FROM LYONS TO MARSEIL

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
La Palud, as at No. 6	47½	Saint Remy
Pont Saint Esprit*	2	Orgon
Bagnols*	3½	Pont Royal
Connaux	3	Saint Cannat
Valguîères	3½	Aix*
Le Foux	3	Pia
Tarascon*	6	Marseille*

(a) From Saint Remy to Saint Andiol

No. 255.—FROM LYONS TO STRASBO
BESANÇON.

	<i>Leagues.</i>	
Mirebel	3	Bublanne
Montluel	3	Pont d'Ain*
Meximieux	3½	

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Bourg en Bresse*	5	Clairval	4
Saint Etienne du Bois	3	Ile sur le Doubs (a)	3
Saint Amour	4	Tavey	5
Beaufort	5	Belfort*	3
Lons le Saulnier*	4	La Chapelle sous Rougemont	4
Mantry	3½	Aspach	3
Poligny*	3½	Isenheim	4½
Arbois*	2½	Hattstatt	3
Mouchard	2	Colmar*	2½
Quingeay*	4		
Bozy	3		97½
Beaunçon*	3	Ostheim	2½
	58	Schelestat*	3
Roullans	4½	Benfeldt	4
Beaume les Dames	3	St. Ludean or Scheerkirch	3
		Strasbourg*	3½

56½ p. 113½ l.

(a) From Ile sur le Doubs to Montbelliard 2½ p. 5½ l.

MONTLUEL, a small town on the Seraine, in dep. of Ain, has a manufactory of coarse stuffs called sardis.

Pop. 3600.

MEXIMIEUX, a small town on the Bresse, in dep. of Ain, is situated on the declivity of a hill, and commands fine views. It has good inns. *Pop.* 1700.

ST. AMOUR, a very small town, and the last towards the south, in the dep. of Jura. It has a marble quarry, and trades in leather, iron, and pottery. The costume of the peasantry is singular. *Pop.* 3000.

Two leagues and a quarter beyond St. Amour is **Cuiseaux**, a small town on the borders of Bresse and Franche Comté. It trades in corn, wine, oil, and cattle; and a great number of chestnuts are grown here. The Church is very ancient. *Pop.* 2000.

One league beyond Cuiseaux is **Cousance**, a small town of Franche Comté, in dep. of Jura, famous for its fowls. It also trades in oil, wine, and marble found in the vicinity. *Pop.* 500. Immediately to the east of this town, is the *Valley of Gisia*, noted for the large quantity of cherries grown there.

BEAUME LES DAMES, in dep. of Doubs, is a small town on the right bank of the Doubs, in the middle of a valley, which produces corn and wine. It has a Library,

a College, and an Agricultural Society, as well as glass-houses, forges, furnaces for melting iron, paper-mills, and manufactories for serges. In its environs are quarries of marble, parget stone, and slate, and mines of iron and of coal. Its bridge, called *le Grand Pont*, is 50 feet high. The church and castle are very ancient.

Pop. 3000. *Inn.* Le Lion d'Or.

At *Laugney*, to the south of Baume, is a curious grotto; and near the town is the mineral spring of *Guillon*. At *Grace de Dieu* three leagues from Baume, is a famous foundry.

ILE SUR LE DOUBS, a small town in dep. of Doubs, situated in an island formed by that river. In the environs are several paper-mills, forges, and glass-houses.

Pop. 600.

TÂVEY, in dep. of Haute Saône. Half a league beyond this place is *Hericourt*, principally inhabited by Protestants. It trades in cottons, tobacco, cattle and cheese. *Pop.* 700.

ASPACH, in dep. of Haut Rhin. One league and a half beyond this place is *Cernay*, on the river Thuren. It has a church, containing a pulpit in imitation of marble, and a handsome fountain, as well as manufactories of cottons, paper, copper, &c. *Pop.* 5000.

ISENHEIM, in dep. of Haut Rhin. Two leagues and a quarter beyond this place is *Ruffac*, situated on the river Ombach, a little below its confluence with the *Lauch*. It contains an ancient church and a curious clock. It carries on a considerable trade in wine, corn, iron, horses, cattle, and tobacco.

BENFELDT, a small town on the left bank of the *Ill*, has manufactories of stockings and candles. It has also dye-houses, and rope-walks. The inhabitants trade in tobacco, which is cultivated here. *Pop.* 12,000.

FROM COLMAR TO BALE, THROUGH MULHAUSEN.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Hattstat	2½	Sierentz	5
Isenheim	3	Bourg Libre	6
Mulhausen	4	Bâle	7
			10 p. 20

FROM COLMAR TO BALE THROUGH MEYENHEIM.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Meyenheim	4½	Bourg Libre*	3½
Mulhausen*	4½	Bâle	2
Sierents*	4½		
			9½ p. 19 l.

From Mulhausen to Aspach 4½ l.

MEYENHEIM. One league beyond this place is *Ensisheim*, a small but neat town, situated on the right bank of the Ill, and on the canal of Neuf Brisach, in the dep. of Haut Rhin. Its principal buildings are the Town House, in the Gothic style; and the ancient College of the Jesuits, built by Archduke Maximilian, in 1614. Ensisheim has tanyards, and trades in wine. The environs are very fertile. The celebrated John Baldus, one of the best Latin poets of Germany, was born here.

Pop. 2000.

No. 256.—FROM MANS TO LAVAL.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Coulans	3½	Laval	5
St. Denis d'Orques	5		
Vaige	4		8½ p. 17½ l.

No. 257.—FROM MAYENNE TO ST. MALO, THROUGH FOUGERES.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Ernée*	6	Dol*	4
Fougères*	5	Port, or St. Malo*	6½
St. Brice	3		
Antrain	3		14½ p. 29½ l.
Trans	2		

ST. BRICE, a village in dep. of Ile et Vilaine, has manufactories for common paper, and tanyards.

ANTRAIN, a small town in dep. of Ile et Vilaine, near the confluence of the Coesnon and the Oisance. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs and silks. *Pop.* 1300.

No. 258.—FROM MELUN TO ORLEANS, THROUGH
PITHIVIERS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Fontainebleau*	4	Loury	2½
La Chapelle-la Reine	4	Orleans*	4½
Malesherbes	3		
Pithiviers (a)	4½		
Chilleux aux Bois	3½		
			13 p. 26 l.

(a) From Pithiviers to Toury, 3 p. 6 l.

MALESHERBES, in dep. of Loiret, trades in grain.
Pop. 950.

PITHIVIERS, in dep. of Loiret, is situated on the little river Œuf. It is noted for its honey and saffron, and trades also in common wines, called Gatinais, vinegar, vegetables, and cattle. Great quantities of lark pies and almond cakes are likewise made here and sent to Paris.
Pop. 3900. *Fairs.* Jan. 18, Ap. 23, Nov. 18.

Inns. L'Ecu, la Ville d'Orleans.

No. 259.—FROM MONS TO NAMUR.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Haine St. Pierre	4½	Sombref	5½
Courcelles	4	Namur*	5
			9½ p. 19 l.

No. 260.—FROM MORTAGNE TO MANS.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
Bellesme*	4	Savigné	4
St. Côme (a)	4	Mans*	3
Bonnetable	3		
			9 p. 18 l.

(a) From St. Côme to Mamers . . . 1½ p. 2½ l.

ST. COME, in dep. of Sarthe, is a village in the fertile valley of the same name. Half a league distant is the Hill of *Mont Jalu*, whence there is a fine prospect.

BONNETABLE, in dep. of Sarthe, is a town with two handsome streets. It has a Gothic Castle, built in the fifteenth century by Jean d'Harcourt, and flanked by

round towers. In the archives of this castle, is preserved an autograph letter from Henry IV. to his cousin the Prince de Conti, as well as a letter from Louis XIV. to his ambassador at Cologne. The town has a considerable trade in fruit, vegetables and grain. It manufactures druggets, calicoes and cotton handkerchiefs. Half a league east of this town is the forest of Bonnetable, which is three leagues in circumference. It contains a Druidical stone called *Clossai*. Pop. 4800.

NO. 261.—FROM MOULINS TO SAINTES, THROUGH
GUERET, LIMOGES, AND ANGOULEME.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Souvigny	3	La Barre	4
Montet aux Moines	4½	St. Julien	3
Montmarault	3	Chabanois	3½
Doyet	3	Fontaie	3½
Montluçon	4	La Rochefoucault	4½
Lamaid	3½	Angoulême*	5
Gouzon	5		
Feuillat	3½		7½
Guéret*	3½	Hiersac	3
Drouille	3½	Jarnac	4
Bourgnanef*	4	Cognac	3
Sauviat	3½	Pontreau	3½
St. Leonard*	3	Saintes*	3
Le Maset	3		
Limoges*	3		46½ p. 93 l.
	53		

MONTMARAULT is a town in the dep. of Allier. In the environs are mines of pit-coal, sulphate of iron, and large quantities of granite. Pop. 1200.

DOYET, a village in dep. of Allier, near which granite is found, and a mine of pit-coal, called the Bourgnignats.

MONT LUCON, a small town on the right bank of the Cher, in dep. of Allier, trades in corn and wine. It has a College. There is a Canal from Mont Luçon to the Canal of Berry. In its environs is a quarry of veined marble. Pop. 4000. Inns. L'Ecu, l'Europe.

GOUZON, in dep. of Creuse. Four leagues from this place is *Chambon*, a small town at the confluence of the *Vouise* and the *Tardes*. It is supposed to have been an

important station of the Romans or Gauls, numerous antiquities having been discovered here. It has tan-yards.

Evaur, near Chambon, is noted for its mineral waters, and is much frequented in spring and at the end of the year.

ST. JUNIEN, a small town in dep. of Haute Vienne, has manufactories of serges, and a paper-mill. It also trades in gloves, hats, hemp, flax, and wine. The row of elms round the town, the Church, and a consular diptych preserved here, are the only remarkable objects. On the Bridge over the Vienne, which passes through the suburb on the N.W., is an ancient Chapel. *Pop.* 4000.

Three leagues S.W. of St. Junien is the small town of *Rochechouart*, noted for its iron-works. Its Castle was once the property of Madame de Pompadour.

CHABANOIS is a small and an ancient town in dep. of Charente. It is on the Vienne. *Pop.* 1000.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, in dep. of Charente, is a small town on the right bank of the Tardoire. Its Castle, belonging to the illustrious family of La Rochefoucault, is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated author of the "Maxims." The town has a Library and a College. Its chief business is bleaching linen. *Pop.* 2600. The *Grottoes of Rancogne*, noticed in another place, are only a league from La Rochefoucault.

JARNAC, a small town on the Charente, in dep. of Charente, is famous for the battle which took place here in 1569, in which the prince de Condé, uncle of Henry IV., was killed by Montesquieu, captain of the guards of the duke of Anjou, afterwards king Henry III. A pyramid which indicated the scene of action was destroyed some years ago, but a new monument has been erected. Jarnac has a considerable trade in brandy and wines.

Pop. 1500.

COGNAC, a small town on the left bank of the Charente, in dep. of Charente, has a considerable trade in brandies, which are famous throughout Europe. The best are made from the canton of Blanzac, and the districts of *Taizé*, *Aizié* and *Montison*. The ruins of the old Castle, in which Francis I. was born in 1494, are still

visible, and his birth-place is denoted by a monument. Cognac possesses a College, and an Agricultural Society. It has also paper-mills, a manufactory for china, and tanneries. *Pop.* 3000.

Inns. Le Grand Monarque, and le Faisan.

The Canton of *Champagne*, near Cognac, produces excellent white wines. A liqueur also called *Grandes-Borderies*, is also made near Cognac, and enjoys a high reputation.

No. 262.—FROM NANTES TO LA ROCHELLE.

	<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>
La Jaunaye	4	Luçon	2½
Montaigu	4	Moreilles	2½
Belleville	5½	Marans, or Daligre*	4
Bourbon Vendée*	3	Grolaud	4
Mareuil	5	La Rochelle*	2

18½ p. 36½ l.

MONTAIGU, in dep. of La Vendée, is a small town on a hill near the river Maine. In the environs are distilleries. *Pop.* 1200. At *St. Georges* near Montaigu, a great number of stone coffins, without any figures or inscriptions, have been discovered.

MAREUIL, in dep. of Vendée, is a large market-town on the Lay.

LUCON, in dep. of Vendée, is a small town, five leagues N. W. of the sea, on the canal of the same name, and on the borders of an extensive marsh which renders the air unhealthy. The houses are large and commodious, and most of them have courts or gardens. The streets are absolutely impassable in winter, being paved with stone which becomes powder beneath the slightest burdens. The Cathedral is a Gothic building worthy of notice. Cardinal Richelieu occupied this see.

Pop. 3500. *Inns.* La Tête Noire, Hotel de France, les Bons Enfants, and la Boule d'Or.

The *Canal of Luçon* leads from this town to the road of the Aiguillon. It is three leagues in length, and will admit boats of 15 or 20 tons.

No. 263.—FROM NANTES TO RENNES.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Gévres	3	Bain	—
La Croix Blanche	3	Roudun	4
Nozay	4	Bout de Landes	4
Derval	3	Rennes*	4
La Breharaye	3		
			14 p. 28 l.

LA CROIX BLANCHE, in dep. of Loire Inferieure. Three leagues S.S.W. of this post station is the town of *Nort*, situated on the Erdre. It has a coal-mine, and carries on a considerable trade in wood, iron, and coal. *Pop.* 4000. Three leagues from the same spot is the small town of *Blain*, which has tan-yards and trades in cattle. It has the ruins of a Castle built by Duke *Alain*, in 1104.

DERVAL, in dep. of Loire Inferieure, is a small town, which formerly possessed a very strong Castle. In this commune are seven Druidical Stones. Five leagues from Derval is *Chateaubriant*, on the Cher. It has an old Castle, and manufactures serges, tiles, and bricks. The pastry and confectionery of this town is noted. *Pop.* 3000. At *Rougé*, one league from Chateaubriant, is an iron-mine.

BAIN, in dep. of Ile et Vilaine, is a large market-town. *Pop.* 3000.

No. 264.—FROM RENNES TO TOURS, THROUGH LA FLECHE.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Noyal*	8	Meslay	5
Châteaubourg	3	Sablé	5
Vitré*	4	La Flèche*	6
La Gravelle	4	Lude (a)	5
Laval*	5	Château-la-Valliere	4
		La Roue	4
	19	Tours*	5

26½ p. 53 l.

(a) From Lude to Château du Loir* 5 l.

MESLAY is a small town in dep. of Mayenne, with tan-yards and manufactories of stuffs. *Pop.* 1200.

SABLE, a town of the dep. of Sarthe, is pleasantly situated on the Sarthe, which receives, at a short distance from it, the rivers Vaige and Erve. The Castle is built on the ridge of a lofty rock, overlooking the course of the Sarthe. Henry IV. took it in 1589. This town manufactures gloves, which are sent to Paris, and trades in corn, fruit, and wine. In its environs are quarries of black, gray, and various coloured marbles, affording employment to a great many workmen. *Pop.* 3000.

One league north-east of Sablé, on the left bank of the Sarthe, is *Soleme*, noted for its statues, called the Saints of Soleme.

Near *Louaillé*, a village on the road, two leagues beyond Sablé, is a spring called *Fontaine sans Fond*, because its depth has never been ascertained.

LUDE, a small town in dep. of Sarthe, on the left bank of the Loire, has a Chateau, formerly used as a fortress. It trades in chestnuts, wine, fruit, and leather. It has an Hospital. *Pop.* 3000.

Inn. Le Bœuf.

CHATEAU LA VALLIERE, a market-town in dep. of Indre et Loire, on the right bank of the Fare, has an iron mine and a forge, where bullets and agricultural instruments are made. It has ferruginous mineral waters, and trades in linen, wood, and oxen. It is celebrated for having sustained a siege of seven years against Hubert, Count of Maine. *Pop.* 3000.

FROM LA FLECHE TO SAUMUR.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
Baugé	4	Saumur	4
Longué	4		
			6 p. 121.

LONGUE, in dep. of Maine et Loire, carries on a considerable trade in corn, nuts, prunes, wax, fruit, and seeds. *Pop.* 4000.

Inn. La Poste.

No. 265.—FROM ROUEN TO ABBEVILLE, THROUGH
NEUFCHÂTEL.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Vert Galant	4	Blangy	2½
La Bousière	3	Huppy	3
Neufchâteau	4	Abbeville	3
Fourcarmont	4		

11½ p. 23½ l.

BLANGY, a small town in dep. of Somme, on the left bank of the Bresle, has manufactories for linens, one of printed calicoes, and bleaching-yards.

No. 266.—FROM STRASBOURG TO MANHEIM,
THROUGH LANDAU.

<i>Leagues.</i>		<i>Leagues.</i>	
Brumpt	4	Landau	3
Haguenau*	3	Neustadt	4
Soultz*	4	Ogerheim	6
Weissembourg	3	Manheim	3
Barbelroth	3		

16 p. 33 l.

BRUMPT, a market-town in dep. of Bas Rhin, on the left bank of the Zorn. It carries on a considerable trade in tobacco, madder, starch, and cordage.

WEISSEMBOURG, a town on the Lauter, in dep. of Bas Rhin, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1673, and secured to France by the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1780. It has a College and an Agricultural Society, and manufactures straw hats and hosiery. Its Church is very ancient. *Pop.* 4800.

At *Lampertsloch*, three leagues from Weissembourg, is a mine of petroleum, which is employed for greasing wheels, &c.

LANDAU, on the Queich, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, is one of the strongest towns in Europe. It was bombarded by the Prussians in 1793, and was given up to Germany by the Treaty of Paris on the 20th of November, 1815. It has manufactories for spinning hemp, flax, wool, and cotton; two for making arms, and several for stockings, hair-brushes, pitch, tar, rosin, soap, and tobacco. It has also foundries for copper and iron.

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